FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORK MEN ACCEPTED FOR THE DRAFT ARMY, SEE PAGES 10 AND 11

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably thundershowers today; tomorrow cloudy; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,745. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

DOCTORS FEAR FOR MRS. DE SAULLES; BEGS FOR HER SON

Three Find Her So Ill She May Have to be Taken to Nassau Hospital.

COLLAPSE COMES IN CELL

Relatives of Man She Shot Refuse to Tell Where Prisoner's Little Boy Is.

FATHER DEFENDS DEAD MAN

Says That Calumnies Uttered Against His "Jack" Will Prove to be Groundless.

Mrs. Blanca De Saulles was found by three physicians who examined her last evening to be so seriously ill that she may be removed from her cell in the jail at Mineola to the Nassau County Hospital.

The nervous force which supported her since she killed her divorced husband, "Jack" De Saulles, at Westbury on Friday night deserted her yesterday morning. When her lawyer called at noon she was still in bed in her cell, and asked to be allowed to rest longer before seeing him. At his interview with her later, she seemed so lifeless and talked so wearily and with such effort, he said, that he became alarmed about her condition and asked for an examination by the County Physician, Dr. Guy H. Cleghorn, Dr. J. Sherman White of the Long Island College Hospital, and another medical man.

They had proceeded only a short way with their examination early last evening when they agreed that she was a very sick woman. Her condition, they said, was only partly due to the shock and nerve strain of the last few days. It was mainly due to organic causes. They found her thin almost to emaciation, and extremely nervous and apprehensive. Henry A. Uterhart, her lawyer, formally asked County Physician Cleghorn for his opinion. He agreed with his colleagues in finding that Mrs. De Saulles was suffering from an underlying constitutional trouble, which had been transformed into severe illness by the mental stress of the last few days. A further examination will be held to complete the diagnosis, and this will probably be followed by her removal to other surroundings.

When she was questioned as to her medical history, the young woman said that she had suffered from a severe sunstroke four years ago, and had been a long time in recovering. Her lawyer said that her present illness was due more largely to her sufferings for several years past than to the shock and reaction from killing her husband.

The only subject which Mrs. De Saulles would discuss with her lawyer yesterday, he said, was her boy. She begged him to bring him to her, and asked him to leave preparing her case to a later day and spend his time now in arranging for her to see the child. Mr. Uterhart's efforts to find the boy failed again yesterday. He said he was led to believe that the relatives of De Saulles were resolvd that the boy should not see the mother again unless it happens that she is acquitted of the charge of murder.

The relatives of "Jack" De Saulles refused yesterday to discuss the charges, made public by Mr. Uterhart after he had heard his client's story, against the memory of the dead man. When Mrs. August Heckscher, mother of the partner of De Saulles and an aunt of De Saules, was asked at The Box at Westbury whether any reply would be made to Mrs. De Saulles's story of the injuries which she said she had suffered at the hands of her former husband she replied:

"My son and his lawyer are discussing the matter, and if they think it necessary they may make a statement later out of respect for his memory."

Aged Father's Statement.

When Mrs. Heckscher was asked where the boy was she said:

"Nobody knows that. He is not here, and he is not at my house." She was asked if he was at Briarcliff Manor, where he was reported to be by a man who telephoned to a representative of Mr. Uterhart. She said:

"He is not at Briarcliff Manor."

"You do not mean that the boy is missing, do you?" was asked.

"No," replied Mrs. Heckscher. "I mean that no one is supposed to know where he is. We know, but no one else has any right to know."

At this point Major Arthur B. De Saulles, the aged Confederate veteran, who has been stricken with grief by the killing of his son, put his white head in the doorway and said in a deep, shaking voice:

"I am the boy's legal guardian. I am his grandfather. I know where he is. No one else needs to know anything about him."

Major De Saulles said that he would say nothing about the charges against his son, but would refer all questions to his lawyer, Lyttleton Fox. Mr. Fox later gave out the following statement from Major De Saulles:

It is a matter of great grief to me that Mrs. De Saulles, having taken the life of my son, now chooses to heap calumnies upon him. Those calumnies will do no permanent harm, for the whole truth is certain to eventually come out. I know my son as he was and as few fathers can. I thank God, others know him as I did and hold his memory green and clean in their hearts. His faults he had in common with many other good men, but very few could justly claim to equal him in his splendor

Continued on Page 4.

China's Acting President Approves War Declaration

PEKING, Thursday, Aug. 2, (Delayed.)—Acting President Feng Kuo-chang today approved the unanimous decision reached at a special meeting of the Chinese Cabinet to declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Ministers of the Entente Powers probably will meet at the Chinese Foreign Office on Saturday to discuss China's declaration of war, which is expected to be issued next week.

Prominent Germans in Peking are conferring with the Dutch Minister to China with the object of making arrangements to go to Java. The Spanish Minister probably will take over the interests of Austria-Hungary.

Parliamentarians are assembling at Canton and are preparing to organize a military government with the sanction of Parliament and to elect a President.

Acting President Feng Kuo-chang has asked for liberal appropriations to be used in suppressing the southern military element.

RUSH DRAFT WORK IN CITY DISTRICTS

Fifty-four Boards Accepted 1,643 Men Yesterday, Making Total of 5,111.

MANY DISREGARD THE CALL

Officials Predict That City Will Have 20,000 Men Enrolled by Saturday Midnight.

Reports from fifty-four exemption districts in New York City up to midnight last night showed that 6,517 men were examined by those boards yesterday, and that of this number 1,643 waived exemption and were accepted as members of the national army. This makes a total of 5,111 men accepted in this city. The average number of men accepted in each district for the day was 31. Some of the boards made fine showings, but others sent in poor records when the proportion of those who waived to those who claimed exemption was taken into consideration. One district reported officially that its quota was about obtained. Technically this board—No. 40, at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn—has obtained its full quota of 221 men, for, under the selective draft law, men who are called for examination, and who fail to report in the stipulated time, are automatically drafted into the national army. Thirty men failed to report for examination, and if these are added to the 208 bona fide soldiers obtained, the district has seventeen men in excess of the authorized quota.

"This board," Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling said last night, "has made a wonderful record and technically speaking has obtained its quota. However, I have instructed Dr. Ferris, the Chairman of the board, to continue examining men until he obtains his full quota regardless of those who are drafted as a result of failure to comply with the law. These men who failed to appear for examination will be drafted and placed at the head of the quota in their district, displacing an equal number of bona fides who are at the bottom of the quota list."

Of 308 men who passed the physical tests before Board 40, over two-thirds waived exemption, which is by a large margin the best record made thus far by any board in New York City. Exactly 100 claimed exemption, but it was said last night that it was certain a number of those who filed such claims would find them disapproved when the board announced its final decision on these claims a few days hence. In all cases where an exemption claim is not allowed the registrant is restored to his original position in the list of those who were called for examination and the man who was examined and took his place is automatically excused until the next call is issued by the War Department.

It was said yesterday that with a few exceptions every one of the 189 boards in New York City was examining men. Mr. Conkling said that while he believed several boards had not officially started their examinations, he was not in a position to name the delinquent boards because he had not received the official report. Under the regulations the boards are not required to furnish this information to Mr. Conkling, and it is difficult to get reports from many of them. At least three of the delinquent boards are in Manhattan, and one in Queens. Two of the Manhattan boards, it was said last night, would begin work this morning.

Whether New York City will be able to certify to the War Department its full quota of 39,000 men in the next ten days is a question which no official concerned with the draft law in New York City will answer. It seems certain, however, that many of the boards will obtain their quotas before the end of this week, and it is believed that at least 20,000 of the needed quota will have been obtained before midnight of next Saturday.

Board 124, in Manhattan, is one of the boards whose quota of 172 men is in sight. This board, which has headquarters at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, had examined up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon 382 men. Of these, 129 of those who passed the physical test have waived exemption.

Board 150, with headquarters in Fifty-first Street, west of Lexington Avenue, which last week was believed to be the board which had the best chance of obtaining its quota ahead of any other board in the city, has exhausted its first list and has posted a second call for 200 men to report for examination, beginning tomorrow. Twenty of those called in this district for examination last week paid no attention to the call. The names of these men will be posted as "drafted" within a few days, and

Continued on Page 5.

PEACE TALK FUTILE NOW, SAYS WILSON; DISTRUSTS BERLIN

President Indicates to Senator Lewis That Time Is Not Ripe for Negotiations.

WILL LET THE PUBLIC KNOW

Lewis Says the President Will Be First to Act When Real Peace Signs Do Appear.

WANTS CONGRESS TO HURRY

Asks That the Food and Revenue Bills Be Finished Up and Adjournment Taken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Wilson had a long conference today with Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, urged haste in the final enactment of the Food Control bill and revenue bills, and is understood to have indicated that he does not consider the present the time for discussion of peace negotiations with Germany.

Senator Lewis would not discuss the latter phase of the conference, but it was believed that the President indicated that he did not regard Germany's recent peace feelers as genuine and that he could be expected to let the country know when he believed the time had come for discussing peace.

Senator Lewis declared that the President would not allow the American people to lose any rights or suffer any wrongs which "his diligence could prevent."

The Illinois Senator told the President he believed Congress could adjourn Sept. 1.

After he left the White House, Senator Lewis said:

"The conference was on the general legislative situation. The President is anxious that everything possible be done to straighten the war legislation, so that Congress and officials shall get some rest before the December session begins. Particularly does he desire that the officers of the Senate press to early finish the Food bill and the Revenue bill. He wished me to convey his desires to the Senators, and his hopes for quick action as will give all some rest."

Asked whether he had discussed peace and international relations, Senator Lewis said:

"On that subject I do not quote the President, but do say for myself that when the true signs of peace based on the principles for which America went into this war shall appear, the President will be the first to treat with them, but when they shall come disguised as peace—only to serve the further cruelties of war—and the betrayal of America, Woodrow Wilson will be the last to be caught.

"The country will hear from the President on peace or war just as soon as truth or any new actual conditions call for him to take Congress and the people into his confidence. He will allow the American people to lose no rights nor suffer any wrongs his diligence would prevent."

It was further gathered from what Mr. Lewis said that the President would pay no attention to German peace offers unless they recognized the principles for which the United States is contending in the present conflict.

In their talk President Wilson indicated to Senator Lewis that he thought Congress should put the food control and revenue bill on the statute books and then adjourn, not to meet again until December.

It is understood that the President thinks that Congress can finish the work mentioned by Sept. 1, and then adjourn. This would give a holiday of three months until the regular meeting day in December.

This suggestion of the President may not please members in both houses, who think Congress should remain almost constantly in session in this time of war. The leaders of both parties have had in mind a plan to take a recess as soon as the War Revenue bill was out of the way and to reassemble in about six weeks. Many Republican Senators and Representatives hold that it is necessary to have Congress here to keep a curb on the exercise of executive authority.

The President is said to believe that Congress needs a rest, and thinks that a condition of nerves prevails there as well as among officials of the Government who have to do with legislation and the conduct of the war.

KINGDON GOULD FILES CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION

Son of Financier, Physically Fit, Pleads He Has a Wife to Support.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 6.—Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, appeared before the Exemption Board at this place today, having been summoned to take his physical examination in the national draft army. Mr. Gould was passed as physically fit, but at once went to the office of Sheriff Brown, in the Court House, and asked for an exemption blank.

Mr. Gould was but a few minutes filling out this blank, claiming exemption under Class H, which reads: "A person having dependents upon his labor for support," and also under sub-Class 1, "A married man with a wife or children depending upon him for support."

Mr. Gould refused to see reporters today or to make any statement regarding his claim for exemption. He was married on July 3.

Germany Firm as a Rock, Hindenburg Tells Chancellor

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg in a telegram to the Imperial German Chancellor on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the war, says:

"Firmly consolidated in the interior and unshaken on all the fronts, Germany braves the exasperating thrusts of her ancient and her new enemies.

"The German Army is fighting far in the enemies' country and is marching with unbroken strength to new successes. It enters the fourth year of the war supported by confidence as firm as a rock that our home spirit and united perseverance will remain alive, which is a guarantee of victory and of an honorable peace to our nation."

ALLIES MUST GET LOW PRICES ALSO

President Makes His Purpose Clear in Conference with War Industries Board.

OUTLINE POLICY TODAY

May Follow Important Meeting of Board—Baruch as Sole Buyer for All.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At a conference at the White House today President Wilson talked over the needs of the Government and its allies, price-fixing, and other phases of the war with the members of the recently created War Industries Board, of which Frank A. Scott is Chairman. It is understood that the President, emphasizing statements which he included a short time ago in a published address to producers and shippers, told the members of the board that prices must not be predicated on war-time conditions, and that the allied countries must receive fair treatment, along with the United States Government, and the consumers of this country.

As a result of the conference the War Industries Board will hold a meeting tomorrow morning, following which a statement probably will be published outlining its policy. Since the announcement was made which created the board there has been much doubt, even in the minds of some of the members, it is said, as to the powers which it possesses. From today's conference the board gained the understanding that it was to be one of the important factors in waging the war, and that there was no inclination on the part of the President to curb its powers unduly.

All Prices on One Basis.

One of the serious questions involved is the price which the Allies shall pay for raw materials, finished products, and foodstuffs obtained from America. The President at today's conference, it is said, expressed the belief that the Allies should be served on the same basis as the American Governmental departments and American private capital. The report circulated some weeks ago that such a policy was advocated by the White House caused much concern among some of the producing interests of the country which had contracts, actual and prospective, with the allied countries, based on prices far in excess of what this Government proposed to pay for its supplies.

While Mr. Scott, as Chairman of the War Industries Board, will be a big figure in determining the policy to be adopted by the Administration, it appears that Bernard M. Baruch and his associates on the Central Purchasing Commission of the board, Robert S. Brookings and R. S. Lovett, may be vested with large powers. Herbert C. Hoover will be associated with them in the purchase of foods.

Mr. Baruch, who was named first in the official statement creating this Purchasing Commission of the War Industries Board, will in effect act as its Chairman. To that extent, at least, he may appear as the actual purchasing agent of the United States Government. It has been understood for some time that Mr. Baruch had been agreed upon by the allied countries as their purchasing agent.

Baruch as the One Buyer.

No official statement has been made as to whether these developments will bring Mr. Baruch to the front as a buyer for both the United States and the allied Governments. If he assumes such a position so far as the United States is concerned, he will, of course, conduct his activities after conference with the other members of the Central Purchasing Commission, and under the restrictions placed by the general policy to be adopted by the War Industries Board.

One of the matters to be settled is the extent to which the Army and Navy Departments shall permit the Baruch Commission to make their purchases. It is probable that these two departments, and perhaps others of the Government, will withhold largely the final power of determining contracts.

There are some who predict that it is only a matter of time before legislation will be asked to clear away all legal obstacles to placing the purchasing power of the nation in the hands of one man to be selected by the President without having him under restriction from any governmental department except the White House.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

American Destroyer Rescues Crew of the Charilaos Tricoupis.

The Greek steamship Charilaos Tricoupis, a vessel of 2,475 tons, owned by the National Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Greece, was sunk July 13 by a German submarine, according to a cable received here yesterday by agents of the line. Captain Goulandris and his crew of thirty-five men were picked up and landed at a British port by an American destroyer.

Maritime records show no recent movements of the steamer and agents of the line here said they understood she had been chartered to the British Government. The vessel, built in 1892 at Sunderland, was 300 feet long and had a forty-foot beam.

CORRECTS EXCESSIVE THIRST.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves parched throat and mouth, and prevents dry feeling due to heat. Substitute for lemons. —Advt.

JUNKER VICTORY IN BERLIN CHANGES; KUEHLMANN NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY; KERENSKY FORMS NEW RUSSIAN CABINET

BOURGEOIS PARTY JOINS IT

Tchernoff, Cleared of Charges, Has Been Retained by Kerensky.

TERESTCHENKO STAYS TOO

Mayor of Moscow, Who Caused Czar to Abolish Vodka, to be Social Minister.

FRANCIS SENDS GOOD NEWS

Ambassador Says Everything Points to Russia's Determination to Continue War.

PETROGRAD, Aug 6.—The Constitutional Democrats have agreed to participate in M. Kerensky's Cabinet, which now is practically complete. While the list of members has been agreed on, however, the choice is not definite, as the candidates are absent from Petrograd. Following are the names of the new Ministers:

Premier, Minister of War and Marine, ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY.
Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, N. V. NEKRASOFF.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. I. TERESTCHENKO.
Minister of Interior, M. ABSENTIEFF, (Social Revolutionary, lately released from penitentiary.)
Minister of Public Instruction, M. OLDENBURG, (Constitutional Democrat and member of the Academy of Sciences.)
Minister of Labor, M. SKOBELEFF.
Minister of Trade and Industry, M. PROKOPOVITCH.
Minister of Social Tutelage, M. ASTROFF, (Mayor of Moscow, Constitutional Democrat.)
Minister of Supplies, M. PIESCHEHONOFF.
Minister of Justice, M. YEFREMOFF.
Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. KARTASHEFF.
Minister of Communications, M. TAKHTAMISHEFF.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. NIKITINE, (Social Democrat.)
State Controller, F. A. GOLOVINE, (Constitutional Democrat.)
Minister of Agriculture, M. TCHERNOFF, (Socialist.)
Assistant Minister of War, M. SAVINKOFF.

Foreign Minister Terestchenko informs The Associated Press that M. Tchernoff, who again becomes Minister of Agriculture, has been fully rehabilitated, his accusers having withdrawn charges that he had had relations with Germany.

NEW CABINET'S MAKEUP.

Astroff the Man Who Induced the Czar to Abolish Vodka.

The new Cabinet slate which Kerensky of Saratoff has prepared suggests the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" of M. Waldeck-Rousseau which saved France in 1899, for in that Cabinet the greatest leaders of the nation laid aside party and factional strife and personal animosity and united to save the republic. The same is true of the second Kerensky Ministry, although the leaders in it are not so well known outside of Russia.

On the other hand, the names of the great Parliamentary leaders of the first Provisional Government of March 16 are missing—Prince Lvoff, the chief representative and President of the Union of Zemstvos; Professor Milukoff, Guchkoff, and Rodzianko. Still three of the original Ministers survive: Kerensky, who was originally Minister of Justice; Tereschtenko, Minister of Finance, and Nekrasoff, First Minister of Communications. In addition to these four Ministers are included from the first Kerensky Cabinet of July 24—Tchernoff resumes his portfolio of agriculture; Pieschehonoff, that of supplies; Yefremoff, that of justice, and Skobeleff, that of labor.

Four of the most prominent Parliamentary Socialists—Kerensky, Skobeleff, Tchernoff, and Pieschehonoff—have been retained, while extreme radicals, whether Socialists or not, have been dropped. Tseretelli, for example, who was the famous obstructionist leader of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has, in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, given way to M. Nikitine, a Social Democrat.

Another feature of the new Cabinet is the appearance of representatives of the "bourgeoisie" class, who have so long held aloof and who now appear as Constitutional Democrats—M. Oldenburg of the Academy of Sciences, M. Astroff, Mayor of Moscow; M. Kartasheff, who succeeds Nicholas Lvoff as Procurator of the Holy Synod, and Golovine, who succeeds Godneff as Controller of State.

Thus at the outset there are four Parliamentary Socialists and one Social Democrat facing four representatives of the new Constitutional Democracy, which also has the support of the non-Socialists who have come over from the late Cabinet—Tereschtenko, Nedrasoff, Yefremoff, and Prekopovitch—who swing the balance of power.

Still another feature strongly suggestive of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet is to be found in the persons of MM. Astroff, Alexeieff, and Savenkoff. The first, as Mayor of Moscow, believed in reform through imperial concessions. It is he who proved to the Czar by a personal investigation the terrible ef-

Continued on Page 2.

Souvenirs of the Movie Vitally Stressed in "The Slacker." Grand Theatre NOW.—Advt.

Berlin Reports Russian Armies Rallying To Oppose Further Teuton Advance in South

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The Russians are preparing to give battle to the Austro-German forces advancing on the Russian front between the Dniester and the Pruth, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement. The Rumanian frontier southwest of Czernowitz is also the scene of Russian resistance. The Teutonic forces have pushed to the Sereth in Bukowina, capturing Radautz, and have taken heights along the Moldava and the easterly side of the Bystritza. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli—Along the Zbrocz there have been local engagements.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russians have prepared for battle.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Southeast of Czernowitz the enemy is offering resistance on the Rumanian frontier. Our attack is proceeding. We are now before the Sereth, and, after vigorous fighting, have captured Radautz. On both sides of the Moldava and on the eastern bank of the Bystritza several height positions were wrested from the Russian forces. Repeated Rumanian attacks on Casinului and on the Little Lepsa, north of the Putna Valley, failed, with sanguinary losses.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Between the mountains and the Danube the activity has revived at isolated places.

CANADIANS REACH MAIN LENS LINES

Capture of More Ground West of City Brings Outposts to Chief German Defenses.

VAIN ATTACKS BY THE FOE

At Hollebeke and Westhoek They Are Beaten Back by British Gunfire.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 6, (by The Canadian Press, Limited.)—Canadian troops made another successful advance last night, which carried their outposts to the main line of the enemy's defense on the railway embankment to the west of Lens.

The men of two battalions, in a dashing attack, captured a crater occupying a cross road to the east of Cité du Moulin, and a crater to the north, on the Lens-Lievin Road, which passes through Cité du Moulin. For several days the enemy had maintained strong posts in these craters, from which harassing rifle and grenade fire was directed at the Canadian line at night.

The attack was carried out with bombs for the most part, the approach being through a maze of partially destroyed houses. When the bombs began to fall the enemy did not stay to fight it out, but retreated toward his main positions, leaving the craters to be incorporated in the Canadian advanced lines. An attacking party then advanced to two tunnels known to be occupied by the enemy, and bombed them, inflicting, it is believed, a considerable number of casualties on the enemy.

A break in the clouds has permitted a resumption of the artillery and aerial activity.

Broke Up Two German Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Besides making gains today west and southwest of Lens, the British troops beat off two new attacks by Rupprecht's men, one at Hollebeke, southeast of Ypres, last night, and the other north of Arleux.

The Hollebeke assault was especially ambitious in character. An Associated Press dispatch from British Headquarters in France and Belgium says:

"After the failure of their Sunday morning assault on Hollebeke and on a post just north of the canal, the Teutons continued to bombard the positions heavily throughout the day, leaving little doubt that they intend to have another try to retake this section of the newly acquired British lines.

"When the German infantry left their trenches and moved forward, they were met by an intense artillery fire and a withering storm of bullets from machine guns and rifles. They continued to push forward, but before the wire defenses were reached they wavered and broke, and retreated hastily to their own trenches.

"The partial success of the Germans in the Sunday morning attack when they gained a footing in Hollebeke was due entirely to the heavy fog which prevented the British gunners from seeking the signals which the infantry in the front lines gave, indicating the German advance. Not having the assistance of their artillery, the British gave way slightly, but in the counterattack which they immediately delivered the British infantry hurled the Germans back with considerable losses and captured a number of prisoners."

"An important event is the cessation of the rain and the reappearance of the sun, which is rapidly drying out the waterlogged roads in the fighting area. Further attempts by the Germans to regain at least part of the ground they lost in last Tuesday's onslaught are looked for at various points along the wide front affected.

"The clearing of the weather to a point where infantry fighting on a much larger scale is possible finds the British firmly intrenched throughout the entire length of the advanced positions wrested from the Germans."

The day report of the War Office has this brief account of the attack:

Early last night the enemy attacked in the neighborhood of Hollebeke. He was driven off before reaching our lines. An attack made under cover of a heavy barrage against our positions at Westhoek was equally unsuccessful.

A German raiding party was repulsed during the night east of Epehy.

The night bulletin of the War Office says:

An enemy attempt to raid our trenches early this morning north of Arleux was caught by our rifle and machine-gun fire before reaching our line and driven off with severe casualties.

We advanced our lines slightly today southwest and west of Lens.

Yesterday, after several days of in-

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON EMBARGO ENRAGES GERMANS

President Is Denounced as Violator of International Law and Rights of Neutrals.

"HUNGER THREAT" CHARGED

Small Nations Being Forced to 'Combatant Measures,' Says the Weser Zeitung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.—The German press has been printing scathing articles on America's export measures. "Wilson's Brutal Methods," "Starving the Little Neutrals," "Neutrals in Wilson's Thumbscrews," and "How Wilson Assaults Neutrals" are examples of the headlines used for such abuse, which is undoubtedly intended to make the "little neutrals" still more disgruntled.

The Weser Zeitung, shipping and annexationist organ, has two columns on the subject. The paper first describes Wilson's "unneutral policy" before the declaration of war, saying that in spite of this "extraordinary policy" many Germans believed in him.

"People thought him a theorist and doctrinaire," says the Zeitung, "but one who was nevertheless convinced that he had the mission of protecting international law and the rights of neutrals. This illusion is dissipated, for the American Government is not only fighting actively against the Central Powers, but is also taking the sharpest measures against the neutral neighbors of Germany."

Called Thumbscrew Policy.

The paper continues that, even if America pretends to enforce these measures because the shortage of foodstuffs in America is such that it is impossible to export to Europe, it nevertheless has been openly admitted that this only serves as an excuse, and that the real reason is to apply the thumbscrews to neutrals in order to force them to give up any connections with the Central Powers.

"Certainly Wilson is not changing the policy that he followed when he still upheld so-called neutrality," says the Zeitung, "but his conduct decisively contradicts international law, which he holds so high."

The paper argues that a war of starvation is itself illegal, but that a much worse infringement of neutral rights consists in President Wilson's attempt to force neutral States to take certain combatant measures against the other side, and it makes no difference whether the measures are economic or military. The paper adds that the only difference between Wilson's action against the northern neutrals and the Entente's action against Greece is that Wilson's measures are only economic, while the Entente's were economic and military. Wilson himself is pronounced guilty of having failed to protect a neutral when King Constantine appealed to him.

Sees Crushing of Free Will.

"Already occasional voices in the Netherlands and Sweden have declared that they have no desire to be treated like Greece," the Zeitung says, "but the American Government goes its way systematically reducing the supply of necessary raw materials to those European neutrals which will not serve American purposes. America intends thereby to exert an influence on the attitude of neutrals toward belligerents. This, however, is an interference with the free will of the neutrals in direct opposition to the law of nations."

The writer of the article, a German international jurist, Dr. Noeldeke, declares that the utilization of a "hunger threat" against neutrals makes the American action worse. He does not believe that the neutral states will be able any longer to make effective protest and holds that the United States, which should have led the way in defense of neutral rights, has completely failed "because it is now absolutely evident that Wilson, like the rest, only employed the protection of neutrals as a convenient excuse."

Commenting on the same subject, the semi-official Cologne Gazette says the Wilson export regulations represent an illegal action unique in the history of the civilized world. Neutrals, which merely want to carry on their trade and obtain their food supply, says the Gazette, are to be starved and condemned to unemployment just because they will not obey the orders of the Entente.

KUEHLMANN U-BOAT FOE

Classed as a Vigorous Opponent of Ruthless Methods in Sea War.

PAN GERMANS OPPOSE HIM

New Foreign Secretary Friendly to United States Before War's Outbreak.

GERMAN LIBERALS IGNORED

No Trace of Parliamentary Reform Seen in Nine Ministerial Shifts.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Official announcement was made today that four Imperial Secretaries of State, including Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, and five Ministers of the Prussian Cabinet, including Finance Minister Lentze and Minister of the Interior von Loebell, had resigned their portfolios.

Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, German Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession of Dr. Zimmermann. The Secretaries and Ministers who resign were:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Dr. ALFRED ZIMMERMANN, appointed in November, 1916.
President of the Food Regulation Board—ADOLPH VON BATOCKI.
Secretary of the Imperial Post Office—HERR KRAETKE.
Imperial Secretary of Justice—Dr. LISCO.
Dr. Richter, Under Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, also resigned.

MINISTERS OF THE STATE.
Minister of Justice—Dr. BESELER, appointed in November, 1905.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction—Dr. VON TROTT ZU SOLZ, appointed in July, 1909.
Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests—Dr. VON SCHORLEMER, appointed in 1910.
Minister of Finance—Dr. LENTZE, appointed in August, 1910.
Minister of the Interior—Herr VON LOEBELL, appointed in May, 1914.

Helfferich Still Vice Chancellor.

Dr. Karl Helfferich will continue to be Imperial Vice Chancellor, a member of the Ministry of State, and temporary Minister of the Interior.

The Landrat von Graevinitz was appointed to succeed Arnold Wahnschaffe as Chief of the Imperial Chancellory.

The Ministry of Economics will ultimately be separated from the Ministry of the Interior. Herr Waldraff, Mayor of Cologne, will be appointed Minister of the Interior, and Herr Schwander, Mayor of Strassburg, Minister of Economics, with the title of Excellency.

In addition to the appointment of Dr. von Kühlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr Ruedlin was made Director of Railways and Minister of Posts, and Privy Councillor von Krause was named Secretary of Justice. Over-President von Waldow was appointed Chief of the Department of Army Nourishment.

The vacant Prussian Ministerial posts were filled as follows:

Minister of Justice—Dr. PETER SPAHN, leader of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag.
Minister of the Interior—Under Secretary DREWS.
Minister of Instruction—Ministerial Director SCHMIDT.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. ESSEN-HARTRUTHE.
Minister of Finance—Dr. HERTZ.

See No Trace of Parliamentarism.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.—The Liberal press of Germany is outspoken in its disappointment over the selections which Chancellor Michaelis has made of his colleagues in the new Imperial and Prussian Ministries, which are held to show that the change effected is one of names only and not of the system. All the papers of this class agree in the view that there is not a trace of parliamentarism in the new order of things.

It is evident, comments the Vossische Zeitung, that the course is set to the right-about from the liberal ideas now inspiring the people. Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, comments on the new administration as one of "enlightened bureaucracy." The Tageblatt characterizes the new Ministers as in the main successful administrative officials. The nomination of two members of Parliament cannot, it says, be regarded as even a step toward parliamentarism, because, in the first place, neither of them is particularly liberal in his views or a strong believer in reforms in the direction of liberalism, and, in the second place, both, under the present Constitution, must resign their seats.

Dr. von Kühlmann alone of the new officials is given favorable treatment by the Liberal organs. The Conservative and Pan German newspapers are correspondingly aggrieved over his appointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—Apart from the Kühlmann and Waldorff appointments there is little that is noteworthy

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
$5 a case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

in the ministerial changes, so far as Germany's general policy is concerned. Kühlmann and Waldraff will probably show themselves as more moderate in attitude than their predecessors, but how far that will have any effect remains for time to reveal. Otherwise the new men are those "capable and trusted officials" who look for such posts toward the end of their careers and who are quite unknown to the nation at large.

Of any concession to the demand for Parliamentary Government there is no sign. The appointment of two members of Parliament to the Ministeries of Justice must not be regarded as an indication of yielding on this point, as they are both eminent legal personages, and would likely have been chosen under any circumstances.

Fresh Blood in the Bureaucracy.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—The comment of the Berlin newspapers on the new appointments of Imperial and Prussian Ministers takes the line that no great advance has been made in the direction of parliamentarism.

The Tageblatt regards the changes as unimportant for the development of the empire. The Vossische Zeitung says the new Government is not likely to give the impression of being of the parliamentary order. The Volkszeitung comments that the most favorable thing that can be said about the development is that there has been an infusion of fresh blood into the bureaucracy.

In a character sketch of Dr. von Kühlmann the Nieuwe Courant of The Hague says that he has always been a vigorous opponent of ruthless submarine warfare. He is also, says the newspaper, a disciple of the policy of doing everything possible to avoid the further alienation of Great Britain, believing that after the war friendship between Great Britain and Germany is necessary to the latter.

Dr. von Kühlmann, the Nieuwe Courant adds, is an anti-annexationist, and the newspaper expresses the opinion that in the Foreign Secretaryship he will do his utmost to bring about an understanding with England at the earliest possible time.

KUEHLMANN KNOWS AMERICA.

Elkus Found Him Friendly to Us Before War's Outbreak.

Abram I. Elkus, who was Ambassador to Turkey while Dr. von Kühlmann, Germany's new Foreign Secretary, was the German Ambassador, said last night at his home at Red Bank that "Dr. Kühlmann, through his very great knowledge of American language and affairs, would be able to understand and appreciate the American viewpoint in the war, even if he could not agree with it."

Mr. Elkus also said that the new Foreign Secretary was a man of unusual force.

"He is also a broad man," continued the former Ambassador. "What is more, he knows English and reads and speaks it perfectly, as he does, of course, French. He has read our books and understands our perspective. And before we entered the war at least, he was. I know from our talks at Constantinople, friendly to the United States."

Mr. Elkus was told that comments accompanying Dr. von Kühlmann's appointment seemed to suggest that he was not in favor of unrestricted U-boat warfare, but he refused to comment on this.

"We talked about U-boats," said Mr. Elkus, "but would not care to repeat Dr. Kühlmann's views on this. I came to know him well while we were at Constantinople. He is about [illegible] Before going to Turkey as Ambassador he was for seven or eight years Counselor of the German Embassy at London, so he also knows conditions in England very well."

He was at one time connected with the German Embassy at Washington, I think, as a Secretary. He remained in Washington for a year, I should say, and then was in diplomatic service in Holland and Germany. So he is very well equipped, from a diplomatic point of view, as a man of wide experience."

"I have not seen him since we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and it is possible, of course, that his views have changed."

Mr. Elkus was asked if he thought the appointment of Dr. von Kühlmann indicated a desire on the part of the Kaiser to appeal to sentiment in the United States, but replied that he did not care to comment on that.

MEN IN CABINET SHAKEUP.

Kuehlmann Once Councilor in London—Batocki's Big Task.

The possible appointment of Dr. von Kühlmann to succeed Dr. Zimmermann as German Foreign Secretary was first suggested by the Cologne Volkszeitung on Aug. 4. He was once Councilor of the German Embassy at London and bears the reputation of being opposed to ruthless U-boat warfare. Count von Bernstorff was regarded several weeks ago as an active candidate for the foreign portfolio, but more recently he had not been mentioned in dispatches on the subject.

Adolph von Batocki, who has resigned as President of the Food Regulation Board, was for the Empire what Dr. Michaelis had been for Prussia. He was appointed in May, 1916, as a man who had proved his devotion to the Kaiser by his organization of East Prussia after the retreat of the Russians in the early Winter of 1914. Born in 1868, he was educated at Königsberg and Bonn and had served as a lawyer and a soldier, when he retired to take and administer a large estate in Bledau left him by his father. From 1900 to 1907 he was also an administrative officer in the district of Königsberg.

When von Batocki was appointed to the imperial post the press was enthusiastic, for there had long been stories current regarding the vast fortunes made by engrossing food supplies. He began his reforms in an original way. First he wrote a series of articles for the press about the patriotism of food conservation; next he defined the law in the same way, and, finally, he began a series of prosecutions.

He had a large staff, and his procedure turned out to be comprehensive and drastic. He is said to have saved the harvest of 1916; but the present year, with its long drought and evasions of the law on the part of wealthy Agrarians, caused his efforts to become more and more discouraging. Last May the Agrarians entered into a concerted movement to have his dictatorial powers taken from him. He was induced to continue in office only after the Kaiser had promised personal support and had publicly praised his work.

All the Prussian Ministers who have resigned are survivors of ante-bellum days, and most of them had grown old in the service of the bureaucracy. Dr. Bessler's successor as Minister of Justice, Dr. Peter Spahn, is the most conspicuous among the new men. Leader of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag, it was he who allowed that other leader, Matthias Ersberger, to form a coalition with the Social Democrats on July 13, when they passed the peace resolutions for "no annexations and no economic boycott" by a vote of 214 to 116, showing for the first time the strength of the new opposition in the Reichstag. That was the situation when on July 20 the Reichstag adjourned till Sept. 26.

Dr. Drews, who is promoted from the Undersecretaryship in the Ministry of the Interior, has four lines devoted to him in the German "Wer ist's?" which reveals that he is a native of Koslin.

Schmidt has long been connected with the Prussian educational system; Dr. Essen-Hartruthe is unknown to the German biographers, and so is Dr. Hertz.

GERMAN PLOTS IN GREECE.

Activities of Propagandists Caused Martial Law to be Invoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—German propagandists and agents are active in the Greek provinces of Epirus and Hoetia. It was reports of plots and their open activities that necessitated the proclaiming of martial law in those provinces, according to official dispatches received today from Athens, in addition to German influence, partisans of the deposed King Constantine and personal enemies of Premier Venizelos were said to be attempting to create difficulties for the new Government under King Alexander and Premier Venizelos.

Official dispatches received here today state that the Inter-Allied conference at Paris decided that the withdrawal of the Italian troops from northern Epirus, in Greece, should not be completed at present moment, although Janina was to be turned over to the Greeks. The Paris conference held that the Italian forces should retain temporarily and for military reasons the territory of Epirus along the Santi Quaranta road between Arinista, Hanklibaki, and Melisopetra. The conference decided also that the boundary of Albania should remain as it was fixed by the Conference of London in 1913.

TANKS WON HONORS BY FIGHTING FORTS

One Crawled Up and Squatted on Edge of Flanders Redoubt and Germans Fled.

AIRPLANE FOUGHT MACHINE

But the British Monster Ignored Flying Foe and Lumbered Calmly Along on Its Way.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Aug. 4.—In my first day's message on the battle of Flanders I said that the tanks had done well. I could say no more than that then because reports had not come through from their pilots. Now some of them have been able to tell the tale of their adventures after a spell of rest, badly needed by the young men, who crawled out of their steel boxes speechless, bruised and dazed.

For seventeen hours one of the tank pilots and his crew stayed out, fighting all the time, and for twenty-four hours another crew went through, not with incessant fighting, but bogged and unbogged, and struggling on and getting into action and slouching back after a good record of achievement.

The tanks have justified themselves again and won their spurs—spurs as big as gridirons.

In the battle of Flanders they had plenty of chance to show what they could do. The way of the allied advance was hindered by a number of little concrete forts built in the ruins of farmsteads, which had withstood the British gunfire. At Plum Farm and Apple Villa and in the stronger and more elaborate fortified points like Frezenberg and Pommern Castle and Pommern Redoubt the German machine gunners held out when everything about them was chaos and death, and played a barrage of bullets on the advancing Allies. Platoons and half platoons attacked them in detail at great cost of life, and it was in such places that the tanks were of the most advantage.

It was at Pommern Castle, east of St. Julien, that one of the tanks did its best. Do not imagine the castle as a kind of structure with big walls and portcullis and high turrets, but slabs of concrete in a huddle of sandbags above a nest of deep dugouts. On the other side of it was Pommern Redoubt, of the same style of defense.

The British were fighting hard for the castle and having a bad time under its fire. A tank came to help them and advanced under the swish of bullets to the German emplacements, lurching up the piled bags over the heaped-up earth and squashing down like a grotesque creature playing the old game of "I'm king of the castle. Get down, you dirty rascals."

The "dirty rascals," who were German soldiers, unshaven and uncovered in the mud, did not like the look of their visitors, who were firing with great ferocity. They fled to the cover of Pommern Redoubt, beyond. Then the tank moved back to let the infantry get by, but it soon as it turned its back the Germans, with renewed pluck, took possession of the castle again.

The men who were fighting round about again gave the signal to the tank to get busy, so it came back, and, with the infantry on its flanks, made another assault, so that the Germans fled again.

The Pommern Redoubt was attacked in the same way, with good help from the tanks.

Frezenberg Redoubt was another place where the tanks were helpful, and they did good work at Westhoek.

One of them attacked and helped to capture a strong point west of St. Julien from which a good many Germans came out to surrender. Afterward some tanks went through the village, but they had to get out again in a hurry to escape capture in the German counterattacks.

It was not easy to get away in a hurry, as by that hour in the afternoon the rain had turned the ground to a swamp and the tanks sank deep in it with the wet mud halfway up their flanks and slipped and slithered back when they tried to struggle out. One of the officers and crew had to get out of their steel forts, risking the heavy shelling and machine-gun fire, to dig their way out; and in the neighborhood of St. Julien they worked for two hours in the open to unbog their tank, while the Germans tried to destroy them by direct hits.

In a farm somewhere in this neighborhood no fewer than sixty Germans came out with their hands up in surrender as soon as the tank was at close quarters. The story is told that at another place the mere threat of a tank's approach was enough to decide a party of eight to give in. It is certain beyond all doubt that the German infantry has great fear of the "beasts."

In this battle there was not a single case of attack upon a tank by infantry, although we know that they have been training behind their lines with dummy tanks, according to definite rules laid down by the German command.

One fight did take place with a tank, and it was surely the most fantastic duel that had happened in the war. It was queer enough, as I described a day or two ago when one of the British airmen flew over a motor car and engaged in a revolver duel with the German officer, but even that strange picture is less weird than when a German airplane flew low over a tank and tried to put out its "eyes" by a burst of machine gun bullets.

Imagine the scene, that muddy monster, crawling through the slime with sharp stabs of fire coming from its flanks and above an engine with wings, swooping round and about it like an angry albatross and spattering its armor with bullets. It was an unequal fight, for the tank just ignored that waspish machine-gun fire and went on its way with only a scratch or two.

The tanks were in action around the marshes and woodlands by Shrewsbury Forest. Here there was very severe infantry fighting and the Germans made desperate resistance, followed by many counterattacks, so that the progress of the British was slow and difficult and the tanks helped them as best they could.

One trouble of the tanks is their limited vision, and this and the darkness before the battle were the cause of an unexpected collision, which adds to the strange history of the mechanical monsters, so that it is all beyond the wildest flight of imagination.

One of the tanks was crawling up to get into position for attack, and unaware that it was bearing steadily down upon one of those light railway engines which I saw steaming along in the centre of the Ypres salient on the morning of battle. It was grunting and whistling so that it could be heard a mile away, but not a sound of it came to the ears of the pilot and the crew in the tank, where their engine also was laboring with rattle of steel. The tank bore on through the darkness and its mighty battering ram hit the light engine fair and square and knocked it off the rails. There were explanations and apologies and much tugging and heaving with all the powers of a tank before the engine was righted again and went on its way.

PRAISES FRENCH UNITY.

Minister Says the Nation Has "but One Soul" for Work and War.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Louis J. Malvy, the French Minister of the Interior, today replied to the request of The Associated Press for a statement outlining his views on the end of the third year of the world war. The Minister began by emphasizing the fact, which he said sometimes had not been sufficiently realized, that it was the unanimous and concerted efforts of every civilian which allows our regiments to keep crushing the barbarous assaults on the moving frontier of trenches."

M. Malvy ended with words to which added weight were given by his three years at the Ministry of the Interior, where, under France's highly centralized administration, he has been in the closest touch with the whole country, being the only Minister who has held the same office throughout the war under the successive Premiers. The Minister said:

"The length of the war and the enemy's inauguration of submarine piracy placed us last Winter face to face with fresh difficulties, but economically, as in every other way, France has inflexibly and imperturbably confronted each and has already begun to conquer. She has poured forth her blood too freely to begrudge her gold or endurance. With firm endurance she is accepting a régime of restrictions. After some inevitable tentative efforts she will regulate more and more amid the gropings of Winter the food supply and heating.

"No less firmly has the world of work applied the only possible remedy to the increased cost of living, namely, a proportionate increase in wages. The strikes which, during the whirlwind Spring have evolved in a perfect calm. They constitute nothing more than one of those phenomena of compensatory movements whereby our social body seeks to adapt itself to new conditions. They were less numerous in France than in any other country. They arose in calm and ended in a closer, more trusting unity between the employers and employed.

"By the end of the three years France has endured every affliction, suffering, and glory. Without violence or shock, but not at times without discussion, (for discussion is the very essence of liberty and a democratic régime) she has maintained within her land order and discipline—accepted, not forced, discipline—and she will conquer. She is as united as she was on Aug. 2, 1914. Better still, she is unanimous, that is, forms but one soul for work as for combat.

"The country, then, is ready to enter upon the fourth Winter of the war in the best conditions of physical and moral health. It knows that, thanks to American aid next Spring, it will apply at once all its endurance and every sacrifice.

"Every time we have exacted increased work or devotion it has been sufficient to explain our reasons, for the French citizen is like the French soldier, who is willing to die, if necessary, as the civilian is willing to suffer, but each demands to understand why.

"Never was my mission easier than in the first months of the war, when, at the Government's appeal, every party and class difference disappeared. Even our extremists, answering to a confidence which it was an honor to me to offer them, rushed to the frontier to fight. The public then imagined the war would be short, and that the battles would be gigantic but decisive. France of the interior then thought its only duty would be to efface itself before armed France."

The Minister then traced the changes through which civilian France had passed. First came work for the wounded and other war charities, but as the war continued it had to work to live, and the aged and the women and children worked the land. Then came the urgent need of a supply of munitions and heavy artillery, but never, M. Malvy said, had the France of the interior failed the France of the front.

CANADIANS REACH MAIN LENS LINES

Continued from Page 1.

activity, due to unfavorable weather, our airplanes again were able to carry out successful bombing raids and other work. In air fighting five German airplanes were downed, of which one was forced to land behind our lines. Three others were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

The Belgian communication reads:

During the night the enemy artillery was active against our communications. Gas shells were fired in the region of Ramscapelle. Some patrol fighting took place to the south of Dixmude. A few projectiles fell during the day on various parts of the front.

Says 25 Tanks Were Destroyed.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Strong British attacks were made yesterday against the German positions between the Ypres-Menin road and the River Lys, on the Belgian front, says the official statement today of the General Staff. All the attacks were repulsed, it is said. The statement adds that several machine guns were captured from "some of the twenty-five tanks lying destroyed before our front." The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the firing activity by day was small, for the most part. During the evening the artillery duel in some sectors attained great intensity. Strong partial attacks by the British, which were launched last night and this morning against our positions between the Ypres-Menin road and the Lys, were everywhere repulsed. In the crater field, in which we are well acquainted, our storming troops carried out successful enterprises. Numerous prisoners were brought in. Several machine guns were saved from some of the 25 tanks lying destroyed before our front.

With the other armies the fighting activity was limited throughout the day to scattered fire. In the evening the activity increased between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe, as well as on the Chemin-des-Dames. Field engagements resulted in our favor.

In an aerial fight First Lieutenant Dontermann shot down his twenty-fifth opponent.

FRENCH GUNS DOMINATE.

Stop German Assaults at Various Points Along the Front.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—German attacks were made last night on various French positions, including Avocourt Wood, near Verdun. The French official statement issued today says that all the attacks were crushed by French artillery. The night bulletin tells of considerable artillery activity in the Champagne and on the Meuse.

The day announcement reads:

Attacks made by the enemy to the east of the farm of Noisy, in the region south of Bovelle, in the Avocourt Wood and in Alsace were repulsed by our fire. The artillery fire in these sectors was fairly spirited at various times.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The night bulletin says:

Both artilleries have been rather active in Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the sectors of Avocourt and Louvemont.

BRITISH SILENCED FOE'S GUNS.

Prisoners Say Shellfire Prevented Use of German Artillery.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 6, (By The Associated Press.)—Evidences of the force of the British bombardment before the opening battle of Flanders continue to multiply. German prisoners, taken in the St. Julien sector, are unanimous in declaring that it was most deadly and effective. No food, water or munitions had reached their front line for three days because of the concentrated fire from the British big guns.

The British barrage, just previous to the infantry advance, was so heavy that the enemy was prevented from manning his forward trenches and the German troops had to stay in their dugouts. The barrage, when lifted on the enemy's reserve trenches, was accurate and completely effective. The barbed wire and parapets, together with nearly all the concrete emplacements, were destroyed. All the prisoners state that the British counter battery work prevented the German artillery men from manning their guns.

Owing to the accuracy of the British fire on German ammunition dumps many of them had to be moved to the rear and the ammunition brought up piece-meal.

A British officer who was captured north of the Wambeek Tuesday morning and rescued that night said that the enemy took away his water bottle and bag of rations. The Germans apparently were very hungry because they began to eat the rations at once and gave him only a sip from his water bottle, saying that all the water was needed for their machine guns. They sent an orderly, however, to dress the wounds of the officer.

OUR HOSPITALS AID ON BRITISH FRONT

Group Near Etaples Has 10,000 Beds in Charge of Major Collins, U. S. A.

VISIT TO MESSINES RIDGE

Times Observer Saw 30 Airplanes Manoeuvring Over the Scene of British Victory.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—Not far from Etaples are located a group of American hospitals which have rendered exceptional service to the British forces. The group includes the Northwestern University unit, with 2,000 beds; Harvard, with 2,400, and Base Unit No. 5, with 1,800. The latter is the one with which Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, among others, is identified. There are 10,000 beds altogether in these hospitals. Major Clark Collins of the United States Army is in general charge. Considering the conditions, the hospitals are splendidly run. Though they have no sewer system, they are kept fresh as paint and thoroughly sanitary. Each hospital is receiving a daily average of about 100 new patients. Trench fever comes next to wounds in supplying cases. Trench foot, which used to be so troublesome, has been overcome by preventive treatment.

We had a peep into a machine gun school, where the advantages of the various guns were explained. The Lewis gun is in high favor owing to its light weight—about twenty-five pounds. It fires forty-eight bullets and is most effective at 500 yards, though it will carry 1,000. The Vickers is much heavier, but does its work at a range of 2,800 yards and fires 250 cartridges. Machine guns now furnish part of the barrage fire.

A tank school was one of the show things, and one of the much-described monsters was in action, greatly to the wonderment and amusement of the visitors. A fine body of troops marched past; they were tank men. Our Captain said that theirs was the most heroic service, as death by burning was their almost inevitable fate. When I mentioned this to an infantry Lieutenant he smiled in a superior way.

I went to Messines Ridge, the scene of the best victory of the British up to date. Afterward we climbed to the top of Kimmel Hill and spent an hour or two taking in one of the greatest scenes mortal eye was ever permitted to rest upon. Five or six miles to the north was Ypres, its ruins plainly visible; at the southeast lay Armentieres, in front Messines Ridge, with Warneton and other villages in German hands beyond. Our view extended to portions of both first line trenches. We were easily within range of the Boche if he had cared to take a shot at us. The English and Germans were potting at one another. We could see the flame from the guns as well as the shell-bursts. At our distance it had the appearance of firing for fun, though of course there is always a definite object. But when we looked up into the sky we beheld a sight new to the world within a few years, beautiful and marvelous in itself and infinite in its imaginative suggestion.

It was only in 1911 that a newspaper of which I was the head employed Latham to fly over Baltimore in order to show the population what flying was like. It was, I believe, the first performance of the kind in America and was accounted little short of a miracle. On this beautiful July morning we stood little short of our vantage point and saw fully thirty warplanes careering in the sky—three of them German, all the rest British. High up a German and a British plane seemed to be maneouvring in battle—we could scarcely be sure what was going on between them. In another part of the sky black smoke-spots showed the bursting of German shrapnel around British planes. On our side of the line in one quarter the sky was flecked with the snowy fleeces of British shrapnel, perhaps as many as fifty of these being visible at one time. The whole thing seemed a picture rather than a reality—the visualization of a Tennyson poem. The next day we saw a German aeroplane of air casualties over Messines Ridge, but to us at the time it was more like a great aerial show, put on for us in our comfortable front seats.

I was interested in the disparity between Germans and British in their use of planes and shrapnel. The General of an army explained that the Germans were much more economical in their use of all material than the British.

"You have no idea," he said, "how gratifying it is to a commander to see the liberal use of ammunition and to know that there is plenty." He had been at the first battle of Ypres, where the Germans had all the guns and ammunition. That, he thought, was the worst experience in the whole war. Even the battle of Mons, which he had been in charge of the rearguard action for one terrible round of the clock, had been less trying and fatal than the first Ypres. He had made the entire trip from Mons to Melun, below Fontainebleau.

It was very interesting to have a close view of one of the great Generals. He handles his army of from 300,000 to 500,000 men from the serene aloofness of a typical French château. There is not the slightest suggestion of gold braid or a martial air. The type is that of the high-class American man of affairs. If you put Judge Lovett, Judge Gary, H. P. Davison, and Samuel Rea in a room with this General, all in uniform, and spent an hour talking on miscellaneous topics, you might pick out any one of them for the commander. For in this particular case there is hardly a difference, even in accent, to betray the Englishman.

The war for some forty miles of the front was planned and fought in large outline in the quiet seclusion of the château library. Maps on the wall, smaller maps on the tables, photographs taken by planes and showing areas so plainly that one could almost see the Germans in their trenches, and similar documents and precise data informed the counsels that directed the battles.

At tea time there was further relaxation in the pleasant English way. The General himself cut bread and fetched eatables for himself and his guests. The conversation was general and free, a brilliant Chief of Staff taking part in the discussion of subjects which peculiarly interest a visitor to the front.

Nothing that was said was for publication, but I am quite sure that I may be permitted to state that there was the deepest interest in America's preparations, which were regarded as showing promptness and efficiency. The securing of officers to train our new armies was regarded as the most difficult, as it was the most essential, requirement of the American military situation.

FRENCH SEIZURE LAW.

It Empowers the State to Seize All Food, Fuel, and Clothing.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The precise terms of the law just passed giving the civil authorities requisitioning powers were published today in the Journal Officiel. Under the provisions of the act these authorities may, while the war lasts, seize, in the first place, everything necessary for feeding and clothing the civil population and supplying it with heat and light. In the second place, they may commandeer all industrial and commercial materials and establishments used in the production, fabrication, manipulation, or conservation of the supplies needed for the population.

Industrial or commercial establishments may be seized wholly or in part. In the latter case, if the operators of the establishment to be partly requisitioned agree to produce supplies as determined upon by the Minister of Commerce, the requisition will be held up.

Stockholm Conference Sept. 9.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.—The date of the International Socialist Conference to be held in this city has been definitely fixed for Sept. 9.

REPORT OF U-BOAT SEALS PORT 5 HOURS

Passengers on Liner Thought They Saw a Submarine 500 Miles Off Sandy Hook.

A report that an enemy submarine had been sighted 500 miles east of Sandy Hook was brought to Quarantine on Sunday night by the passengers on an Atlantic liner. As a result the port was closed from 1 o'clock to 6 o'clock yesterday morning as a precautionary measure. The port has been closed at night on previous occasions, and has not caused much inconvenience to shipping as the traffic is not heavy during those hours.

The Captain and other officers of the liner, on which the passengers traveled, denied that they had sighted a German submarine or any suspicious craft on the voyage over. They said that about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the ship was 500 miles east of Sandy Hook, an object was sighted which might have been a dead whale or the fin of a big shark. A few of the passengers tried to take a snapshot of it, the officers said, but it was too far away to get a satisfactory result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—While the Navy Department was notified of the closing of navigation in New York Harbor and the lowering of the submarine nets, the action of the naval authorities at New York was taken without consultation with the department, and Secretary Daniels did not know personally of the precautions until after the net had been raised and vessels permitted to enter and leave the harbor.

Some naval officers are inclined to put faith in the report that a German U-boat was sighted close to the shores of the United States, but this opinion is not shared very generally among officers on duty in the Navy Department. Outside of the risk and the long voyage involved it is the understanding in naval circles that Germany is anxious not to increase the spirit of resentment against the German Empire in the United States.

DROP BUILDING OF CHASERS.

Our Naval Experts Think the Destroyer Worth Fifty Small Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Daniels today confirmed the statement that the Navy Department had decided, following the recommendations of the Navy General Board, to place no more contracts for submarine chasers, but to build every destroyer possible. He added that it was not exactly correct to say, as had been reported, that submarine chasers had been abandoned entirely, but that all which possibly could be constructed in a certain time had been built, and both the General Board and the Bureau of Construction and Repair had not recommended the building of any more.

Several hundred 110-foot chasers were ordered originally, and these are now being delivered. These boats have been found serviceable for rivers and harbors, but are faulty in sea service, one destroyer, it has been estimated, being worth fifty chasers in operations against submarines.

The latest designs being constructed are 315 feet long, and, while figures are withheld, the number under construction and to be built is formidable. There is the closest co-operation between the Shipping Board and the Navy Department so that the navy may obtain the maximum number of destroyers in the shortest possible time. Admiral Capps and Secretary Daniels, sitting with his expert aids, hold almost daily conferences.

Intimations came from diplomatic quarters today that naval experts of the Allies probably would undertake to demonstrate to the American Navy Department the wisdom of continuing on an extensive scale the building of submarine chasers. Advocates of the chasers assert that in operations near shore fleet little craft such as the 110-footers that American boat builders now are turning out in large numbers have been most successful in the war zone. The Navy Department's policy of limiting the output of chasers here is not looked upon with favor by the allied sea strategists.

TO TEACH CANADA'S AIRMEN.

Lieut. Hare, an American, Now in British Service, Returns Here.

Lieutenant H. R. Hare of the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army has arrived at an Atlantic port, after spending two and a half years in service in England and France. He is on his way to Canada to give instruction in aerial artillery fighting.

He says he was shot down four times and fell so fast that it was impossible to think, but escaped each time with a few bruises. Lieutenant Hare was born in New York, but went to Ottawa to engage in business before the war. He expects to return to France in three months.

KERENSKY FORMS A NEW CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

fects of vodka drinking and was the chief factor in securing its abolition by imperial ukase. On the other hand, M. Aksentieff is a Red revolutionist of the first order, recently released from prison, and M. Saventoss, the organizer of the "Social Revolution," is said to be responsible for the assassination of many Government officials.

The resignation of MM. Tchernoff and Tereschtenko, which threatened the life of the Kerensky Government the other day, are believed to have been, aside from the pro-German accusations made against the former, a protest against the lack of personal appreciation—Tchernoff, who has a scheme for the nationalization of the land, and Tereschenko, who has a cure for Russia's financial ills. In developing their respective doctrines, however, they once laid stress upon the benefits of immediate peace. This, set forth as merely means to an end, has been misinterpreted by their enemies to mean the end itself, which they have denied advocating. Indeed, on Aug. 2, on the very eve of the latest Cabinet crisis, Tereschtenko sent to all the Russian envoys accredited to the allied powers a renewal of Russia's assurance that she would continue the war to a triumphant conclusion.

Meanwhile, nothing has recently been heard of the Extraordinary National Council," which Kerensky ordered on July 22 to be first convened at Moscow on July 31 and then on Aug. 5. This council was to have drafted an emergency program to last until there should come together the Constituent Assembly of all Russia, which is expected to draft a constitution and establish a permanent form of government. The delegates to this assembly will be 800 in number, elected by direct vote in all the Zemstovs constituencies on Sept. 30, and will assemble on Oct. 13.

RUSSIANS ATTACK, BUT ARE FORCED BACK

Extreme South Wing of Army Still Retreating—Some Units Admittedly Unstable.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Russian forces fighting northeast of Czernowitz in an attack drove back the enemy upon several villages, capturing guns and machine guns, but later, in the face of superior forces, were compelled to withdraw to their main position, according to the official communication issued today. In Central Bukowina around Radauts, the Austro-Germans continue to make progress. Radauts and several other towns have been captured and the Bystritza River has been crossed by the enemy. The communication says:

West of Brody insignificant enemy attacks were beaten off. Northeast of Czernowitz in the region of the villages of Toperrovce and Rarancze our advance detachments, developing an offensive, occupied a series of heights and drove the enemy back to the above-mentioned villages. As an outcome of daring attack by a detachment we captured a four-gun battery and some machine guns.

Afterward the enemy, advancing in superior force, compelled our troops to retire to our main position. It being impossible to remove the guns we had captured, they were rendered useless, the breeches having been removed.

South of Czernowitz the enemy continues to advance, chiefly in the regions of Dolina, the river Sereth, and the Suchawa, and is pressing back our troops. The villages of Olyboka, Komenka, Woszcinec, Chdikroliva, and the town of Radauts were occupied by the enemy.

An attempt to hold back the advancing enemy in the region northwest of Radauts was unsuccessful.

Rumanian Front: In the direction of Kimpolung the enemy continues his offensive. Owing to the instability of certain of our units we have been forced to retire somewhat toward the east. The enemy has crossed the Bystritza River.

On the night of the 5th our airplanes dropped a number of bombs on the railway station of Baranovitchi, (southwest of Minsk.) Direct hits were observed.

VIENNA, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

Eastern theatre: The success of the Rumano-Russian offensive against the front of Archduke Joseph, which has been welcomed so gladly by the Entente press, apparently remains considerably below expectations. Enemy attacks on the Casina Valley yesterday again were completely without result, except for heavy losses by the enemy, in the three-land angle and in the direction of Purahumora we have made further progress. Honved and Hungarian territorial troops drove the enemy out of positions northwest of Radauts, and after bravely repulsing strong Russian counterattacks entered the town.

On both sides of the Sereth we are approaching the frontier.

Southeast and northeast of Czernowitz the enemy is fiercely resisting the advance of the allies. (Teutonic.)

TO FIGHT ON, SAYS FRANCIS.

No Evidence That Russia Intends to Quit, Ambassador Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department received a dispatch from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd today stating that there is every indication that the Russian authorities and people intend to fight the war through to a finish. The report said there was no evidence of an intention to quit fighting.

The Russian Embassy was advised by the Petrograd Foreign Office today of details concerning the conference at the Winter Palace, where it was decided to empower Premier Kerensky to reorganize the Government upon non-partisan lines, and to divorce it completely from the interference of outside organizations.

General Korniloff, the new Commander in Chief, attributed most of the recent difficulties of the Russian military forces not so much to the mutiny of soldiers at the front as to the disorganization behind the lines, where the forces on the fighting fronts were not supported. This tended to demoralize the advanced troops. Under the system insisted upon by him of non-interference with his orders, the soldiers' committees, which were created soon after the deposition of the Czar, and which were intended to enforce discipline, will be abolished. General Korniloff's conditions were accepted by Premier Kerensky, to whom alone, as Premier and Minister of War, General Korniloff will be responsible.

The Cabinet Ministers now will all be independent of party affiliations and dictation, neither the Duma, which has increased in authority since the crisis developed, nor the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates being permitted to intervene in any Government matter or to exercise any public power which they previously had claimed.

It was stated at the Embassy that one of the interesting developments was the fresh authority exercised by the Duma during the crisis. Although not any longer a legal body, the delegates still sit, and they form a body of representatives of Russia's ablest middle classes, as well as several strong men from the nobility and from the commonalty.

There was a feeling at the Embassy that at last the disturbances in Russia, both political and military, had reached their limit, and that henceforth the improvement would be solid and constant.

TROTZKY IS ARRESTED.

Agitator from America Accused of Being Accomplice of Lenine.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—By order of the Ministry of Marine Leon Trotzky and M. Dunacharsky were arrested today.

The men are International Socialists and leaders in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They are charged with being accomplices of Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Maximalists, during the disorders in July.

Leon Trotzky left the United States for Russia on March 27 with eight other Russian Socialists expecting to take posts in the administration of the new Russian revolutionary Government. British authorities held the party at Halifax and detained them in a camp in Nova Scotia while an examination of Trotzky's record was conducted. He was released in April and allowed to make his way into Russia, where nothing of his activities has been heard until his arrest was reported.

Trotzky was one of the leaders of the Russian revolution of 1906, and finally became President of the Russian Council of Labor Deputies after President Chrustalev Nossar had been arrested in the general strike of October, 1905. During his term the Black Sea mutiny and several revolts in the garrisons of Petrograd were instigated.

Then he was sentenced to two years in Siberia and spent part of this time in the prison at Tobolsk. He had already served a term of two years, beginning in 1900, for his writings against the Russian Government. It was said that he escaped from Siberia before the expiration of his first term and was in Vienna as the guest of Dr. Friedrich Adler, the Socialist who assassinated the Austrian Premier, when news of the "Bloody Sunday" reached him. With the aid of Dr. Adler, it was said, Trotzky disguised himself and returned to Russia, but was discovered and sent to Siberia to serve an additional term.

At the beginning of the war Trotzky was in Berlin editing a Jewish newspaper, and the Foreign Office gave him three hours to pass over the Swiss frontier. It said it made the journey in two hours. After a few weeks in Zurich he went to Paris and began the publication of a Socialist paper, printed in Russian, called Our Words. His opposition to war was bitter, but his advocacy of peace was unheeded until the arrival of Russian soldiers on the Western front. Then, following the killing of Colonel Krause by intoxicated Russian soldiers who had copies of Our Words in their pockets, Trotzky's paper was suppressed and he was taken to the Spanish frontier by an armed guard.

The commander of the guard telegraphed to the police in Madrid that a dangerous anarchist was to arrive there at a given hour, and Trotzky again received the escort of an armed guard, this time to the Madrid jail, but he was released after three days. A guard at Seville then escorted him to jail and the same guard took him to Cadiz to see that he boarded the Montserrat, bound for the United States. After his arrival here Trotzky continued his writing and talking for peace, Socialism and anarchism.

Belgium Sends Socialist Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Jules Destree, Socialist Deputy from Charleroi, has been appointed Belgian Minister at Petrograd.

ENGLAND'S BLUNDER WITH EXPERT LABOR

Volunteered for the Front when It Should Have Been Making Munitions.

ARMY CONTRACT SCANDALS

Fortunes Unpatriotically Made Till the Government Taxed War Profits.

By EDMUND YARE.

No more striking and at the same time no more pathetic indication of England's unpreparedness for this war could be found than in the fact that when she awoke to the necessity of organizing a vast army of millions of munition workers, she discovered that a large number of the men most needed—the skilled workmen, the mechanics, the engineers—were in the great army of volunteers in the trenches.

The country had let them go at a time when to raise a huge army as quickly as possible seemed to be the one imperative need. Nobody had foreseen that in order to keep this army fully equipped, and well supplied with guns and ammunition, just as great an army would be needed at home and that practically the entire industries of the country would have to be reorganized and the machinery adapted for the purpose of forging those munitions.

If only England had known she would have said to the miners, the shipwrights, the men in the dockyards, the engineers, the boilermakers, the workmen in the iron and steel trades, when she made her first appeal for volunteers for the army:

Home Aid Required.

"I realize how anxious you are to go and fight for your country, to join up with all the other workmen who are now rushing to the colors, to feel that you are not shirkers, and that you will form part of the army that is going to hurl back the German hordes that are now despoiling Belgium and Northern France, and side by side with our Allied French allies subdue the Prussian militarism that is out to put all Europe and the world under its cruel domination.

"I realize how hard it is to stay at home in what seems security while the blood of your brothers is being spilled on the battlefields of Flanders.

"But the country cannot, dare not let you go. You will be needed just as much as the men who have gone to fight. It is, indeed, for their sake, for their protection that you must stay here and set to work to make the guns and the shells that will save their lives from destruction by the engines which the Germans had ready to fling into the battle directly war was declared.

"You miners must start at your work and produce more and more coal, for it will be needed badly for the great furnaces that will soon be blazing night and day. That extra coal will be wanted not only in our country, but in the countries of our allies—France and Italy. The great coal fields are already in the possession of the Germans, and when Italy joins us her main supplies, which come from Germany, will be stopped. Without coal neither

$2,006,970,000 IN SENATE'S TAX BILL

Committee Reports a Measure to Raise $139,970,000 More Than House Called For.

INCOMES AND WAR GAINS HIT

Former to Pay $777,700,000, the Latter $562,000,000 of Proposed Revenue Increase.

$207,000,000 LIQUORS TAX

Tobacco Imposts to be $56,000,000 —Debate to be Opened Later in the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Revenue bill, carrying an appropriation of $2,006,970,000 for the year ending June 30, 1918, was reported to the Senate today by its Finance Committee, and will probably be taken up for debate by the end of this week. The measure puts the entire levy upon direct taxes, the committee leaving it to the House to make up the extra $5,000,000,000 requested by Secretary McAdoo to run the war this year.

In its report, as put in by Senator Simmons, the Finance Committee points out that more than half of the levy is to come from the tax on income and war profits of corporations and individuals, the yield from these two sources being $1,339,700,000. Of this the tax on incomes is $777,700,000, and on war profits $562,000,000.

As passed by the House, the bill was calculated to raise $1,867,000,000.

Basis of Expenditures and Revenue.

Here is the basis of expenditures and revenue for the year, upon which the committee made up its war levy:

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, are $5,003,958,000.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year on the basis of the present tax law are $1,357,000,000.

Bonds authorized by the act of April 24, 1917, (Liberty Loan,) in addition to bonds to finance loans to foreign Governments, are $2,000,000,000.

Estimated expenditures in 1917 or in 1918 for army and navy fortifications are $393,500,000.

The total amount of revenue available to meet estimated expenditures for the fiscal year of 1918 is $3,750,500,000.

The additional revenue which must be raised by taxation is $1,043,458,000.

The committee explains that it applied a tax levy up to $2,000,970,000 instead of keeping it within the estimated $1,043,458,000 so as to allow for any deficiency of the estimates that might occur.

Some of the more important items of the tax levy in the bill are the following:

Distilled spirits, $135,000,000; fermented liquors, $40,000,000; rectified spirits, $5,000,000; wines, &c., $21,000,000—a total of $207,000,000 on intoxicants.

Cigars, $10,000,000; cigarettes, $20,000,000; loose tobacco, $25,000,000; snuff, $1,500,000; cigarette papers, $100,000—a total of $56,600,000 on tobacco.

Transportation taxes, embracing freight, parcel, and express post, seats and berths and passenger tickets, $136,500,000; automobiles, $40,000,000.

Theatre admissions, $23,000,000; excise tax on coffee, tea, cocoa, and sugar, $80,000,000; mail matter, $60,500,000.

Among the lesser taxes imposed by the bill are $800,000 on sporting goods, $500,000 on pleasure boats, $1,000,000 on perfumes and cosmetics, $3,400,000 on proprietary medicines, $500,000 on cameras. The tax on telegraph and telephone messages will yield $7,000,000.

Chairman Simmons explained that the committee's revision of the House bill was on the principle of raising revenues with the least burden upon the public. A substitute report with a substitute bill is expected from Senator La Follette. Senators Gore and Thomas also plan a separate report.

"A Flexible, Scientific War Tax."

Senator Simmons's report stated that a flexible, scientific war tax superstructure had been constructed by the Senate committee for the imposition of war taxes—the largest tax budget in American history—as well as for future tax increases declared probable.

Income, war profits, liquor and tobacco tax increases, the majority report pointed out, form the nucleus of the revised bill.

In a general statement for the committee, Senator Simmons said:

"It has at all stages acted with a keen sense of the extreme importance of its action in its effect upon the country and the successful prosecution of the war. Nor was it unmindful that those who will have to pay these exactions will also have to furnish the larger part of the money to purchase the bonds for expenditures not provided for by taxation, and also as we may be called upon to loan to foreign Governments engaged with us in war against Germany.

"Your committee was profoundly impressed with the expediency and necessity of broadening and developing our system of special taxation so as to present a scientific scheme, logically constructed; to provide a superstructure sufficiently strong and flexible to meet not only our present but our future war needs, and so adjusted as to distribute equitably the necessary burdens of taxation and safeguard the activities of the nation by imposing no tax which would not leave the taxpayer a reasonably compensatory return from his investment.

"The basis of the system proposed by your committee is the income and war profits taxes, internal revenue taxes upon whisky and tobacco, and certain moderate subsidiary levies in the nature of excise taxes. The system presented is in form much the same as that in the House, but it has, it is believed, been systematized, co-ordinated, and made more consistent.

Incomes and War Profits Pay Most.

"As the result of these changes it is estimated that about two-thirds of the additional revenue expected will come from the income and war profits taxes. In fixing the rates upon incomes and excess profits your committee kept constantly in mind the fact that the amount of revenue derived from these sources would depend upon the prosperity and activity of business, and that to impose taxes which would tend to discourage enterprise and dampen these activities would tend to defeat the legislative purpose. Moreover, it thought that if the rates upon incomes and excess profits were fixed at the highest level, there might be but little margin left for further increases in rates."

The report defends the elimination of the so-called Lenroot surtaxes on incomes of more than $40,000 added in the House, designed to raise $90,000,000, as follows:

"In view of the fact that in addition to the large increase in the normal tax and surtaxes upon incomes, the bill provides for a large increase in the war profits tax of corporations and partnerships, and includes individuals in the scope of that tax, and in view of the probability that it will be necessary hereafter to further increase these rates in order to provide for increased war expenditures, your committee believes that for the present it is inadvisable to increase the surtax rates beyond those proposed in the original House bill."

Regarding the elimination of the House retroactive income taxes on 1916 incomes, which would have produced $108,000,000, the report says:

"This tax seemed in principle both morally and economically unsound. Incomes of the last year have paid their taxes, and the balance has either been spent or saved and added to capital, in which form it will yield returns in the ensuing years. To tax this tax-paid income again is not only double taxation of a peculiarly obnoxious kind, but would possibly compel a taxpayer to impair his capital and thus diminish Government sources of taxation. It would be one of those disturbing taxes which would alarm business and check industrial productivity. It is very poor economy and would hold out a threat of uncertainty."

In recommending the graduated war profits tax upon individuals as well as corporations, in lieu of the present 8 per cent. excess profits law, the committee says its plan is similar to that of European countries, where it has had marked success.

"The House bill," the report says, "would impose a tax of 16 per cent. on excess profits. Great Britain's war profits are now taxed 80 per cent., Canada's were increased from 25 to 75 per cent., and the New Zealand rate is 45 per cent. The committee proposes, instead of an excess profits tax, a war profits tax. The change of basis seems desirable, not only because it is equitable, but because its successful collection will be greatly facilitated. The committee reached the conclusion that a graduated tax beginning with 12 per cent., and reaching 50 per cent. at its highest would be far more equitable than a flat tax of 16 per cent."

Looks for Even Higher Taxes.

"We must face the possibility, even the probability," the report says, "of even higher taxes than are now proposed in this country, and we must adjust our system so that it will work satisfactorily even under increased rates. Your committee has not been able to find any satisfactory reason why individuals engaged in trade and business should not be subject to this tax (war profits) as well as corporations and partnerships." Under the present law, the report says, inflated values to patents and trade marks and watering corporations' stocks make evasion of the revenue law possible, while the committee's new basis is believed to meet the situation. Senator Simmons also points out that the new plan is a war profits tax rather than an excess profits levy.

The new tax of 1 cents for each 25 cents paid on parcel post packages is said in the report to remove discrimination in favor of the railroads and the parcel post.

In addition to this," the report continues, "your committee can see no intrinsic reason why, in this present emergency, the Government should not impose a tax upon this method of transportation, especially in view of the fact that the rates on first and second class mail are increased."

The House 5 per cent. taxes upon electricity, gas and local telephone service were eliminated because "it appeared to the committee that this tax would fall with very great severity upon the people of moderate means as well as the poorest classes, who at the present time depend very largely in the cities upon gas or electricity to furnish them with both light and heat for cooking as well as, in many cases, with power for running small machinery like that of the sewing machine. The committee felt that the tax of this character ought not to be imposed unless a point was reached where it would become necessary to tax everything susceptible to taxation. Light and heat are the very last things which should be subject to taxation. For similar reasons the committee recommended that the tax upon charges for telephone service to subscribers be eliminated.

The striking out of all insurance taxes from the House bill was based upon the belief that excise taxes on insurance was a questionable principle and "should be subjected to tax only as a last resort."

Gross Sales Tax Eliminated.

Elimination or reduction of all of the 5 per cent. gross sale tax upon many manufacturers was defended because the manufacturers also must pay high income and excess profits taxes. "Your committee felt," the report said, "that only where the conditions are exceptional should such a manufacturer's gross sales tax be justifiable." For these reasons the House tax on patent medicines was reduced to 2 per cent.

The proposed new Federal license tax on motorcycles and automobiles, based upon the original selling cost in lieu of the House manufacturers' tax, is explained as follows:

"A gross tax upon automobile manufacturers was first considered, but on thorough investigation it appeared that over 40 per cent. were making very small profits. A few were making enormous profits. A gross production tax in size sufficient to produce a substantial return would have driven out of business a large majority of automobile manufacturers. Your committee concluded that the automobile was a luxury, and would support a reasonable tax, and recommends for the high gross sales tax, which might or might not be passed on to the purchaser, a moderate excise tax upon the owners of automobiles and motorcycles."

Explaining that the new tax on cabarets and the retention of taxes on other amusement admissions is justifiable, the report says the tax on moving picture theatres charging less than 25 cents has been eliminated, because:

"The moving picture show has become a national institution. It possesses many valuable educational features. They are largely patronized by people of small means."

No Tax on Club Dues.

House taxes on club dues were eliminated, the report says, because it was difficult to reach clubs properly taxable and at the same time exempt those which should not be taxed.

Most House stamp taxes, virtually those of Spanish war days, the report says, have been retained. The new one-cent stamp tax on all bank checks was provided because prevalent in most belligerent countries and because "there is no good reason why this course, which would yield a substantial revenue, should be overlooked."

The House general 10 per cent. tariff levy, the committee remarks, would have taxed nearly 4,000 articles and yielded $200,000,000.

"There is no estimate, however, of the amount the consuming public would have to pay," the report says. "So sweeping a change would have brought consequences thought clearly undesirable."

The committee substituted for the House 10 per cent. tariff levy "moderate, temporary excise taxes" of one-half cent per pound on sugar, five cents on tea, two cents on coffee, and from three to five cents on cocoa.

"If every cent of these taxes," the report says, "were passed on to the consumer, it would amount to little more than 75 cents per capita, a sum so small it would hardly be felt by the consumer. A considerable part is likely to be absorbed by the producers and dealers. They are small compared with similar taxes in practically all belligerent countries."

Publishers' Protests Heeded.

The increase of one-fourth a cent a pound in second class mail rates and the 5 per cent. net profits tax against publishers on profits of more than $4,000 annually, in lieu of the House zone rate increases, is commented on as follows:

"Leading representatives of the publishers appeared in protest against the zone system and presented evidence that it would be a serious mistake and in many instances entail certain disaster. The combination postal and special income tax, recommended as a substitute, is not regarded as perfect but in view of increases on first and second class mail and parcel post, it was felt that some reasonably proportionate additional tax should be imposed upon newspapers and periodicals having the privilege of second class mail matter."

Substitution of a new plan of "information at the source" instead of collection at the source for income taxes, the report said, "will enable the Government to locate more effectively all individuals subject to the income tax," and stimulate collections, lessen expense. The new plan of taxing undivided corporate surplus, also, it said to insure larger and fairer collections.

THE DRAFT BOARDS MAY ACCEPT ALIENS

Crowder Says Allies' Nationals Are Not Debarred from the New Army.

CORRECTS MISTAKEN IDEA

Exemption Rights Not Affected by Decision—Status of the Alimony Payer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The ranks of the new national army were opened formally today to friendly aliens as volunteers. A ruling by Provost Marshal General Crowder communicated to the local selection boards directs that all such aliens who waive their right of exemption on nationality be promptly accepted for service. General Crowder sent this telegram to the Governors:

"Reports reaching this office recently indicate that in some quarters the belief prevails that friendly aliens, who have not declared their intention to become citizens, but are ready and willing to serve, are disqualified from entering the military service of the United States, and therefore that they must take out first papers before they can be accepted.

"It is to be regretted that such a misunderstanding should have arisen. The qualifications for voluntary enlistment in time of war are no more restricted for service in the new National Army than for the regular army. Such alien non-declarants are virtually volunteers. The Selective Service act provided for their registration, but it did not regard them as being under any liability to serve, and it therefore gave them full liberty to claim exemption when called by local boards.

"Now that information reveals their willingness in large numbers to decline the exemption and to accept service in this war against the common enemy of our civilization, it should be fully understood that their service is heartily welcomed and they should be accepted, whenever upon summons they fail to claim their right of exemption.

Assist Their Own Country.

"They are assisting the cause of their own country by aiding the United States to triumph in this war. The more of them that enter the service the better, for in this way will be removed the cause of dissatisfaction heard in some quarters, that although the quota was based on total population, including aliens, the actual draft reached only citizens and declarants.

"Local boards are directed to facilitate in every way the acceptance of friendly alien non-declarants for military service, and thus to enable them to do their share to assist the country which has given them a refuge and an honorable living."

General Crowder's office issued also instructions to exclude registered men who are either at officers' training camps or who have applied for admission to the second series of these camps, which will open this month. There has been considerable question in the minds of these men as to how they should proceed.

The instructions to local boards direct that where a candidate at a training camp is called by his local board for physical examination he may procure certificate from the commanding officer showing that he has been examined and file that with the board, instead of making personal appearance in response to the summons. The board will thereafter treat him as found qualified for service, unless application of exemption is filed subsequently in his behalf.

If the candidate wins a commission at the camp after he has been called by the board for examination, but before he is acting as such, he is entitled to furnish a certificate from his commanding officer showing his appointment. The State Adjutant General will then credit the board with one drafted man.

If the candidate is not commissioned before his local board calls him for military duty, he must report to the board unless the War Department shall have ordered him to the camp, or to camp, in which event credit will be given the board involved on its quota in the draft.

Where the candidate has been commissioned before he is called by the board, he is required to file certificates showing his status, and also an application for exemption on the ground that he is already in the military service. In that event he is exempted, but does not figure in the credit account of his district.

Status of Alimony Payers.

There was some discussion today as to the status of divorced men who are paying alimony. It has been suggested that in some cases the former wives of such men are solely dependent upon the alimony payments, and the removal of the men would work hardship upon them. No specific request for a ruling has been received, but it is regarded as probable that if the question is raised the same rule that applies to all other discharges for dependents would fit the case. It is not the purpose of the Government to work hardship on any dependent by taking away a bread winner. If the $25 a month which a soldier can spare from his salary will provide adequately for his home responsibilities, however, he will not be released from military service, as the case must be considered on its merits.

Provision to protect harvesting from shortage of hands due to the mobilization of the national army has been made by the Government in regulations now going out to district exemption boards. Men needed in the fields to complete harvesting will be permitted to remain at work until the need for them passes, when they will join the colors. Local boards, because of their knowledge of local crop conditions, will determine what men are necessary in this class.

Application for delay on this ground may be submitted to the district boards. The papers of harvest hands will be returned by the district board to the local board where selection will be made. The local boards are authorized to arrange their quotas in five divisions or increments, which will be ordered out for service in order. Harvest hands are to be called in the second or the division which will not be called until after the need for them in the fields has passed.

Attorney General Gregory today began personal consideration of reports from District Attorneys in Oklahoma, North Carolina, and other sections of the South as to the anti-draft demonstrations in their localities. Reports received by the department did not deal with the latest phases of the agitation, and fuller reports are awaited. In the meantime the department, through its investigators, is carefully studying the situation.

Troops to Vote Next Fall.

American citizen soldiers, whether in cantonments of the national army, mobilization centres of the National Guard, or even in France with the expeditionary forces, may vote at the Fall elections if their respective States establish voting machinery at the camps.

General Crowder said tonight that there was no bar to the voting of guardsmen or drafted soldiers so far as the Federal Government was concerned, and that the only obstacle would be the absence of State legislation on the subject.

Many States have laws, in some cases dating back to the civil war, permitting citizens under arms to vote when away from the home precinct. Last Fall, while the National Guard was mobilized on the Mexican border, other States enacted legislation permitting the troops to cast ballots in national, State, and municipal elections. Substantially the same process will be followed this Fall, ballots of soldiers from States making the necessary arrangement being mailed from the camp or cantonment.

Every State is the judge of the voting qualifications of its electors, but in the absence of a Presidential or Congressional campaign it is doubtful if many States will care to undertake polling any of their men who may be in France this year.

The Draft at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 6.—In its first sitting the draft board for the town of Oyster Bay examined eighty-eight men. Only seventeen were disqualified physically, and about 50 per cent. of those remaining claimed exemption, leaving thirty-six, or 40 per cent. of those called as good army material.

DEMANDS EXECUTION OF DRAFT RESISTERS

District Attorney in Oklahoma Gets Warrants Against 200, Charging Treason.

FUGITIVE BANDS WEAKENING

Posse Men Kill a Young Motorist Who Was on Way to Examination for Training Camp.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 6.—Without waiting for a conclusion of the State's campaign against organized resistance to the selective draft in Central Oklahoma, the United States Government today moved to punish the 200 men under arrest in connection with armed opposition to military service. Warrants charging treason were served on the prisoners, who were taken to the penitentiary at McAlester, or the jail at Muskogee, to await trial, at which United States District Attorney W. F. McGinnis will ask that the death penalty be imposed.

"The penalty for treason against the United States is death," said District Attorney McGinnis at Muskogee, "and bearing arms against the Government is the worst kind of treason."

The prisoners were moved to McAlester and Muskogee from the small jails in the counties where they were arrested, because it was feared an attempt in force might be made to rescue them. Mr. McGinnis announced that probably all of the men arrested would be brought to trial at the October term of the Federal District Court in Muskogee. All arrested would be held in high bail, he said. The District Attorney has sent two men to disturbed districts to gather evidence.

United States Commissioner Faucett, at Holdenville, asserted today that since Friday he had prepared sixty informations charging conspiracy against the Government. Two other agents of the Department of Justice were working on similar information at Ada, Wewoka, and Dustin, he said.

Disclosure of the causes of the outbreak and of the forces behind it is expected in preliminary hearings tomorrow when the men in custody are arraigned before a United States Commissioner at McAlester. It has been learned that unrest has existed in the affected district for more than two years. Agitators belonging to the "Working Class Union," "Jones Family," and similar organizations, cultivated discontent due to economic conditions of the poor tenant farmer class, and when drawings were made for the national army the disturbances resulted.

Announcement that extreme punishment would be asked was expected to aid materially in bringing to terms the few resisters still sheltered in the hills. Posses in three counties—Seminole, Hughes, and Pottawatomie—reported today that isolated groups refused to surrender, but that the apparently were discouraged and seeking to avoid an encounter. Except for the fact that several agitators, regarded as leaders in the disturbance and dangerous to remain at large, are among those maintaining a show of resistance, the authorities would be inclined to let the bands break up, confident that the less important members could be arrested later.

Determination of the posse men to run down the leaders was strengthened today by confiscation of half a freight car of dynamite which had been run on a siding at Spaulding, seven miles southeast of Sasakwa, in Seminole County. An investigation is being made of the manifest ownership. The car was unaccompanied.

Clashes between the resisters and posses have cost three lives and many injuries. Two objectors to the draft have been killed, and a traveler, J. F. Moore, of Okemah, was shot dead north of Holdenville early in the morning.

Mr. Moore, who was driving an automobile toward Holdenville, apparently was unaware of conditions that had resulted in a cordon of armed citizens being thrown around the town. He was killed when he did not halt or hear an order to stop. The shooting disclosed that the young man was on his way to take a train for McAlester, where he had been called for examination for entrance into the second reserve officers' training camp.

DIVISION HEADS OVER ARMY CAMPS

Training of the New Men Taken Out of the Hands of Department Commanders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 6.—Under a new order issued by the War Department, the department commanders will have nothing to do with the training of the men who are soon to enter the various National Guard and National Army camps, according to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Eastern Department, in reply to questions from members of a Chamber of Commerce Committee, who asked the General for suggestions as to police control and sanitary regulations incident to the coming of the New England National Guard division, which has been assigned to Camp Greene, he said.

Under an order recently issued by the War Department, which I have just received, department commanders are relieved of any connection with the training camps and of all responsibility for the training of the men after they arrive at the camps. The entire responsibility for the training of the men and for handling all affairs connected with the camps will be left with the division commanders. The department headquarters will be what might call a supply station. After the coming of the troops to your camp my interest will cease to be official and will be only such as I may feel personally."

General Wood declined to discuss a rumor that was circulated here in connection with the issuance of this order that he would ask to be assigned to the command of troops in the field. He left Charlotte this morning for a visit to Wilmington and Fayetteville, to inspect sites offered by those two cities for camps, that he may make recommendations as to them in the event any other camp sites shall be needed. While here, he located an additional brigade camp on a site adjoining Camp Greene, so that all the New England troops may be in one camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The statement of Major General Leonard Wood that he and all other department commanders have been relieved of active military connection with the new army and will have no part in its organization and training, was confirmed in military circles here tonight. Every cantonment and camp will be under the command of a Brigadier General, who will be entirely responsible to the Secretary of War for the conduct of his particular command. The commanders of training camps or cantonments will have full authority to requisition supplies from the quartermaster depots in the military departments in which the camps are situated.

The object of the War Department is to expedite the work of military preparation of each division and make division commanders responsible immediately to the Secretary of War and the highly organized bureaus under his supervision.

In the Department of the Southeast, commanded by General Wood, there are now nine National Guard training camps and three national army cantonments, forming an aggregate command of 300,000 men.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ONLY 4,548 NEEDED TO FILL ARMY QUOTA

Navy Wants Only 12,204 and Marine Corps 670 for Full War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — Fourteen hundred recruits were obtained for the regular army Saturday and Sunday, leaving only 4,548 to be obtained to bring the army to war strength.

By recruiting a net gain of 305 men Saturday the navy raised its enlisted strength to 137,790 and needs but 12,204 recruits to reach war strength. The Marine Corps as a result of Saturday's recruiting has 29,330 men and needs only 670 to reach war strength of 30,000 men.

The daily statement on regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained Aug. 4.	Total Since April 1.		Obtained Aug. 4.	Total Since April 1.
Alabama	10	1,196	*Nebraska	4	2,093
Arizona	11	267	*Nevada	22	337
Arkansas	19	1,119	N. Hamp.	1	523
*California	113	6,607	N. Jersey	17	6,010
*Colorado	23	1,535	N. Mexico	9	290
Connecticut	11	2,104	*New York	102	19,855
*Delaware	6	424	N. Carolina	25	1,293
Dist. of C.	4	457	N. Dakota	1	307
Florida	22	1,487	Ohio	79	8,256
Georgia	33	4,379	Oklahoma	45	2,810
*Idaho	4	955	*Oregon	15	2,703
*Illinois	59	15,437	*Penn.	96	20,108
*Indiana	30	8,993	Rhode Isl'd	18	850
*Iowa	30	4,533	S. Carolina	11	960
*Kansas	34	3,596	S. Dakota	5	558
Kentucky	25	8,224	Tennessee	15	2,865
Louisiana		1,958	Texas	52	6,086
Maine	22	844	*Utah	8	1,666
Maryland	37	1,598	Vermont		100
*Mass.	50	8,683	Virginia	3	1,882
*Michigan	39	6,871	*Washing'n	34	2,441
*Minnesota	27	3,651	West Va.	14	1,520
Mississippi	8	1,000	Wisconsin	9	1,852
*Missouri	61	7,448	*Wyoming	8	307
*Montana	4	1,039			

Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained Aug. 4 and 5, 1,400.
Total obtained since April 1, 179,350.

Owing to a typographical error in a recent edition, Georgia was represented as having supplied only 933 recruits, when, as a matter of fact, she had then obtained a total of 4,207.

NEED MILITARY MENTORS.

Training Units in Colleges Threatened with Stoppage of Work.

The War Department has asked the Military Training Camps Association, of which Captain Arthur F. Cosby is the Executive Secretary, to aid in solving a problem of whether military instruction shall be given to the students of scores of American universities and colleges next year, among these institutions being practically all of the leading universities of the country. Captain Cosby issued a statement yesterday as follows:

"The Military Training Camps Association has been requested by the War Department to help secure instructors in military matters in various universities and colleges giving military drill and instruction. Owing to the war, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at educational institutions, added and encouraged by the Government, are in precarious condition, as all regular army officers heretofore detailed, as well as non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of instruction at educational institutions, have had to be withdrawn and have been sent to the colors.

"Moreover, owing to the war, equipment which the Government proposed to furnish it has found difficult to supply. The Government recognizes the value of military training in educational institutions, particularly at the present time, and is most anxious to continue the work already begun and extend it to other schools and colleges as far as possible. The schools and colleges, on the other hand, are anxious to continue the work and are experiencing great difficulty in securing proper instructors, or indeed any instructors at all.

"In some cases college Presidents have gone to Canada to seek the help of invalided officers there, who will be free for this purpose, but in the majority of cases the universities and colleges all over the country are without proper facilities, either instructors or equipment.

"The matter of securing competent instructors at the present time is a most difficult one. The usual sources of supply are not available. Regular army officers are with the colors; retired army officers have been recalled into service; experienced National Guardsmen are either with their commands, or, in many instances, doing active work; men trained in the Citizens' Camps and elsewhere have naturally all entered the Officers' Training Camps; other citizens who have some military experience have in most instances taken up some form of active work for the Government.

"Under these circumstances this association, a semi-private public institution, hoping to attract the attention of men who have had military experience, who are anxious to do something for the country, who through age or physical infirmities or personal reasons are not in a position to enter the active military duties, but who would be willing to help in this enormously important matter and aid their country by undertaking the drilling and instruction of undergraduates in the different schools and colleges throughout the land, asks all such to send us their names, or, preferably, call in person at our headquarters, and get in touch with us at the earliest possible moment. The work required will vary according to the localities and the capacity of the instructors.

"Simple courses of instruction will be mapped out, including the manual of arms, close-order formations, platoon, company, and battalion drills, as far as possible a few simple courses in elementary military matters. It will not be possible or practicable to undertake the complete course of training originally mapped out by the War Department except in cases of a few exceptionally qualified instructors."

The headquarters of the Military Training Camps Association are on the tenth floor of the Berkeley Building, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

DRAFT DODGING CHARGED.

Brooklyn Prisoner Is Threatened with Prosecution for Perjury.

When Jacob Barkan, 20 years old, of 222 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, charged with violating the Selective Draft law through a failure to register on June 5, he pleaded that he was 21 years of age and was not required to register. Assistant United States District Attorney Beer then announced that on June 15 Barkan became a citizen and that his citizenship papers indicated that he was 20 years of age and, therefore, subject to draft.

"If he wishes to make the claim that he is 21 years and not 20 years old, let him do it, and we will prosecute him for perjury," said Mr. Beer.

This announcement had its effect on Barkan, who, after a moment's reflection, said that he cared to stand by the age given in his citizenship papers.

Magistrate McGoldrick then held him in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Alberto Alfiero, 26 years old, 134 Hester Street, was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday, charged with failure to register. He said that he registered but lost his card. He was held in $2,000 bail pending an investigation of his statement by agents of the Department of Justice.

GUARD WON'T MOVE FOR THREE WEEKS

Camp Wadsworth Construction Probably Will Not Be Completed Until Sept. 1.

NO PARADE ON THURSDAY

New York Troops Widely Scattered —Canadian Aviation Camp to be Established in Texas.

The departure of the Federalized New York National Guard, now known as the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was postponed yesterday by order of the War Department. The instructions telegraphed to Major Gen. O'Ryan stated that Camp Wadsworth had not been completed and that the work of building the wooden barracks that are to house the troops had fallen behind schedule. It was learned that the division might not leave this city until Sept. 1, but possibly the last week in August.

This delay in getting ready the Spartanburg cantonment caused the cancellation of Thursday as the date for the big parade, and in announcing this, Major Edward Olmsted, Assistant Chief of Staff, declared that Thursday never had been officially set as the date of the parade. He declared that the selection of that day had been a mistake created by a misunderstanding.

"The parade will not take place on Thursday," said the Major, "because it is the plan to hold it on the day before the departure of the division. If we lined the sidewalks of New York with the relatives of the soldiers—mothers, sisters, and so forth, all crying and bidding good-bye to the boys—and then the troops remained here for a week, maybe two weeks, the whole big, impressive parade would become ridiculous."

Units Widely Scattered.

Another thing that prevents the immediate departure of the division is lack of equipment. It was said yesterday that even if the camp were ready, orders to leave could not be carried out for at least ten days after their receipt. Many of the regiments are still in a bad way for uniforms, blankets, and shoes, and in addition it would require a week for the regiments, like the Seventy-first, now on guard duty up-State, to mobilize and entrain. The seventy-first is split up into squads of eight over a 700-mile territory, and if ordered to move would have to form into companies, and then proceed to battalion headquarters. The battalion headquarters of this regiment are approximately 100 miles apart, and to load equipment and concentrate to a regimental base would take, it was estimated, about thirty hours.

In commenting upon published stories that General O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding the Third Brigade at Albany, and Brig. Gen. William Wilson, commanding the Fourth Brigade, headquarters in Buffalo, would not have to be confirmed in their present rank in order to lead Federalized troops, Major Olmsted declared that the Government intended to make no exceptions. He said that President Wilson would have to put the names of the three officers before the Senate, and that they could not be in actual command until the Senate confirmed the appointments. Little doubt was expressed that General O'Ryan would lead his troops overseas, however.

Canadian Aviators Going to Texas.

It was announced last night at the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, that Lieutenant H. B. Denton, in charge of obtaining cadets for the Royal Flying Corps, would shortly leave for Texas to lay out an aviation camp for Canadians. This camp in Texas will mean close co-operation between the aviation sections of the American and British forces and a further standardization of methods and actual work. Many American aviators are now being trained in Canada.

The plan is to reproduce in Texas an aviation school like Camps Borden, Mohawk, Rathbun, Beaslde, and Armour Heights. Lieutenant Denton was responsible for the laying out of the Canadian grounds. It is expected that a large percentage of the men recruited in New York will spend this Winter at the Texas field, finishing their training.

For the first time yesterday the recruiting machinery of the regular army was used to enroll men not only for the regular establishment, but also for the National Guard. At all the regular army recruiting stations in the city men were enlisted for whichever branch of the service they declared a preference. Fully 25 per cent. of the applicants who were accepted for enlistment were enrolled, by their own wish, in the various organizations of the National Guard which are still below war footing.

This system of joint recruiting, which proved satisfactory yesterday, will continue until all the units of the National Guard are up to war strength. From that time on the accepted applicants, even though they have enlisted for the National Guard, will be swung into the ranks of the regular or national army wherever they are needed most. So far as possible, however, the applicants will be allowed to serve in the particular organizations of the guard for which they have designated their prference at the time of enrollment.

Still in Need of Recruits.

The Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday issued the following official list of guard organizations that are still in need of recruits:

Third New York Ambulance Company.
Fourteenth New York Infantry.
Twelfth New York Infantry.
Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
Twenty-second New York Engineers.
First New York Field Artillery.
Fifteenth New York Infantry.
Forty-seventh New York Infantry.
Twenty-third New York Infantry.
First New York Cavalry.
Ammunition Train, Twenty-seventh Division, New York.
Third New York Field Hospital.
Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

The committee began yesterday an active campaign to secure recruits for the Quartermaster's Enlisted Reserve Corps and for the Aviation Corps of the regular army. Clerks, accountants, cooks, teamsters, and repair men were among the types of applicants that were enrolled during the day.

Commander C. R. Miller of the United States Naval Reserve for this district received permission from Washington yesterday to enlist friendly aliens with first papers in the commissary and messman branches of the reserve. The reserve for this district alone is in need of 1,000 qualified cooks, butchers, and bakers and it is hoped that many men skilled in these trades who have held back because they had not completed their citizenship requirements will now enroll. Applicants can enroll at Room 90, 280 Broadway, or at any naval recruiting station.

In the Marine Corps recruiting headquarters, at 24 East Twenty-third Street, about fifteen men were enlisted yesterday and sent at once to Paris Island, South Carolina.

It was learned yesterday that the system in the Marine Department of making a monthly clothing allowance to every man will be discontinued for the period of the war. Because of strenuous service in war time, it will be difficult to confine the marines to a certain allowance of clothing, and hereafter the Government will provide the enlisted man with all the clothes he requires.

Members of the New York Scottish Regiment, who have enlisted under command of Colonel Walter Scott, took part in an American-British patriotic rally last night at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. A large crowd, which included many American soldiers, was entertained by the pipers. The speakers included S. Stanwood Menken and Job E. Hedges.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 6.—A plan for the organization of a force of about 2,500 men to take the place of the National Guard in protecting armories and munitions plants in New Jersey was outlined today by Governor Edge after a conference with Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. Guards will be withdrawn from many private factories, and only those places considered necessary for the interests of the National Government and the safety of the public will be left protected by soldiers.

It was announced that more than 3,000 men had volunteered for the service. They will use the National Guard armories, and use the same equipment. In their oath will be a clause allowing the Federal Government to call them into its service, but only for guard duty in the State.

CITY REGISTERED 3,377,366.

Military Census Shows Heavy Increase Over Estimates.

The number of persons between the ages of 18 and 50 in this city who registered at the State Military Census was 3,377,366. This figure exceeds by more than 300,000 the highest preliminary estimate. The registration by boroughs follows:

All boroughs—Males, 1,631,644; females, 1,045,722; Total, 2,677,366.
Manhattan—Males, 631,728; females, 700,660; Total, 1,332,378.
Bronx—Males, 200,502; females, 213,-925; Total, 414,427.
Brooklyn—Males, 578,107; females, 581,-707; Total, 1,159,814.
Queens—Males, 123,049; females, 121,-399; Total, 244,448.
Richmond—Males, 32,258; females, 28,-150; Total, 60,408.

The total number of alien males in the city between the ages of 18 and 50, according to the registration returns, is 443,553. The total number of declarants—that is, aliens who have taken out their first papers—between 18 and 45, is 216,100.

The total number of male citizens within the age limits of 18 and 45 eligible for service in the State militia is 1,098,035. The number of citizens registered above and below the age limits is 100,308.

Estimating the registration of inhabitants between 18 and 50 years of age as 40 per cent. of the population, the total population of New York City is 5,402,977.

WARN CLEVELAND ALIENS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—A blow to aliens was dealt by two local draft boards today. At a special joint meeting of draft districts 1a and 1b an open letter was addressed to Cleveland employers, calling on them to put the ultimatum up to alien employes:

"Become citizens or lose your jobs—if you want to work with us you must fight with us."

It was also announced today that a citywide hunt for slackers would be started today or tomorrow by Federal officials in automobiles.

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DENOUNCES ATTACK ON FOOD COMMITTEE

Unfair to Charge Ulterior Motives Without Presenting Proof, Brown Asserts.

HEARINGS ON BILL BEGUN

Mrs. Wheelock Makes Veiled Attack on Perkins—Mrs. Harcourt Warns Against Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Elon R. Brown, temporary President of the Senate, tonight came out in strong denunciation of attempts made to have it appear that some members of the Legislature who participated in the drafting of the War Committee's Food Control bill were influenced in their work by representatives of the cold storage interests. Senator Brown's statement was prompted by articles that have appeared in some newspapers.

"It it hardly a fair thing," said Senator Brown, "to make an anonymous charge of so serious a character against the Legislature. It is an insult to us all. I suppose some one said that some one in the Legislature represented the cold storage interests, but, unless you are prepared to quote that person, who so far is anonymous, and he is in a position to substantiate his charge, I should say it is a very improper and unfair statement to print. If there is such a man as one might be led to infer from certain newspaper articles, it is the duty of the authors of these articles to tell us who he is, so that he may be exposed and so that we may not all rest under a cloud of suspicion."

The statement was made by Senator Brown at the conclusion of the first hearing on the Food Control bill, which was held in the Senate Chamber today. Out of the twenty-eight members of the Joint Committee on War Measures, before which body the hearing was held, only Senators Elon R. Brown, Henry M. Sage and Theodore Douglas Robinson and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet and Majority Leader Simson L. Adler of the Assembly were in attendance. There were only three speakers.

Distributors Approve the Plan.

I. Elkins Nathan, representing the Food Distributors' Association of New York, pledged that organization to patriotic co-operation with the State to attain the objects for which the food control legislation was drafted. He thought the provision incorporated in the War Committee's bill under which advisory committees with lines of trades represented on them would be appointed to aid the prospective Food Control Board in checking abuses, was a good idea. Mr. Nathan found little that was objectionable in the measure.

Mrs. George A. Wheelock, wife of a New York real estate man, who has appeared at many hearings before the legislative committees during the last three or four years, came before the War Committee declaring that she represented no one but herself. Her remarks were construed as an attack on George W. Perkins.

"If the State is to go into the food business, it should select men to administer this law who know something about that business," said Mrs. Wheelock. "It is absurd for a person who knows nothing about food to buy a couple of carloads of fish for distribution on the east side and call it patriotic service. If people want to sell fish only fit to be dumped into the East River, then let them sell it on the west side, where the housewives spend most of their time at the movies and never do any buying themselves, and not on the east side, where the housewives know something about housekeeping."

Attacks Food Speculators.

Mrs. F. L. Harcourt of this city warned the committee that the bill should not be passed unless it was a measure that would afford the consumer some protection against the food speculators.

"Unless it does," Mrs. Harcourt said, "the State will soon be called upon not only to sell food to the poor at reasonable prices, but to supply it free of charge, for the poor, if longer subjected to extortion by middlemen, will soon have no money with which to buy food to keep alive."

The hearings on the Food Control bill will be resumed before the War Committee tomorrow morning and will continue until Wednesday evening, when the Legislature is scheduled to meet again, and then a rival food bill, prepared under Governor Whitman's personal supervision, and warranted to have "teeth" in it, in all likelihood will be introduced.

Governor Whitman left the capital this afternoon to keep a speaking date at Madison Barracks. From the northern training encampment he will go to Sodus, where he will open his food control campaign among the farmers on Wednesday.

JAIL AND FINE FOR SPEEDER.

William Payne Said to Have Been Persistent Offender.

Ten days in jail and a fine of $100 was meted out to William Payne, said to be the son of a wealthy shipbroker, of 245 West 160th Street, Manhattan, by Magistrate Handy in the Stapleton Police Court yesterday. The youth had been arraigned, charged with speeding thirty miles an hour in Tompkinsville. The officer who made the arrest produced records purporting to show that the youth had been arrested four times previously for the same offense.

Magistrate Handy had no alternative but to impose the fine and the jail sentence, he said. The youth became alarmed when told that he would have to go to jail, and he got in touch with a lawyer in Manhattan and insisted that some way be found to keep him from jail. He failed to obtain his release last night.

FINDS LOWDEN, IA., DISLOYAL

Investigator Declares That Leading Citizens Are German Sympathizers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—A staff correspondent of the Chicago Herald was sent to Lowden, Iowa, to investigate conditions said to be unparalleled in the country since the United States entered the war. The Federal authorities have intervend, resulting in the arrest of four Germans, all men of wealth, on charges of treason. They are awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in bonds of $5,000 each.

Sentiment has run high in Lowden since a parade held on July 4, when the German flag was trailed in the dust from the rear of a float bearing a detachment of Grand Army men. Since this episode, the correspondent says, the Germans, who are in the majority in Lowden, have boycotted all native-born Americans.

Charles Ranking is the cashier in the German Safety Bank of Lowden. He is a man of 40, born in this country, and besides his position in the bank owns a section of land producing enormous profits. Ranking is a product of the German schools around Lowden. He reads no English papers except when his neighbors give them to him, says the correspondent, who adds:

"Ranking is under $10,000 bonds to keep quiet on political questions, as he expressed the hope at the time the Lusitania was blown up that the Germans would come into New York and blow the town to pieces. No American flags are displayed in this bank nor are there any placards that the Red Cross sends out.

"Another example of the system is Peter J. Jurgensen, the Postmaster. He is the highest United States official in that community, but he was the first man the Federal authorities had to admonish for treasonable actions, and four business men of the town had to give bond for his future behavior.

"The instructions from his superiors charging all men in the postal service to assist in running down draft dodgers and trailers of the law to him and tossed aside, and he has not informed the carrier who works from his office of receiving them."

The Mayor of Lowden is a man named Hoeltje, who occasioned mirth by issuing a proclamation urging "Our American people not to say anything to irritate and provoke our German-Americans." His wife is under bonds because of her utterances at a "Kaffee Klatsch."

Pastor Reichardt, a university graduate and a man of learning is characterized as "The centre of all sedition in this community," by the Herald man, who also finds that the community as a whole is disloyal "because of the rantings of the German press that backs up the propaganda of the Kaiser, that has its beginning in the schools of the district."

FOR HEALTHY CAMP AREAS.

Red Cross Will Clean Up Surrounding Territories.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The American Red Cross has appropriated $800,000 to meet sanitary emergencies in the civilian areas surrounding army cantonments. The work will be done by a newly created Bureau of Sanitary Service, with Dr. W. H. Frost, surgeon of the Public Health Service, as director.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, said tonight the task is the most important undertaken toward securing the health of the troops in this country. In some sections State or municipal funds for such purposes are limited and can only be supplied by legislation. While sanitary control of the contonments will be exercised by the military authorities, the districts immediately adjoining will be under no such jurisdiction, and the assembling of large bodies of troops will create new sanitary conditions which must be met to safeguard the health of civilians as well as of soldiers.

The Red Cross will offer assistance only upon invitation of the local organization in charge of sanitation. The public health service will consult with the local authorities and together they will decide what measures are necessary.

Dr. Frost has been with the public health service for thirteen years. He was in New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic of 1905, and is an authority on infantile paralysis.

BOY SETS GIRL ABLAZE.

Victim So Badly Burned That She May Die.

Little Margaret Morton of 78 Horatio Street, 13 years old, is suffering in St. Vincent's Hospital from severe burns and may die. Her clothing was set on fire from a blazing newspaper last night in the hands of a boy.

As the girl was returning home she met a crowd of boys, one of whom, she said, had a burning newspaper which he waved as a torch before her. Her clothing caught fire, and the boys fled. John Hussey and Samuel Caming, employes of a livery stable at 72 Horatio Street, ran out and beat out the flames with their hands and blankets.

The police began a search for a red-headed boy.

NEW ZEALAND IS SHAKEN.

Great Damage in North Island Caused by Earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A violent earthquake which caused great damage has occurred in the southern part of North Island, New Zealand, according to a Reuter dispatch from Wellington. The district northwest of Wellington suffered most severely.

Pioneer residents of North Island, the dispatch adds, describe the quake as the worst since the terrible upheaval sixty years ago. North Island is the northernmost of the New Zealand group. Two active volcanic peaks on the island are Mounts Ruapheu and Tongariro.

WOMEN DENOUNCE BROWN'S FOOD BILL

Adopt Resolution at City Hall Meeting Favoring the Views Advanced by Whitman.

PERKINS GIVES ADVICE

Tells Representatives of 400 Organizations to Impress Their Views on the Legislature.

Women representing 400 organizations met in the City Hall yesterday and condemned the Food bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Elon R. Brown and favored a measure drawn up in accord with Governor Whitman's message to the Legislature. There were two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The conference was called by the Food Aid Committee of the Mayor's Food Committee. George W. Perkins, head of the committee, presided. The women agreed with the Governor that the municipality should have the right to buy food and sell it to the consumer, and that the city should provide storage places for food. Representatives of the women's organizations will be in Albany tomorrow to express their objections to the Brown bill and to support Governor Whitman's plan.

Here is the resolution adopted at the close of the conference by the representatives of the various women's organizations:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the bill now being considered by the Legislature will be wholly ineffective in bringing about relief of conditions caused by the high prices of food; that we demand such legislation as will give full authority, without qualification, to a commission to buy and sell food in such quantities as will reduce and stabilize prices; that we demand legislation that shall give full authority to a commission to establish plants and markets.

In the preliminary discussions Mrs. Julian Heath said that it was all right to oppose the Brown bill, but she wanted to know how it was possible to go on record as indorsing a bill that no one had ever seen. There was a pause in the proceedings, and Mr. Perkins got up. He explained that the meeting could go on record as standing for a bill that interpreted what Governor Whitman said in his message to the Legislature.

Mr. Perkins assailed the Brown bill as "a hollow sham." He called attention to Section 11 of the bill, which gives the city permission to buy food supplies only in case of a famine. The Legislature, he said, was "trying to put one over" on the city. He spoke at some length on the necessity of the city having authority to obtain storage places for food until it could be disposed of advantageously for the people.

Lucius Brown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the Health Department, and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education and a member of the Mayor's Food Committee, also spoke. The women delegates took the greatest interest in the discussion, asking Mr. Perkins many questions. Some sought advice as to how to obtain for the consumer the quantities of foods now spoiling on the farms because the farmers cannot get enough in the wholesale market to pay for the cost of production.

"Get after the Legislature and get as many more as you can to go after their legislators," was the advice of Mr. Perkins just before the meeting ended. He added that he wanted as many women as possible to go to Albany to oppose the Brown bill and support one containing clauses favored by Governor Whitman.

Otis H. Moore of 450 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn., came to the United States Labor Bureau at the Barge Office yesterday, seeking dairymen to take the places of men who have left Connecticut farms to work for higher wages in munition factories. Mr. Moore began at once the work of recruiting 100 young men who have had some previous experience in dairies. Mr. Moore said that he expected to recruit enough men by tonight.

6 SHIPS SUNK OFF AZORES.

Captains Say U-Boat Had Two Six-Inch Guns and Crew of 71.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 6.—The crews of seven vessels, six of which were sunk by German submarines off the Azores Islands, were brought here today by a French steamer which took them on board at a port of call on her voyage from Europe.

The vessels sunk by submarines were the Italian bark Doris, 1,333 tons, last reported as leaving Buenos Aires, May 8; the Canadian schooner Wilhelmina Gertrude; the American four-masted schooner John Twohy, 1,019 tons; the Norwegian steamer Ellen, 3,877 tons, from Philadelphia for Marseilles; Norwegian steamer Hanseat, 3,358 tons, from an Italian port for Hampton Roads, Captain Evensen; Norwegian steamer Horland, 2,472 tons, Stockholm for France, Captain Lyngholm.

The seventh vessel, the British schooner Conqueror, of 150 tons, was abandoned and went down on June 11 off Flores, as it had sprung a leak in rough weather, She encountered no submarine, according to her crew.

The sinking of all these vessels except the Ellen, Doris, and Wilhelmina Gertrude, prehously had been reported. Captain Lothe of the Ellen said that his vessel carried eleven locomotives of large size intended for use on railroads which American engineers are constructing behind the battle lines in France.

Both Captain Lothe and Captain Evensen of the Hanseat said that the submarine which sank their vessels was commanded by Lieutenant Eyring. They were taken on board the submersible while their lifeboats were being towed. Captain Lothe said the submarine was the largest one he had ever seen, carrying a crew of seventy-one men and mounting two 6-inch guns.

NEGRO POLICEMAN SLAIN BY BURGLAR

Fugitive Turns Out Light in Hallway and Shoots the Victim in Dark.

COLORED COLONY AROUSED

Robert Holmes, the Slain Man, Was One of the Most Popular Men in the Harlem Section.

Patrolman Robert Holmes, one of the city's three or four negro policemen, who was perhaps the most popular man in Harlem's negro colony, was shot and killed at midnight by a burglar whom he had pursued into a dark hallway in the tenement house at 14 West 138th Street.

Holmes was just about to go back to the West 135th Street Police Station at midnight from his post on Lenox Avenue above 138th Street, when he heard police whistles, shots, and loud cries from the apartment houses in the block east on 139th Street. He ran over and found the colorded population of several apartment houses roused and excited. Garfield Rose, who lived on the ground floor at 68 West 139th Street, had been awakened by the noise of some one trying to manipulate the window of his bedroom, opening on the courtyard, and as he thrust his head out to see what was the matter a negro in a light suit, who was lurking outside, caught his arm and then fired two shots at him as he struggled. Rose was twisting and squirming, and both shots missed. Then the burglar let go and darted away into the courtyard.

All the houses opening on the court had been aroused, and there was great clamor as Holmes ran up in time to see the burglar slip out into Lenox Avenue and turn the corner eastward in 138th Street. The patrolman ran after him, firing, and the fugitive turned and fired without effect as he ran. Holmes was gaining, and the burglar ran into the hallway at 14 West 138th Street. There was a gas light burning in the entry, but the fugitive turned it out as he went in and evidently waited on the stairs.

Holmes must have seen the vanishing of the light, but he dashed on none the less and turned into the hallway with his revolver drawn. The burglar was waiting, and as the policeman entered the door he fired again and again, five shots in all. Holmes fired, too, but two of the criminal's shots had taken effect, one in the nose and the other in the eye. The policeman dropped to the floor, and the burglar leaped over his body, peered out of the entry at the frightened crowd clustered at the corner of the street, and then dodged out and sprinted eastward on 138th Street, apparently getting out of Harlem over the Madison Avenue bridge.

Meanwhile Patrolman George Corcoran, a white policeman of the West 135th Street Station, had heard the shots and ran up to find Holmes dying in the doorway. He sent in an ambulance call, but before Dr. Farrell arrived from Harlem Hospital Holmes was dead.

The dead policeman was known and feared by every criminal among the 70,000 negroes of Harlem, and was the hero of the law-abiding element. Nearly all of them knew him and the other colored policeman of the precinct, Patrolman George Battle, and when word spread that Holmes had been shot the flat houses of the vicinity poured out crowds that choked the street, and eventually had to be dispersed by the reserves.

Holmes was appointed on Aug. 25, 1913, and had an excellent record. He was 28 years old and single and lived at 60 West 140th Street.

FIND NO CLUE TO SLAYER.

Hint of Politics in Long Island City Saloon Murder.

Magistrate Thomas F. Doyle of Long Island City held a preliminary examination yesterday into the killing of Harry Alexander in Hugh Quinn's saloon at Vernon Avenue and Fifth Street last Friday night. Alexander, who was a pugilist of local reputation and had been prominent in election fights in the Hunter's Point section, fought off half a dozen men for some minutes until he was shot in the back. A dozen men were in the saloon when the shot was fired, but it was empty when the police arrived four minutes later. Of the saloon patrons who have been questioned all admitted hearing the shot and seeing the smoke, but nobody saw the man who fired it.

Quinn's saloon is a centre for political workers, and it is thought that politics may have been connected with the shooting. Three brothers, Thomas Comisky of 37 Vernon Avenue, James Comisky of 124 Third Street, and Martin Comisky of 133 Steinway Avenue, all known to politicians, have been arrested, charged with complicity in the shooting. William Soltan, barkeeper in the saloon; Richard Custy, Harry Leonard, and John J. Flannery, all living in the neighborhood, were gathered in by the Eighth Branch Detective Bureau as material witnesses. Assistant District Attorney William J. Morris had them all before the Magistrate yesterday, but after some questioning the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning, and all the men were held without bail.

DOCTORS FEAR FOR MRS. DE SAULLES

Continued from Page 1.

and his fineness. Jack was a man, every inch of him. I deeply resent the campaign of unjust attack that seems planned.

ARTHUR B. DE SAULLES.

It was reported from other sources that the boy had been removed to the home of George M. Heckscher, partner of De Saulles. When asked if he might make a request to Major De Saulles for permission for the mother to see the boy, Henry A. Uterhart said:

"It is a grave question whether we should want to ask for any concession from the other side. Major De Saulles is mistaken in believing that he is the boy's guardian. The Supreme Court made the father and mother the joint guardians of the boy. The father is dead, and the mother is the only surviving guardian. It is true that she is in jail, charged with murder, but in this country she is innocent until it is proved that she is guilty. The court would probably be unwilling to place a child in the custody of a woman who is in jail, but I don't believe a court would allow any one to deny her visits from the boy. We hope to avoid court proceedings in the matter. If it comes to a question where the young woman's life depends on seeing the child, that would be another matter."

When Mr. Uterhart saw the text of the letter sent by De Saulles to his wife, urging her to take possession of The Box during the month when she had possession of the boy, because of its playground, ponies and other attractions for the boy, he said

"That bears out in a remarkable degree the statement of Mrs. De Saulles that she feared to lose the love and even the possession of the child because De Saulles was seeking to make him think that his home was under his father's roof and not with his mother. He wanted the boy to stay at The Box and to regard The Box as his home and to have the boy look on himself as only a visitor when he was in his mother's home.

Playing For Boy's Love.

"One of the most pathetic parts of the case has been the efforts made by that woman with her comparatively slender income, since her fortune was cut in half by the money De Saulles took from her, to try to compete with her husband, who had command of wealth, in supplying The Box with attractions.

"Her own income was $4,000 a year and she received $300 a month in alimony, so that her income totaled $7,600 a year. I believe that she paid $2,000 for the rent of her place 'Crossways' at Roslyn during the Summer months. This was beyond her means, but she felt that she had to do it or else let De Saulles have an advantage over her in the game they were playing for the boy's love."

When he was told of the statement given out by Major De Saulles denying generally the long detailed charge made by Mrs. De Saulles against her former husband, Mr. Uterhart said:

"Let them try to prove that those statements are not true."

Mr. Uterhart was told of a report that De Saulles, though found guilty of misconduct in the divorce suit, had been able to make favorable terms because he had threatened that he would bring a counter suit, naming a dancer often in company with Joan Sawyer, who was the co-respondent named by Mrs. De Saulles. The lawyer said:

"I know nothing of this matter but I think that De Saulles might have been capable of such a thing. My understanding of it is that there was no stipulation, that the verdict allowing the father a partial custody of the boy came to her as a great shock and surprise."

Leon M. Prince, of Prince & Nathan, 120 Broadway, said that his partner, now in the Adirondacks, had handled the divorce suit and that he was not familiar with the details, but that he understood that one thing which weighed heavily in allowing De Saulles to have a share in the boy was the likelihood that otherwise the mother would return to Chile and the boy would cease to be an American. Mr. Prince said, however, that he was quite sure that Mrs. De Saulles had never asked that an appeal should be taken from the verdict and that, as far as he knew, she was not dissatisfied with the verdict at the time.

Mr. Uterhart said that his client had been too proud to let her family in Chile know of the alleged indignities which she had suffered in this country, but that they had learned of them through a friend who had lived at Valparaiso when Mrs. De Saulles was Blanca Errazuriz. This, he said, was a Dr. von Schroeder, who wrote to the girl's mother that her husband was drinking heavily, neglecting his wife, and becoming notorious for his affairs. The family had already some suspicions that the young wife was not entirely happy, suspicions founded partly on the failure of De Saulles to accept the post of Minister to Uruguay, after he had, as his wife charges, acquired $37,000 from her by pretending that it was necessary to obtain the appointment.

After Dr. von Schroeder's letter, Mr. Uterhart said, Miss Emilia Errazuriz, a sister of Mrs. De Saulles, was sent to this country late in 1916. She arrived at the time when Mrs. De Saulles had been so stirred by her husband's repeated infidelities that she had resolved on her suit for divorce. For a while Miss Emilia Errazuriz lived at the Hotel Majestic with Mrs. De Saulles, who was then going by the name of Mrs. Smythe, which she had assumed, she said, because she was being annoyed by people who wanted to know about her divorce suit.

Mrs. De Saulles received a number of letters yesterday from persons offering to come to her assistance or making charges against De Saulles. One was from a former American Chargé d'Affaires, who had known her in Chile. He wrote on the stationery of the Princeton Club.

Several hundred persons called yesterday at Campbell's undertaking parlor, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, in an effort to view the body of John Longer De Saulles. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were permitted to do so. The body will be taken today in a bronze casket to the De Saulles home at 2 West Fifty-sixth Street. The funeral service, which was postponed to allow Charles De Saulles, a brother, to arrive from Denver, will be held at 10:30 on Wednesday morning, and will be private. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery. An inquest will be held at Hempstead by Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones on Thursday afternoon. The only testimony taken probably will be proof of death and of the confession of Mrs. De Saulles that she fired the shots.

CHILE HAS TAKEN NO ACTION.

Embassy Not Asked to Protect Interests of Mrs. De Saulles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—No action has been taken by the Chilean Government to protect the interests of Mrs. De Saulles, for the Chilean Embassy has not received any request to intercede in her behalf. When she married De Saulles she lost her Chilean citizenship in that of her husband.

While some doubt was expressed by officials as to whether their divorce enabled Mrs. De Saulles to elect to which of the two countries she bore allegiance, the understanding was that it would require legal action to restore her Chilean citizenship. Any change in her citizenship, however, would not affect her status as a person charged with crime. Her trial must take place in the jurisdiction where the crime charged was committed. At the State Department it was said that the Chilean Government probably could do nothing more officially than to express a friendly interest in the case of Mrs. De Saulles and the hope that the Federal Government would see that her rights were protected in the trial.

"MOTHER SAYS POST TOASTIES ARE GOOD FOR ME—AND I SURE LIKE 'EM" Bobby

DUTCH CAPTURE SEAPLANE.

German Machine Taken on Island of Texel and Crew Interned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Rotterdam says that a German seaplane came down this morning near Cocksdorp, on the Island of Texel, after having been fired at by Dutch soldiers.

It was a large biplane, built at Friedrichshafen in April. The biplane came from the North Sea and was short of petrol. Airmen who were on it have been interned.

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We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

"I Am Ready."
Dawsons

And Your Dealer is Ready with
Firestone
CORD TIRES
THIS is Cord Tire Week for Firestone in New York and vicinity. Special effort has been made to meet the demand of wise motorists in this city. See your dealer early while stocks are full and you won't be disappointed.
Like our hero, Paul Jones, you will find Firestone Supersize Cords always "ready" for any road emergency: sure grip, extra resiliency, greatest strength, finest appearance,
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR.
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Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

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Offers
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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
Safest Investment in the World
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You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.
Club Cocktails
are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

should be on every day's menus
SAVE THE FRUIT CROP
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown
Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
LOSS OF HAIR
Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.
W. F. Jenkins, Pubs., 46 St. & 6 Ave.

END PATENT WARS OF AIRCRAFT MAKERS

New Organization Is Formed, Under War Pressure, to Interchange Patents.

BIG ROYALTIES TO BE PAID

Wright and Curtiss Interests Each to Receive Ultimately $2,000,000—Increased Production Predicted.

Various rumors that have been current in the last few days about an agreement for exchange of licenses among aircraft manufacturers have been cleared up by an official statement issued by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association of 501 Fifth Avenue and amplified in an interview given by an official of that body, whose stock is held by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, the Wright-Martin Company, and nine other manufacturers of airplanes.

The formation of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association has ended, it is believed for all time, the litigation with regard to airplane patents, chiefly between the Curtiss and Wright interests. It has brought about a combination which is open to "any responsible manufacturer of aircraft, or any one who intends to become a bona fide producer, or any manufacturer to whom the United States Government has given a contract for the construction of ten or more airplanes, or any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling United States patents relating to airplanes." In other words, for the first time and under war pressure an American industry has been organized as a unit.

Any new member of the association who introduces new designs or patents of value will be paid for them at a rate to be determined by the Board of Arbitration, which is to be appointed soon. It is declared by officials of the company that this cannot be held to be in any way a combination in restraint of trade, since it is open to any one. Moreover, while the necessities of the war brought about the combination, it was suggested before the war—in January last—when, according to the statement issued by the association, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy asked the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics to recommend some way out of the difficult situation created by the patent litigation between the Wright and Curtiss interests.

It is believed that the economic saving that will be brought about by the interchange of all airplane patents, especially since those controlled by the Wright and Curtiss interests are considerably more valuable than any others that have yet appeared, will make it to the obvious interest of members to continue in the arrangement regardless of war or peace.

This solution of the airplane patents struggle is the work chiefly of W. Benton Crisp of 60 Broadway, who was attorney for Henry Ford in the Selden patents case, and counsel for the Curtiss interests in the litigation with Wright. Judge Crisp is to be general counsel for the association, and one of the three trustees in whom the voting control has been placed. The others are Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, and Albert H. Flint, Vice President of the L. W. F. Engineering Company, a member of the new combination, and Vice President also of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, the original combination which has now been succeeded by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association.

In the constitution of the Board of Trustees Judge Crisp represents the Wright and Curtiss interests; Mr. Flint, the other manufacturers; Professor Ames was chosen by them as a neutral member.

It was explained by officials yesterday that the alteration of name from the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association to the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association was due to certain technical necessities of reorganization, and the impossibility of organizing another company with the same name. The membership is the same, and the change of name and organization is said to represent no internal difficulties. The manufacturers appear to be in entire harmony.

Payment of Royalties.

The organization of the combination involves the payment of $2,000,000 in royalties to the Wright interests and an equal sum to the Curtiss interests as royalties on their patents. This money is to be obtained from a royalty of $200 paid by each member on each machine constructed—approximately 1 per cent. of the average gross value of a completed airplane with its full equipment. Of this $135 will be paid to the Wright interests and $40 to Curtiss until the Wright $2,000,000 has all been paid, after which $175 will go to the Curtiss interests until their royalties are equally satisfied. The residue of $25 on each machine is to go to the general fund of the association. When the Curtiss and Wright royalties are all paid the whole amount will go to the general fund.

Out of this will be paid the royalties on subsequent designs and inventions which are approved by the Board of Arbitration as well as the general expenses of the association. It is to be used, after the Wright and Curtiss royalties are out of the way, for the general development of the aircraft industry, and eventually part of it may be pro-rated and returned to the individual composing members.

Every member of the corporation further contracts that if it leases any of its patents to any outside manufacturer for the production of airplanes or motors a royalty of 1 per cent.—which, roughly, will be equivalent to the $200 internal royalty—shall be paid to the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association.

This, presumably, will cover the great business in the manufacture of airplane motors and of airplanes themselves, which will probably be carried on ultimately for purely war purposes by industrial corporations which have hitherto had nothing to do with the airplane business, but are going into it solely in order to meet the needs of America and her allies during the war. How extensive this business will be is not yet known; the statements frequently made that airplanes can be produced in almost unlimited quantity, after a little preliminary preparation, by manufacturers of automobiles, typewriters and other products which are turned out in great quantities, have not been borne out to any great extent by the experience of Government officials in charge of the aircraft situation so far.

Increased Production Predicted.

Ultimately, indeed, it is expected that there can be a great increase of production through these methods; but such expansion requires first, the designing and construction of an enormous quantity of tools and will necessitate in most cases not an alteration of the existing plant, but the construction of an entirely new one. At present, and in the immediate future, the airplane needs of America are to be met almost entirely by the existing aircraft manufacturers, and their treaty of peace and federation, ending patent litigation and throwing open to the united aircraft industry of America the total national production of ideas and designs in the airplane field, is expected to give a great impetus to production and to prove of such economic value in war time that it will be continued after the war is over.

Fay L. Faurot, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, Inc., in a statement regarding the formation of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, Inc., said:

"By the terms of their agreement the various patents owned by the individual members are to be taken over and so cross-licensed that their use may be made universal to all engaged in the industry. This action comes as a result of a number of conferences held in Washington by the members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the officials of the Army and Navy and the Manufacturers Aircraft Association.

"In January, 1917, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy requested the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to investigate the aircraft situation and recommend a solution for the problem in patent litigation which had arisen between the Wright-Martin Corporation and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation. As a result of these meetings, a special sub-committee on patents was established at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, on Feb. 10, consisting of Messrs. Charles D. Walcott, Chairman; S. W. Stratton, S. D. Waldon and Lieutenant J. H. Towers, U. S. N. In May, 1917, Judge W. Benton Crisp, Frederick P. Fish (Mr. Fish was not able to serve and therefore Charles Neave, his partner, acted in his place) and Dr. W. F. Durant were added to the sub-committee on patents, the latter serving as Acting Chairman.

"Previous to this time, Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Manufacturers Board and a member of the Council of National Defense, and Sydney C. Waldon, of the Aircraft Production Board, had had several conferences with the Aircraft manufacturers, and at the time of the Airplane Show in New York suggested an association which later was formed under the name of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association. Meetings were held in Washington on March 23, June 18, and July 10, 11 and 12, to which representatives of the aircraft manufacturers were invited. After many weeks of consultation and deliberations between the interested parties an agreement was drafted by Mr Crisp and Mr. Neave and reported to the Executive Committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which agreement was finally approved by the Executive Committee.

"When these negotiations were started the task of bringing all of the parties interested together seemed insurmountable, but, actuated by patriotic impulses, it was at last agreed at the last regular meeting of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association, held in Washington, that the cross-licensing agreement and license be completed, and a recommendation made for the formation of a corporation under the laws of the State of New York to be known as the Manufacturers Aircraft Associaton, Inc. This recommendation was followed and for the purposes of keeping the organization free from partisan influences in order that the best interests of all stockholders thereof might be managed and directed during the first five years of its existence under a definite and fixed policy, it was decided to place the control of the association in the hands of three voting trustees, consisting of Judge W. Benton Crisp, Joseph S. Ames, Professor of the Department of Physics of Johns-Hopkins University, who, it will be remembered, was recently sent abroad by President Wilson as a member of a commission delegated to investigate scientific subjects, and Albert H Flint, Vice President of the L. W. F. Engineering Company and of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association.

"The Directors of the association are: Frank H. Russell, of the Burgess Company of Marblehead, Mass.; Albert H. Flint, of the L. W. F. Engineering Company; John P. Tarbox, of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation; Harry Bowers Mingle, of the Standard Aero Corporation; B. S. Foss, of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Company; George H. Houston, of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, and H. E. Talbor, Jr., of the Dayton-Wright Aeroplane Company.

"The officers of the association are: Frank H. Russell, of the Burgess Company, President; Albert H. Flint, of the L. W. F. Engineering Company, Vice President; Harry B. Mingle, of the Standard Aero Corporation, Treasurer, and Benjamin S. Foss, of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Company, Secretary, and Benjamin L. Williams, Assistant Secretary.

"By the terms of the cross-licensing agreement any responsible manufacturer of aircraft, or one who intends to become a bona fide producer of same, or any manufacturer to whom the United States Government has given a contract for the construction of ten or more airplanes, or any person, firm, or corporation owning or controlling United States patents relating to airplanes may become a party to the voting trust agreement, provided for in the by-laws, and can qualify as a member.

"It is the purpose of the association not to curtail, but to open up the industry in order that the Government officials and airplane manufacturers may not at this time be under any improper or unfair restraints. All patent litigation relating to airplanes between members of the association ceases automatically, and the airplane industry is therefore left free to expand to any limits desired or required by the unusual demands of the war."

Pearl-Bearing Catfish.

A Caldwell County Lady found a pearl worth $55 in a three-pound catfish. We have never seen any reason why the pearl-bearing catfish of this State should not long ago have assumed the important position they are entitled to in the piscatorial world.—Houston Post.

CREEL DISCARDS NEWS ELABORATION

His Information Committee Will Give Out Only Bald Official Announcements Hereafter.

SEEKS ENLARGED AUTHORITY

Wants to Control Governmental News—Baker Makes Committee Sole Medium of Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A complete change of policy in dealing with the press has been adopted by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information. By Mr. Creel's direction, the committee is to abandon the practice of preparing news "stories" for the newspapers concerning matters regarded as of public interest and will confine its statements to bald official announcements, without embellishment, elaboration or the application of imagination.

It is probable that this change of policy will entail a reduction in the working force of writers employed by the committee. A resolution is pending in the Senate calling for information as to the number of employes of the committee and the salaries they receive. Several of these employes have left the service of the committee recently, and there is evidence of a gradual cutting down of the force.

At the same time the committee is reaching out to obtain all the authority possible to enable it to concentrate in its own hands the control of the Governmental news. Although it has been denied that anything of the sort had been arranged, a copy obtained today of an official order issued by Secretary Baker shows that the Secretary of War instructed all responsible officials of the War Department that the Committee on Public Information "is the sole medium for the issuance of war news from the War Department."

McIntyre Stays as Censor.

In the face of this it is asserted by officials of the Creel Committee that this does not mean that Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre has been displaced as press censor for the War Department. On the contrary, it was said, all war news must first be passed on by General McIntyre, and, if it is regarded as necessary to issue a formal statement, a copy of the statement is sent to the Committee on Public Information for copying and distribution. Through this method the committee is able to receive copies of official statements as quickly as the newspapers and to print them synchronously with the newspapers in the official bulletin which the committee publishes.

The order from Secretary Baker to War Department officials is marked "Confidential." It directs these officials to treat representatives of the Committee on Public Information who seek news as Government employes and not as newspaper men, and to place trust in them. The send-off given by the Secretary of War to representatives of the Creel Committee follows:

"These representatives of the committee will be treated with confidence. There should be a clear understanding that they are not members of the press, but Government employes under oath, entitled to all proper confidence. When chiefs of the bureaus and offices find it necessary to discuss with these representatives information that they believe should not be made public they need only to give an intimation to that effect. They should give freely not only information specifically requested, but any information which the chiefs of bureaus or offices believe should be made public."

Mr. Creel made it plain when he came to Washington to be Chairman of the Committee on Public Information that he objected to being called a censor. His purpose, he explained, was quite the contrary of what was suggested by a censorship. He desired, he said, to give to the press all the news that it was possible or proper to give, and there would be little if any suppression if he could help it.

Correspondents Welcome Change.

It was to pursue this policy that the Committee on Public Information leased two private houses on Jackson Place near the White House and employed many writers and clerks. Editors of magazines and magazine contributors were employed to take charge of the various departments created, and soon the two houses on Jackson Place were beehives of industry. The committee's employes were energetic, and every day they furnished to the newspapers literally yards of statements and "stories" telling of the various activities of the Government in connection with the war.

Literary men of wide reputation, like Wallace Irwin, author of "The Letters of a Japanese School Boy," were assigned to cover the various departments, and they turned out a large amount of high-class copy. The great problem in newspaper offices was to determine what to do with this large amount of "copy." There was too much of it to send over press wires already overcrowded, and it is felt in newspaper circles here that Mr. Creel has conferred a real boon on the Washington correspondents in suspending this method. Hereafter newspaper men must work up their own stories for themselves and do their own writing, as they did in the days before the advent of the Committee on Public Information.

There are certain signs of the disintegration of the Committee on Public Information. It is acknowledged by some of its most sincere friends and well wishers that the policy under which it has been conducted has been a failure.

RUSH DRAFT WORK IN CITY DISTRICTS

Continued from Page 1.

unless they speedily appear for examination or are able to furnish a genuine excuse for their failure to obey the law their cases will be taken in hand by the Department of Justice.

Laggards in Many Districts.

In every district in the city, it is stated, there are from ten to fifty men named in the first call who have failed to appear within the five-day limit set by law as the interval between the posting of a call and the examination of the registrant. In a few isolated instances men have failed to respond because they have enlisted in the army, navy, or the Marine Corps. The excuses of these men are beyond question, but in order to save themselves future embarrassment they should promptly notify their boards of the facts.

Some of the boards in Manhattan which sent in reports last night which indicate that they will have to call perhaps two-thirds of all the eligibles in their districts are Boards 95, 103, and 160. Board 95 has examined 277 men, of whom 181 passed the physical test. Of this number 152 had claimed exemption up to the time the board adjourned last night. Of 108 men examined by Board 160, yesterday, only nine soldiers for the army were obtained, while only three men out of ninety-three examined by Board 103 waived exemption.

The first report received by Deputy Attorney General Conkling yesterday was from Board 89, at Clark and Donovick Streets, which began its official examinations yesterday morning. The first man to appear before this board was Louis Lagenarsini of 7 Baxter Street, who is a truck driver and single. He is ninth in the order of call, and quickly passed his physical examination.

"I waive all exemption claims and am ready to go wherever the country wants me to go," Lagonarsini said when he was asked if he cared to file a claim for exemption.

An Alien Anxious to Go.

One of the first aliens accepted for the draft army under the new ruling of the War Department, that it is permissible to accept for the national army certain aliens, appeared before Board 89 yesterday morning. The man was Martin Tordi, an Italian, of 127 Washington Street. Tordi is a longshoreman, and after he had passed his examination was informed that under the law he was entitled to exemption if he claimed it.

"But I don't claim it." Tordi replied, "and all that I ask of this board is to let me go with the Americans, and I will do my best."

"We are very certain that you will," the Chairman of the board replied as he shook Tordi's hand.

In Brooklyn, Board 83, which has headquarters in Public School 144, Howard Avenue and Prospect Place, discovered yesterday that twelve men listed as aliens in that district were as a matter of fact men who had taken out citizenship papers and were liable to draft. As a result the board has ordered an investigation of the records of a large number of men who claimed to be aliens and are registered in the district.

James E. March, Jr., son of James E. March, the Republican leader of the Third Assembly District, was the first to be examined by Board 95, at 22 Mott Street, yesterday. The young man passed the test and promptly waived exemption.

"Paternally I regret to see my boy go," Mr. March said, "but patriotically I rejoice to see him serve, and rejoice that he is willing to make this sacrifice for his country."

Board 146, sitting in Public School 186, in West 145th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, exhausted its first list last night and posted a new list calling 421 men for examination. Out of 180 men who passed the physical test in this district, exclusive of exempt aliens, 145 claimed exemption, and when the list was exhausted, the board had obtained only 35 men for the national army. Roswell D. Tompkins, clerk of the board, commenting on the poor showing made by the board, said last night:

"The exemption claims made by some are very flimsy, and when re-examined on proof to be furnished to the board, some of them will be rejected. Several young men have married since June 5, and have filed claims for exemption because their wives are dependent on their support."

Another board which has posted a new call is Board 115, with headquarters in West Forty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This district has to obtain 173 men. It has up to date about half of the number required.

At Rockaway and Blake Avenues, in the East New York part of Brooklyn, where Board 87 is in session, of sixty men who appeared for examination only one failed to claim exemption. This board may have to call every registered man in the district in order to obtain its quota of 205 men. The number of registrants in the district is 3,873.

Board 147, with headquarters at 350 West 155th Street, which has been unable to obtain even 50 per cent. of its quota of 214 from the 435 named in its first call, has notified 600 more men to appear for examination. In a Bronx district, the Thirteenth, the board of which meets at 1,385 Prospect Avenue, of fifty-seven men examined yesterday there was only one man who did not claim exemption. Several physicians who helped this board in its examinations on Sunday failed to appear yesterday. The explanation offerred was that the work threatened to interfere with their practice

At Hunter College, where Board 163 has headquarters, of the sixty-two men examined yesterday, eighteen stepped forward and said they were ready and willing to serve the country. Letters sent to eighty-nine of the men named in this Board's first call were returned by the Post Office Department, with the information that the persons named did not live at the addresses given. An investigation of this is now underway.

Orwell Logan, a British subject, was accepted yesterday for the National Army by Board 171 in Long Island City. Mr. Logan holds a responsible place as Superintendent of a factory in Long Island City, and is 29 years old. His mother, who came to the board headquarters with him, said she was proud to have her son serve with the Americans. Two other aliens who wanted to serve with the National Army were exempted by this board yesterday before orders were received from Washington permitting the acceptance of citizens and subjects of neutral and allied nations.

United States Marshal McCarthy received from the State authorities yesterday the names of the accepted men the records of whose examination were stolen on Saturday from the headquarters of Board 113 at 526 Fifth Street. The names given to Marshal McCarthy are: Morris Rubin, 347 Fifth Street; Charles Blankenhorn, 422 Fifth Street; Joe Schneider, 84 Avenue B; Henry Urbach, 319 Sixth Street; Thomas Stapleton, 166 First Avenue; Abe Nigden, 80 Seventh Street; Morris Sofrieas, 520 Fifth Street; John Suitis, 118 Seventh Street; Nathan Sirot, 129 East Fourth Street; Sol Meyerson, 309 Fifth Street; John Gisler, 522 Sixth Street; Joel Marcent, 94 Seventh Street; Irving Heller, 22 Avenue B; Morris Sopheis, 223 East Fourth Street; Alex Urkowitz, 65 Avenue A; Frank Hudusky, 518 Sixth Street, and Goodman Kuniss, 105 East Fourth Street.

Marshal McCarthy turned the matter over to Division Superintendent William M. Offley of the Department of Justice for investigation. The drafted men have been cited to appear today for examination.

Many men appearing for examination at the Exemption Bureau established in the gymnasium, New York University, University Heights, are bringing their wives as evidence for exemption. While the husbands undergo examination the wives wait outside the gymnasium on the university campus, ready to make affidavit if their husbands pass the physical tests. Some 140 men are being examined daily in order to obtain 112. Only seven out of 140 were obtained in the first day and ten out of seventy up to noon yesterday.

Fannie M. Witherspoon, Secretary of the Bureau of Legal Aid, 70 Fifth Avenue, has written to Deputy Attorney General Conkling, protesting against what she terms is the "injustice prevailing among the exemption boards throughout the entire city." Miss Witherspoon said that she was receiving daily scores of complaints from men who want to claim exemption but have difficulty in obtaining the necessary forms upon which to make their claims. Mr. Conkling said that he would investigate the charges.

The thirty members of the New York City District Board appointed by the President on Saturday have received official notice of their appointments and will meet for organization in the Federal Building at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which time a chairman and other board officials will be elected. The opinion appears general that Charles E. Hughes will be elected to head the board.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 568 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST.

Final Clearance
of Smart Fashions—for immediate wear

SUMMER FROCKS—*of Voile, Batiste and Linen*
Formerly $45 to $95 ..... at $22 and $28
(Also a few remaining styles in Street Dresses, of silk, cloth and jersey.)

GOWNS AND DRESSES—*for Street, Afternoon or Evening*
Formerly $65 to $125 ..... at $38 and $50
The balance of many high-class lines.

SILK WRAPS—*for Formal or Informal Occasions*
Formerly $125 to $195 ..... at $65 and $85
Silk Wraps—formerly to $125 ..... at $25 and $50
Exclusive Imported Wraps—formerly to $350—at $125.

SILK SUITS—*for Street and Semi-dress Wear*
Formerly $85 to $145 ..... at $35
Only a limited number remain; early selection will be necessary.

CLOTH SUITS—*for Street, Sports and Semi-dress*
Formerly to $75 ..... at $28
Checks, sports colors and plain materials.

CLOTH COATS—*for Street and Sports Wear*
Formerly $45 to $95 ..... at $15, $25, $35
Only a few of a kind; a clearance of many lines.

SUMMER HATS—*in Beautiful Mid-season Effects*
Regularly $25 to $35 ..... at $10
Of gingham, organdie, leghorn, hemp and hair.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

Have in stock the popular
Wideloom Carpets
A high-class heavy, wool back, Seamless Chenille Floor Covering, in exclusive plain shades
Widths up to 15 feet
at $9.75 sq. yd.
Inspection and comparison of prices invited

R. H. Macy & Co.

SALE of 9600
Men's Summer Shirts
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New, Fresh Shirts, Just Unpacked.

Woven and Corded Madras.
Repps and High Count Fabrics.
Coat models, soft cuffs attached.
5 buttons and centre box pleat.

A money saving opportunity to buy soft Summer shirts at the height of the Summer season. Ordered 4 months ago, and specially made according to our own specifications, these shirts are most unusual at this price.

EXTRA SELLING SPACE. EXTRA SALESMEN.
Lay in Next Summer's Supply Now. *Sale Begins Today, 8.45 A. M.*
Main Floor, 35th Street

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Have You a Dance Orchestra in Your Home?
We have discovered a tireless one that will play until you care to dance no more. It gives you hours of pleasure at such little cost.

A Phonograph at $8.74
Carefully constructed of metal, smaller and lighter than a wooden machine—yet in no sense a toy. It is practical, cannot warp and is not likely to be damaged. It reproduces tone with sweetness, clearness and accuracy. So light it can be carried without any trouble.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Underwear
Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style, Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Shirts for Long Arm Men
We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes with 36 inch sleeves, $1.44
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89
Of lustrous silks that launder well; cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sensible Shoes for Men Who Want Comfort
Flexible Shank Boots of Black Glazed Kid with broad toes and heels, Goodyear welts, lace styles. Workmanship and materials equal to those found in shoes at higher prices elsewhere. $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Garden Equipment To Bring In the Backyard Crop

We have a complete line of implements so necessary to the care of your garden—and, as usual, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."
Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Do You Commute?
If you do, leave your order at our Order Booth, in either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. While you are busy at the office or about town, experienced shoppers will hurry about the store for you and have the merchandise at the station, ready to pick up on the way home.

SAYS GORE KNIFED FOOD CONTROL BILL

Used Stiletto and Has Blocked Nearly Every War Measure, Chamberlain Charges.

POINTS TO OKLAHOMA RIOTS

As Result of Gore's Teachings —Is With President, Not Conspiring With His Enemies.

GORE ASSAILS CONFEREES

Should Have "Recede" Stamped on Foreheads, He Says—Reed Joins In His Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In a peppery debate over the Food Administration bill in the Senate today Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, sponsor of the measure, accused Senator Gore, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, with having gone after Administration war legislation with a stiletto. The Oklahoma Senator, he said, had endeavored to obstruct nearly every war bill that came up.

This accusation was made after Senator Gore had bitterly assailed the Senate conferees for voting for drastic changes in the food measure, asserting that they had backed down from the Senate attitude as expressed in unmistakable majorities on various features. Senator Gore suggested that the word "recede" ought to be tattooed upon the foreheads of the Senators who had "failed" the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain pointed out that Senator Gore had tried to block the Selective Draft act, and alluded to the draft riots in Oklahoma as reflecting the "doctrine preached by the Senator."

Earlier in the debate Senator Reed of Missouri took another fling at Herbert C. Hoover and the one-man food control as embodied in the Food Administration bill. He denounced the power contemplated by the measure as "infamous dictatorship," and warned the Senate that, if it adopted the conference report on the bill, it would "bitterly regret the day the bill becomes a law."

At the end of the day's debate nearly all the points in controversy had been thrashed out by opponents of the measure. The final vote on the conference report is believed to be assured for Wednesday.

Gore Launches His Attack.

The tilt between Senators Gore and Chamberlain came after Senator Hollis, Democrat, of New Hampshire, had expressed confidence in the integrity of the House and Senate conferees, arguing that they had been impelled by a desire to expedite passage of a measure vitally needed in the war crisis.

Senator Gore spoke for his own act, as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, in turning over the handling of the Food bill to Senator Chamberlain, so as not to interfere with its progress in the Senate. He hinted that he was not satisfied with the way Senator Chamberlain was steering the bill.

"I do not know that I share the sanguine faith in the conference expressed by the Senator from New Hampshire," said Senator Gore, "rather think that the Senate conferees might have attooed on their foreheads the word 'recede,' so that all who run may read it. I will not say a sort of mark of Cain. I think there is a great deal of dereliction on the part of certain conferees."

"There is not very much in this conference report that the Senator from Oklahoma thinks is right," said Senator Chamberlain. "As a matter of fact, while he is tattooing on the foreheads of Senators the word 'recede' they might tattoo on the Senator's forehead and on the foreheads of some others the word 'obstruct.'"

Senator Gore related the steps in the progress of the Food Survey and Food Control bills, told of the Food Survey bill having been passed by the Senate on June 1, the third day after it had come to the Senate from the House, and went on:

"On the morning of June 15, the President requested me to call upon him at the White House. I did so. He stated it was his desire that the Food Control bill should proceed to consideration in both bodies simultaneously in the interest of time. I concurred. I suggested that the bill was not an eligible bill to originate in the Senate. It contained a taxing clause, and in order to be a valid measure it must originate in the House. He asserted to me, however, that he had no disposition to delay the consideration of it. I told him that I could not vote for the bill, but that I had no purpose whatever to obstruct its immediate consideration."

Senator Gore outlined the progress of the bill after his talk with the President, saying that, far from obstructing it, he had voted with the other Senators for unanimous consent for a final vote on July 21. After that he assembled the Conference Committee and, he said, not once did he interpose the slightest delay in the work of the conferees.

"I think it would have been wise to defeat the measure in conference," said Senator Gore. "Senate amendments were stricken from it over my protest. I did not recede from the attitude I took in the Senate. I did not betray the trust committed to me by this body."

Chamberlain Answers Gore.

"There are two ways to obstruct," replied Senator Chamberlain. "One is by the use of a bludgeon and the other by the use of a stiletto. It is true, as the Senator says, that when this bill was introduced in the Senate it was introduced by me at his request, but there has not been a time since I introduced that bill that the distinguished chairman of the committee has not used a stiletto on it whenever he had an opportunity to do so. I say that without unkindness, but I say it is true, just the same.

Senator Chamberlain reiterated that Senator Gore had attempted to delay the bill after it got to conference.

"I say this," Senator Chamberlain went on, "because we who are anxious to have this bill passed and who have had to put up with the tactics employed to delay it must, forsooth, have branded on our heads the word 'recede.'

"Now, I had rather be charged with following in the footsteps of the distinguished President of the United States in the conduct of this war, crawling, if you please, on my knees and licking the dust from his feet, as has been suggested here in the Senate, than to stand in opposition to him and to be consorting with and conspiring with and treating with the enemies of the President.

"To those Senators who have been opposing the Administration, not only in reference to raising an army, but to supplying the army, we have the distinguished example of men in various sections of the country standing out against a law which enables the President to raise an army in the United States.

"I appeal to the Senate to get rid of this discussion if it is possible to be done under the rules of the Senate and put this bill through, so that, for good or evil, it may find a place on the statute books and that the President may have an opportunity to undertake to put it into effect."

"So far as the President is concerned and so far as it is the desire of the Senator so to treat him 'that thrift might follow fawning in the crevices of the throne,' that is a matter of taste," retorted Senator Gore. "The Senator can consult his own feelings, and I shall not challenge his liberty to pursue that course. I shall not be driven from the course of duty either by the threats of power or by the smiles and blandishments of power."

Senator Chamberlain reminded the Senate that the Food bill was "not the first Administration bill" that Senator Gore had opposed.

"He has the right to oppose what he wants to," conceded Senator Chamberlain. "But the Senator seems to forget that the United States is at war with one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth. If the Senator can get any glory from it, I call attention to the fact that some of the measures he has opposed and some of the doctrines he has preached here have been resulting in the death of a number of the young men of his State. Whether he was instrumental in bringing it about I do not know, but well do I know that the very men who are resisting the enforcement of the law enacted by Congress at the recommendation of the President derive encouragement from the preachments of the Senator in his State and in other parts of the United States."

Senator Gore demanded to know what measures he had obstructed, and Senator Chamberlain specified the Selective Draft bill. Senator Gore insisted that he had not talked more than five minutes upon that bill and asked:

"Am I to be characterised as an obstructionist for opposing a measure revolutionising the traditions of this country?"

Reed Again Assails Hoover.

Senator Reed asserted in his attack on Mr. Hoover that the latter had been running a lobby in Washington. He adverted to President Wilson having driven what he called the "organised lobby" from Washington in the early days of his Administration and proceeded:

"What are we confronted with today? The money of the United States employed to keep up an institution that has no official sanction, that exists without any law to create it, that has rented quarters that cost the Government $35,000 a year, that employs an army of men already; and it now proceeds to do that which the lobby did—to send out to the country its propaganda and impudently to interfere with regard to legislation and to asperse the conduct of Senators."

Senator Reed reiterated his charge that Mr. Hoover, as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, had speculated in foodstuffs in this country and had used the money so raised to finance Belgian relief.

Senator Chamberlain interrupted to ask if Senator Reed would not distinguish between Mr. Hoover using relief funds to obtain better prices for food for a starving population and gambling operations upon an exchange. The Missouri Senator would make no such distinction, he said, adding that to use church money for gambling and buying churches with the gain would be gambling, just the same.

Hollis Pleads for Labor.

Senator Hollis, one of those active in framing the leaders' compromise measure, which passed the Senate, announced that he would vote against the conference report because it required a single vote on the whole, and because the conferees eliminated his amendment proposing to exempt organized labor from the bill's operations. The anti-hoarding section, he said, would subject labor union heads who might call strikes on railroads transporting or in factories producing necessaries to two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

"If a movement similar to that in Russia is found in the United States," said the New Hampshire Senator, "it will be on the heads of the Senators. The conduct of the war depends upon the frame of mind of the laboring men of the country. Our one hope in Germany is that workingmen there will no longer obey constituted authority. This bill's provisions are more stringent than the Sherman law's.

"The Senate is not composed of empty-headed men, and should face the seriousness of this situation. The draft riots are an ominous symptom. Lynching of an I. W. W. leader in a Northern State might start a boulder rolling in the vitals of labor. To start that boulder would be the most foolish thing capital could do.

"The rights of labor have been much neglected during this administration since the war began," Senator Hollis continued. "No member of a labor union has been placed by the Administration on either the Coal Committee or the Railroad Committee. Mr. Gompers was placed on the Labor Committee and is doing creditable work. The President is not asking for any legislation which would permit a peaceful strike. He has had several opportunities to do so."

NEW RUMANIAN GRAIN MOVING TO GERMANY

90,000 Tons of Old Crop Were Paid For by the British, Berlin Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—It is reported from Bucharest that the transport of Germany's portion of the new Rumanian crop has just begun, while yet there are thousands of tons of last year's crop on the way to Germany.

The stores left undestroyed by the retreating Rumanian Army were much larger than was supposed at first. After deducting sufficient quantities for the remaining native population and the Central Powers' armies of occupation, Germany's portion alone was large enough to feed the whole German Empire and its armies for a month.

Austria-Hungary and Turkey also got their proper shares, while Bulgaria had the stores of the Dobrudja at her disposal.

Bags containing more than 90,000 tons of grain, which have been transported to Germany, were marked "Bureau Britannique," having been paid for by the English. The present Rumanian harvest even surpasses last year's.

SWEDISH FOOD ENVOY SAILS

Lagerkrantz Returns to Consult with the Stockholm Government.

Hermann Lagerkrantz, former Swedish Minister to the United States, who recently went to Washington as head of the Swedish Commission to discuss the food embargo, has returned to Stockholm to consult with his Government regarding the situation.

Before leaving America Mr. Lagerkrantz said that he felt confident the United States would not cause any unnecessary hardship to neutrals in its food restriction policy. He admitted that in view of the war situation it was necessary for America to look after the needs of itself and its allies. He said that he would return to this country in a few weeks.

Another passenger who sailed on the same ship with Mr. Lagerkrantz was Dr. Paul Ritter, former Swiss Minister to the United States, who said he was going home before taking up the duties of his new post as Minister to The Hague.

CAN NOW, HOUSTON URGES.

Secretary Asks Housewives to Preserve All Perishable Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — "Mrs. Housewife, are you canning and preserving perishable fruits and vegetables now?" asks Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

"I urge not only that every home assist in the conservation of the surplus perishable fruits and vegetables by canning, preserving, pickling, drying, and storing, but also that every experienced woman place her knowledge at the disposal of her neighbors," the Secretary continued in a statement issued today.

"May I not suggest," he goes on, "that every woman call meetings of members of organizations to which she belongs for discussion of the conservation of perishable products. At these meetings those known to be skilled in canning, preserving, &c., might be invited to give demonstrations of these processes. I suggest that though local newspapers, invitations be extended to the public to attend, and that the local press be asked to report the meetings. During the next several weeks, when the harvesting season is at its height, frequent gatherings of this kind would be helpful.

"It seems to me desirable also that women's organizations should co-operate with the local food officials, so as to be able to utilize surplus perishable fruits or vegetables consigned to markets unable to absorb them. It is of the first importance that these perishable crops shall not be wasted. They must be consumed locally to as large an extent as possible, thereby lessening the drain on our store of staple products and relieving the pressure upon the transportation agencies."

Text of Food Control Bill as It Awaits Senate's Assent

TEXT OF THE BILL FOR FOOD CONTROL

Conference Report Accepted by the House and Now Pending in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug 6.—Following is the text of the Food Administration bill as agreed to in conference, accepted by the House, and now before the Senate for action:

An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas; fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain Governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the Government to coordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds.

Prohibition of Profiteering.

Sec. 3. That no person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States to make any contract or give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor, or services, or of materials, supplies, or other property of any kind or character, if such agent or employe has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order, or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company, or association of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto. Nor shall any agent or employe make, or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make, or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board, or commission of the United States, or any member or subordinate thereof, without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission, or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and of his interest in any corporation, partnership, or association being a party thereto. Nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contract or giving such order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both; Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not change, alter, or repeal Section 41 of Chapter 321, Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large.

Wastefulness an Offense.

Sec. 4. That it is hereby made unlawful for any person willfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or willfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture, or distribution; to hoard, as defined in Section 6 of this act, any necessaries; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessaries; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge, in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, or combine, agree, or arrange with any other person, (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof, or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessaries.

Provisions for Licensing.

Sec. 5. That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees. Whenever the President shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit, or practice of any licensee is unjust, or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee within a reasonable time fixed in the order to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, or repeal Section 41 of Chapter 321, Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large.

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Hoarding Not Permitted.

Sec. 6. That any person who willfully hoards any necessaries shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either (a) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; (b) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other dealer in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessaries produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production or withheld, whether by possession or under any contract or arrangement, from the market by any person for the purpose of unreasonably increasing or diminishing the price; Provided, That this section shall not include or relate to transactions on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business as described in Section 13 of this act that may be permitted by the President under the authority conferred upon him by said Section 13: Provided, however, That any accumulating or withholding by any farmer or gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers, or any other person, of the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be hoarding within the meaning of this act.

Seizure to Stop Hoarding.

Sec. 7. That whenever any necessaries shall be hoarded as defined in Section 6 they shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same are found and seized by a process of libel and condemnation, and if such necessaries shall be adjudged to be hoarded they shall be disposed of by sale in such manner as to provide the most equitable distribution thereof as the court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid to the party entitled thereto. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings in admiralty except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States. It shall be the duty of the United States Attorney for the proper district to institute and prosecute any such action upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence to sustain the same.

Depletion of Available Supply.

Sec. 8. That any person who willfully destroys any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 9. That any person who conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict the distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding $10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

Commandeering for Armed Forces.

Sec. 10. That the President is authorized, from time to time, to requisition foods, feeds, fuels, and other supplies necessary to the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy, or any other public use connected with the common defense, and to requisition, or otherwise provide, storage facilities for such supplies; and he shall ascertain and pay a just compensation therefor. If the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such property, as determined by the United States District Courts to hear and determine all such controversies: Provided, That nothing in this section, or in the section that follows, shall be construed to require any natural person to furnish to the Government any necessaries held by him and reasonably required for consumption or use by himself and dependents, or shall any person, firm, corporation, or association be required to furnish to the Government any seed necessary for the seeding of land owned, leased, or cultivated by them.

Purchase of Staples.

Sec. 11. That the President is authorized from time to time to purchase, to store, to provide storage facilities for, and to sell for cash at reasonable prices, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes: Provided, That if any minimum price shall have been theretofore fixed, pursuant to the provisions of Section 14 of this act, then the price paid for any such articles so purchased shall not be less than such minimum price. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the disposal by the United States of necessaries under this section may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

To Take Over Packing Plants.

Sec. 12. That whenever the President shall find it necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy, or for any other public use connected with the common defense, he is authorized to requisition and take over for use or operation by the Government, any factory, packing house, oil pipe lines, mine, or other plant, or any part thereof, in or through which any such necessaries are or may be manufactured, produced, prepared, or mined, and to operate the same. Whenever the President shall determine that the further use or operation by the Government of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, is not essential for the national security or defense, the same shall be restored to the person entitled to the possession thereof. The United States shall make just compensation, to be determined by the President, for the taking over, use, occupation, and operation by the Government of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof. If the compensation so determined be unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation, in the manner provided by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for carrying out the purposes of this section, including the operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, the purchase, sale, or other disposition of articles used, manufactured, produced, prepared, or mined therein, and the employment, control, and compensation of employes. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the use or operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of the continued use or operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, and the accounts of each such factory, mine, plant, or part thereof, shall be kept separate and distinct. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the requisitioning of any newspaper or publication, or any printing press or other publicity facilities.

Regulation of Speculation.

Sec. 13. That whenever the President finds it essential in order to prevent undue enhancement, depression, or fluctuation of prices of, or in order to prevent injurious speculation in, or in order to prevent unjust market manipulation or unfair and misleading market quotations of the prices of necessaries, hereafter in this section called evil practices, he is authorized to prescribe such regulations governing, or may either wholly or partly prohibit, operations, practices, and transactions at, on, in, or under the rules of any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business as he may find essential in order to prevent, correct, or remove such evil practices. Such regulations may require all persons coming within their provisions to keep such records and statements of account, and may require such persons to make such returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business, including the making, execution, settlement, and fulfillment thereof. He may require persons acting in the capacity of a clearing house, clearing association, or similar institution, for the purpose of clearing, settling, or adjusting transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business, to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and correctly disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions, and may empower his agents to conduct the investigations necessary to enforce the provisions of this section, and all rules and regulations made by him in pursuance thereof, and may fix and pay the compensation of such agents. Any person who willfully violates any regulation made pursuant to this section, or who knowingly engages in any operation, practice, or transaction prohibited pursuant to this section, or who willfully aids or abets any such violation or any such prohibited operation, practice, or transaction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than four years, or both.

For Greater Wheat Production.

Sec. 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States Grain Standards act, approved August eleventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment, and differences in price for the several standard grades of the principal primary markets of the United States, adopting number one Northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees to any producer of wheat produced within the United States, that upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant in this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty. The guaranteed prices for the several standard grades of wheat for the crop of nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall be based upon number one northern spring or its equivalent at not less than $2 per bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This guaranty shall not be dependent upon the action of the President or said board under the first part of this section, but is hereby made absolute and shall be binding until May first, nineteen hundred and nineteen. When the President finds that the importation into the United States of any wheat produced outside of the United States materially affects or is likely materially to enhance the liabilities of the United States under guaranties of prices therefor made pursuant to this section, and ascertains what rate of duty, added to the then existing rate of duty on wheat and to the value of wheat at the time of importation, would be sufficient to bring the price thereof at which imported up to the price fixed therefor pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section he shall proclaim such facts, and thereafter there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon wheat when imported, in addition to the then existing rate of duty, the rate of duty so ascertained; but in no case shall any such rate of duty be fixed at any amount which will effect a reduction of the rate of duty upon wheat under any then existing tariff law of the United States. For the purpose of making any guaranteed price effective under this section, or whenever he deems it essential in order to protect the Government of the United States against material enhancement of its liabilities arising out of any guaranty under this section, the President is authorized also, in his discretion, to purchase any wheat for which a guaranteed price shall be fixed under this section, and to hold, transport, or store it, or to sell, dispose of, and deliver the same to any citizen of the United States or to any Government engaged in war with any country with which the Government of the United States is or may be at war or to use the same as supplies for any department or agency of the Government of the United States. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the sale or disposal of wheat under this section may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 15. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes: Provided, That under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled "An Act to Increase the Revenue, and for Other Purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits. Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section, or who shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or who shall import any such liquors, without first obtaining a license so to do when a license is required under this section, or who shall violate any rule or regulation made under this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both; Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory, or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited.

Sec. 16. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code.

Administration.

Sec. 17. That every person who willfully assaults, resists, impedes, or interferes with any officer, employe, or agent of the United States in the execution of any duty authorized to be performed by or pursuant to this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding $1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 18. That the sum of $2,500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1918, for the payment of such rent, the expense, including printing, of such printing and publications, the purchase of such material and equipment, and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as the President may deem essential.

Sec. 19. That for the purposes of this act the sum of $150,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during the time this act is in effect: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purposes described in the preceding section. Provided further, That itemized statements covering all purchases and disbursements under this and the preceding section shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month after the taking effect of this act, covering the business of the preceding month, and said statements shall be subject to public inspection.

Sec. 20. That the employment of any person under the provisions of this act shall not exempt such person from military service under the provisions of the selective draft law approved May 18, 1917.

Annual Report to Congress.

Sec. 21. The President shall cause a detailed report to be made to the Congress on the First day of January each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall, in addition to other matters, contain an account of all persons appointed or employed, the salary or compensation paid or allowed each, the aggregate amount of the different kinds of property purchased or requisitioned, the use and disposition made of such property, and a statement of all receipts, payments, and expenditures, together with a statement showing the general character, and estimated value of such property then on hand, and the aggregate amount and character of all claims against the United States growing out of this act.

Sec. 22. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof, directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 23. That words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used, in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any partnership, association, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such partnership, association, or corporation as well as that of the person.

For Duration of the War.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President; but the termination of this act shall not affect any act done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

Sec. 25. That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, whenever and wherever in his judgment necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to fix the price of coal and coke, wherever and whenever sold, either by producer or dealer, to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the method of production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign; said authority and power may be exercised by him in each case through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, during the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That if, in the opinion of the President, any such producer or dealer fails or neglects to conform to such prices or regulations, or to conduct his business efficiently under the regulations and control of the President as aforesaid, or conducts it in a manner prejudicial to the public interest, then the President is hereby authorised and empowered in every such case to requisition and take over the plant, business, and all appurtenances thereof belonging to such producer or dealer as a going concern, and to operate or cause the same to be operated in such manner and through such agency as he may direct during the period of the war or for any such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That any producer or dealer whose plant, business, and appurtenances shall have been requisitioned or taken over by the President shall be paid a just compensation for the use thereof during the period that the same may be requisitioned or taken over as aforesaid, which compensation the President shall fix or cause to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

That if the prices so fixed, or if, in the case of the taking over or requisitioning of the mines or business of any such producer or dealer, the compensation therefor as determined by the provisions of this act be not satisfactory to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code. All such products so sold to the United States shall be sold by the United States at such uniform prices, quality considered, as may be practicable and as may be determined by said agency to be just and fair.

Any moneys received by the United States for the sale of any such coal and coke may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purpose of this section. Any moneys not so used shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

That when directed by the President, the Federal Trade Commission is hereby required to proceed to make full inquiry

NEW SEASON OPENS WITH 'MARY'S ANKLE'

Irene Fenwick and Walter Jones Head an Unusually Capable Cast.

A LIGHT FARCICAL DISPLAY

Laughter Tempered to the Hot Season Is Apparently the Watchword at the Bijou.

MARY'S ANKLE. A farce in three acts. By May Tully. At the Bijou.

Doctor Hampton.....Bert Lytell
"Chub" Perkins.....Leo Donnelly
Stokes.....T. W. Gibson
Clementine.....Mae Melville
Mrs. Merrivale.....Zelda Sears
Mary.....Irene Fenwick
Mrs. Burns.....Adelaide Fyfnes
G. P. Hampton.....Walter Jones
First Steward.....Barnett Parker
Second Steward.....William J. Morrissey

This is no season for uproarious, side-splitting, bacchanalian laughter. In presenting "Mary's Ankle," (which he coyly denominates "a farcical display,") A. H. Woods had apparently an eye upon midsummer temperatures, past and to come. Like certain Summer drinks, prescribed to our defenders, the play aims to be digestive without being stimulating. Only curiosity is stimulated, with regard to Mary's ankle; and in a year that, in spite of the war, may yet be known to history as that wherein the Hungarian boot reached its snowiest altitude, this stimulation is likely to be followed by a speedy reaction.

In a well-remembered play two Summers ago we had the humors of a doctor without patients. In the present offering Miss May Tully, known to big time, does a similar dissevice to doctor, lawyer, and merchant chief. They are the three musketeers of the professions, and when hunger accumulates faster than pawn tickets they spout the landlady's green parrot, (not the least capable member of this very excellent cast.) Mary enters, though not her much featured anatomy, and, tagging them with a Belgian relief ribbon and her even more fetching smile, extracts the proceeds of the green parrot.

Naught remains but to announce the young doctor's marriage to a mythical Mary Jane Smith, and pawn the wedding presents. This the three musketeers do, with a sublime faith that presents accrue after the matrimonial fact, and that they are sent to the chambers of the unblushing bridegroom. In this their faith is justified, thanks to an indulgent author. The basic belief that the presents will be hockable is rudely shocked by the arrival of no silver and much lingerie. But the faith of the audience that the real Mary Jane will materialize in propria persona is duly crowned. Miss Irene Fenwick was the lady; and the remainder of the play is required to explain the lingerie to her—and her to the relatives who have contributed.

The play is always light, frequently gay, and sometimes really funny. The best of it all is the cast, which, billed as "all-star," is really a far more precious thing, a cast of numerous real artists. It is true that few or none of them have opportunities at all commensurate to their abilities. Miss Fenwick, who has perhaps a wider range of half-plumbed capabilities than any young actress extant, has at most to be pretty and alluring. The abrupt and breezy personality of Walter Jones is more in requisition than his finer comedy method; and Miss Zelda Sears presents once more the character (somewhat without inspiration on the part of the author) of that vain and egregious frump with which Clyde Fitch trademarked her.

As Mary's young doctor lover, Bert Lytell, binds her ankle and pierces her heart in a manner thoroughly engaging. Adelaide Prince presents Mary's aunt with the fine distinction peculiarly her own. Perhaps the freshest and most robust comedy note of the evening was struck by Barnet Parker, well remembered for his yodel of Lancashire brogue in "Hobson's Choice." He is now a Scotch deck steward, and his laugh is translated; but it has still its touch of comedy, which is unerring as it is unexplainable.

Mary's nether draperies may be recommended without hesitation to the conscripted youngsters who are seeking to hide behind a woman's skirt; but as a disclosure, to say nothing of a display, her ankle is the most farcical feature of the new bill at the Bijou.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first local performance of Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin's new play, "Daybreak," at the Harris has been changed from Monday to Tuesday night of next week to avoid conflicting with other openings.

To mark the close of their work in the Summer session the students in the dramatic expression class at Columbia will present an Indian corn festival Thursday night in the gymnasium. The scenes and ceremonials will be historically correct.

Harry Mestayer will play the role of the District Attorney in "The Knife" when Eugene Walter's melodrama begins its new season at the Cort next Monday night.

"Business Before Pleasure" was produced at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. This is the new comedy having for its central figures Montague Glass's characters, Potash and Perlmutter, written by Mr. Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman in collaboration. It will be presented at the Eltinge Wednesday night of next week.

Gladys and Ethel Sykes have been engaged for roles in "Furs and Frills," the new Clark-Hein musical comedy to be produced early in the season by Arthur Hammerstein.

Before its presentation at the Cohan next Monday night "Here Comes the Bride," will be acted in Stamford, Pittsfield, and New London the last three nights of this week.

A private showing of a film called "The Spy," said to reveal the workings of the European secret police system in this country, will be given Thursday at the Globe. George Bronson Howard furnished the scenario for the picture.

The company headed by Annie Russell that will be seen in "The 13th Chair" in Chicago, beginning next month, has begun rehearsals at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. It includes among others Edward Emery and Fred Eric.

The Italian war films that will be placed on exhibition at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorrow night were shown last night in the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, before an audience that included many officers of the United States Army and Lieut. Gen. Guglielmotti of the Italian German Staff.

RITER TO HELP SOLDIERS.

Producer Will Give Part of Profits to Recreation Fund.

Joseph Riter, who will expand his activities as a producer of plays the coming Winter, has announced his intention of giving 10 per cent. of the profits accruing from his theatrical enterprises to the fund for providing recreation for the soldiers' training camps. Mr. Ritter has also opened negotiations with Mary Anderson, who is appearing in London for various charities, to make a tour of the principal American cities, the entire net proceeds to be devoted to established war funds. The negotiations were begun a month ago and Miss Anderson is considering the proposition.

Mr. Ritter's first production will be "Romance and Arabella," a comedy by William Hurlbut, which will be presented here next month with Laura Hope Crews in the principal rôle. He has accepted a musical play by Henry Blossom and Zoel Parenteau for production in the late Autumn, and has engaged Henrietta Crosman to play Mrs. Fiske's original rôle in "Erstwhile Susan" on tour.

MESSAGE FROM CARUSO.

Tenor Finishes Buenos Aires Season with Great Success.

Enrico Caruso cabled from South America yesterday to friends in New York that he had just finished with great success his operatic season in Buenos Aires, and that he would leave today for Montevideo, San Paolo, and Rio de Janeiro, for a few more opera engagements. The famous tenor will not go to Italy, but expects to be back in New York about the middle of November.

Caruso will open the season at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 12, starting with a revival of Meyerbeer's opera, "Le Prophète," last given fifteen years ago in the final season of Maurice Grau. One of the features of Director Gatti-Casazza's production will be a realistic skating ballet.

John McCormack is expected to make his appearance as a member of the Metropolitan company on the season's second night, with Frances Alda, in Puccini's "La Bohème." A later novelty is an American ballet by Henry F. Gilbert of Boston, from George W. Cable's story of "The Dance in the Place Congo," with scenes laid in New Orleans.

Columbia Theatre Reopens.

The Columbia Theatre reopened for the new season yesterday afternoon with "The Burlesque Review," a burlesque entertainment in two acts, following the general lines of musical shows familiar to patrons of this house. The featured players were Harry K. Morton, Zella Russell, and Julia De Kelety. The Columbia will follow its established policy of presenting a new bill weekly.

FIGHT FOREST FIRES BY NEW METHODS

Observation Stations Placed On 52 Lofty Peaks in Adirondacks and Catskills.

STEEL TOWERS ARE USED

Elaborate Telephone System Installed to Call Out Men With Equipment When Blaze Is Discovered.

The constant improvements in the methods of discovering and suppressing fires in the State forests are described by William G. Howard, Assistant Superintendent of State Forests, in The Conservationist, published by the State Conservation Commission. Observation stations have been established on the summits of fifty-two lofty peaks in the Adirondacks and Catskills and an observer is on duty in each during the fire season. Many of the stations are equipped with tall steel towers, at the top of each of which is an inclosed room with windows on all sides to protect the observer against the weather conditions which may be rigorous.

A fire, as soon as observed, is reported by telephone to the nearest forest ranger, who again summons help from the surrounding country by the same means. The fire fighters come in from all sides to the ranger's headquarters, where they are provided with fire fighting tools and sent by automobiles to the scene of the blaze.

To facilitate their work fire protection maps have been prepared covering the Adirondacks and Catskills, and showing all roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, observation stations, tool supplies and stores; the location of ranger headquarters and the general topography of the region. The entire map has been colored to show the degree of fire hazard offered by different types of forest, as lands lumbered for softwoods only, lands lumbered for both soft and hardwoods, burned lands, &c. "As soon as the location of a fire is known," writes Mr. Howard, "it takes only an instant to consult the map and find out how serious the danger is and what damage may be done, as well as what facilities are available to fight the fire, such as men, tools, and supplies.

"That it may be of value in fire protective work, the information on the fire map must be absolutely accurate. The rangers accordingly traveled over every part of their districts while making up the map. Information from memory or statements from others was not added until verification was made by personal observation. Many of the large landowners of the Adirondacks have maps of their own holdings, and their data were consulted when possible, but were not placed on the map until verified.

"The fire map requires revision from year to year. New lumbering operations on private land are added as they occur, and changes in roads and trails are constantly checked. Thus a bridge which goes down on an old, unused road will throw the entire road beyond the bridge into a foot trail. Telephones in remote districts are continually being put in and taken out, and as a knowledge of their location is of great importance in fire fighting, close tabs are kept on them.

"Owners of timber land have given the plan their enthusiastic approval, and have assisted in working it out to the fullest extent. The officials of the Division of Lands and Forests, the private landowners and the district rangers constitute a board of strategy, for the study of forest fire problems before danger arises. Meetings for this purpose have been held in different parts of the Adirondacks and Catskills. Schools of instruction for forest rangers have also been held, and the men have been examined on their knowledge of their own districts and their grasp of the fire problems presented. Under this system, when fire breaks out in a district, every man in it knows his place and what is expected of him, and no time is lost in indecision. New men learn their duties and the forest conditions of their districts with a maximum of thoroughness and the least possible delay.

"The old-fashioned 'hit-or-miss' methods of fighting fire are done with. Progress has been made in forest protection as in city fire fighting, and further advances will be made in the future. However, even with the best system that can be devised, the help of all persons who go into the woods is needed."

Lansing Is Back in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary of State Lansing returned to Washington today from Watertown, N. Y., where he spent a vacation of about three weeks, very much benefited by his rest. He looked a picture of good health. One of the first matters to be taken up by the Secretary of State will be the negotiations contemplated by the McCumber Senate resolution looking to diplomatic arrangements by which aliens of military age in this country, who are citizens or subjects of countries with which the United States is associated in the war, may be drafted into military service.

For Stage Women's War Relief.

A vaudeville show will be given under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief in the auditorium at Greenwich, Conn., next Saturday night. Amelia Bingham will appear in scenes from "Sans Gene," and among others who will contribute to the program will be Minnie Dupree, Jack Hazzard, Harry C. Browne, Rose Tapley, Beth Lydy, and Augusta Close.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The second concert of the free Summer series at Columbia University will be given on the campus at 8 o'clock tonight or, in the event of rain, in the gymnasium by a military band under Edwin Franko Goldman. Two more concerts end the series Aug. 16 and 17.

Miss Henrietta Bach, the violinist, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bach of this city, has announced her engagement to marry Emil Stein.

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, and Gabrielle Gills, the French soprano, are giving a joint concert at Bar Harbor, Me., prior to Mme. Gills's sailing for Europe. Miss Novaes has abandoned a trip home to Brazil owing to the war.

31 NEW DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Army Men at Newport Also Affected —Summer Colony Is Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Thirty-one new cases of diphtheria among the navy recruits here have been reported in the last twenty-four hours and 191 cases are now being taken care of at the local hospital. In addition there are eight cases among the army troops, including one officer and one reservist. All are said to be slight.

Every person selling ice cream was forbidden to dispense the same by orders issued today by the Board of Health. Farmers on the island where cows have been infected have been warned by health officials not to sell milk, cream, or any products until the health authorities give them permission. Any losses from trade will be paid by the State.

In all the hospitals the patients are cheerful and show that their cases are slight, but the Board of Health is taking the same precaution as if the epidemic was serious.

Members of the Summer colony are taking precautions where there are children. The Red Cross work rooms on Bellevue Avenue closed today for the remainder of the week.

MRS. RIORDAN IS ROBBED.

Wife of Representative Loses Jewels at Coney Island.

Mrs. Daniel J. Riordan, wife of the Representative from the Eleventh Congressional District, reported to the Coney Island police yesterday that $3,000 in jewels had been stolen from her at a Coney Island restaurant on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Riordan said that she was preparing to take a trip to Bangor, Me., and had taken her hand bag, containing her jewels, with her to the inn.

When she took the bag up she noticed that it had been slit and some of the jewels had been taken. Among the jewels lost was a diamond brooch valued at $2,000 and a diamond ring, valued at $500.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
"Her Fighting Chance," with Jane Grey.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
Every Eve. at 8:15
MONTANA 5; GILMORE & PAYTON; WEST & HALE | All Seats Reserved and six others and "Mr. Opp." | 25, 35, 50

Steeplechase
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY.
FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN.
CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

LUNA CONEY ISLAND PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions, Dancing

NEW. Mat. To-day BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. ELSIE JANIS, Carmela & Rosa Ponzillo, Joe Towle, Nat Nazarro & Co., others.

Now Is the Best Time to Buy a Hudson Super-Six

Today's Prices Are Based on Last Year's Material Costs. Present Markets Have Already Forced 51 Makers to Add $100 to $700 to Their Prices

Former $1200 and $1400 cars now cost about as much as a Hudson Super-Six.

No changes warrant such an increase. They are practically the same as the cars which recently sold at $200 to $300 less than the Hudson Super-Six.

Cars in the $2000 class and up have increased from $350 to $700. That removes them further from the Hudson Super-Six price.

Increased cost of material is responsible for the higher prices.

Hudson prices have not increased this year. Our materials were contracted for months ago. When present supplies are exhausted then Hudsons, too, must cost more. Until then Hudson, because of its value, is the lowest priced car on the market.

Here is an indication of how prices have been affected. Consider just one item.

The principal material in a fine automobile is steel. All steel is made from iron.

For 25 years before the Great War the average price of iron was a few cents over $16 a ton. In December last it was $30 a ton. It now is $54 a ton.

Makers who bought materials this year must get more for their cars than for those built of materials bought last year.

Good Fortune for Hudson Buyers

Even when other cars sold at $200 to $300 less, Super-Six sales exceeded those of any two makes in the $1200 to $1400 class. Now that there is no such difference in price you can realize how much greater will be the demand for Hudsons. The present supply won't last long. Then Hudson, too, must cost more.

There can be no preference now that former cheaper cars cost as much as the Super-Six.

Super-Six endurance makes it the preferred among fine cars. In every revealing test it has proved endurance unequalled by any other car.

All Due to the Super-Six Motor

Hudson leadership is due to the Super-Six motor No other motor is like it. It minimizes vibration. That increases power and lengthens motor life. Vibration is the most destructive force in a motor. All Hudson tests show how by minimizing vibration endurance is obtained. The Super-Six is the most powerful automobile motor of its size known.

No owner has yet discovered the real limits of Super-Six endurance and almost 40,000 Super-Sixes are now in daily service.

Endurance is the most wanted quality of a motor car. A car should not wear out soon. It should not require frequent mechanical attention. That Hudson has proved.

You Need No Greater Proof for Hudson

A double transcontinental run with a seven-passenger phaeton broke every previous record each way. Pike's Peak, up the highest and longest mountain road in the world, was climbed by a Super-Six special in less time than any other car. Twenty-two of the world's fastest special cars contested. A stock chassis established the record for the fastest mile. A stock Super-Six phaeton made the fastest time for one hour. Carrying driver and one passenger, car fully equipped, it travelled 100 miles at an average of 74.67 miles per hour.

A stock chassis made the greatest 24-hour long-distance run on record. It covered 1819 miles in that time and at the stop showed nothing to indicate that its endurance had been reached.

But these tests, greater than any other car ever made, were not enough to reveal the limits of Hudson endurance. Then special racing cars were built that they might compete on the speedway with the world's fastest, most carefully built automobiles. The same principle that accounts for Hudson endurance in the stock cars is included in these.

The American Speedway record for 200 miles was established by one of them at an average speed of 104 miles an hour.

That speed for that distance calls for endurance beyond that which ordinarily is needed in a lifetime's requirements. These are proofs of Hudson endurance. They indicate the service you may expect from a Hudson Super-Six. If such tests mean nothing to you because of their extremes, then think what the service to almost 40,000 users means. There can be no greater assurance than that.

There is no advantage now in buying another car, not even the apparent saving in the first cost price.

But the number of Super-Sixes that can be built from last year's material purchases is limited. If you are to get your car at the present price it must be from that number. You must decide soon.

The Phaeton costs $1650, f. o. b. Detroit. There are seven other body designs of open and closed models.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

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Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1917.

PLATTSBURG.

A week from tomorrow the first camp of 1917 at Plattsburg will be closed. From its members a large number of well-trained officers will be selected and commissioned Majors, Captains, or Lieutenants. An equally large number, however, will receive no commissions, because they have not yet reached the high standard of discipline and mastery of the rudiments of military science the Government demands of its reserve officers. These men, however, have lost nothing, have, indeed, gained much, by subjecting themselves to the severe Plattsburg routine. They can secure places as noncommissioned officers in the national army if they are drafted. They will have an excellent chance to gain commissions later.

Many of these Plattsburg students had been through the routine of former camps. There are those among them who devoted their Winter leisure to drill and practice and to the study of the principles of military science. They have already served their country well by their devotion, and they have set an example which has been heeded by young men who have not had their opportunities. The selective draft might never have been successfully instituted but for the heroic precedent of Plattsburg and the similar camps in various parts of the country. Plattsburg's fame as the training camp of officers will not be lost while our country endures. Probably the enormous value of the Plattsburg experiment is not yet fully appreciated. It will be understood when the Plattsburg officers put the result of their training in effect as leaders of men in the struggle for the right.

THE ALBANY FOOD BILL.

The gentlemen at Albany who are fixing up a food law are thinking of many things besides food. They are things about which other people are not now thinking. It is a long, long road to the elections of 1918, and the supply of food for the present is more controlling than the politics of the future. One faction reinforces itself with the prevalent hostility to the cold storage interests, and alleges a conspiracy of "addition, division, and silence." Another faction seeks the favor of the farmers, and proposes to pay them a price unnamed, but certain to cause contention when put into figures. One faction finds present laws to have too many teeth, and another faction is charged with the extraction of the teeth of the proposed law. It is proposed on the one hand to seize food brought into the State, for purposes of eating, it may be supposed, and on the other hand to authorize the State to buy and sell food. In that manner the farmers are to realize full prices and the consumers are to have cheap food, both at the expense of the middlemen, whose unenviable place is to be taken by the State.

Hardly anybody would have dreamed there was so much more in the control of food than had been discovered until Albany turned on the light, and many will wonder how much more remains to be revealed. From whom is the State to buy food? From the farmers of the Far West, who already are holding their unharvested crops above the Washington price? Or from Mr. HOOVER, the buyer for the nation? If there is to be competitive buying between the nation and the State, is there not likely to be the same sort of competition with the buyers of other States? If the nation gets the food, where will the State buyers supply themselves? If the State buyers get the food, what becomes of national regulation? If the States protect themselves against the nation, ought not the cities to protect themselves against the States?

The intention of these conundrums is to suggest that the food question is much more local than the tariff seemed to General HANCOCK. After the politicians whittle away the national view of the matter, the consumer begins to take his personal view, and regulation by all for all degenerates into regulation by competition with States and cities looking out each for itself. There cannot be both regulation and competition, and forty-eight sorts of regulation are little different from competition. There is no sign that any State needs protection from the nation, or any other sort of protection from other States than the nation is providing. So far as there is need for any local protection, it is needed as much against the State as against anything or anybody else. There are particulars in which the city's food problem is specific, and there is pending a proposal specific to the city, without antagonism of national regulation. There are laws in the State which forbid hoarding, and combining, and unfair procedure contrary to public interests, if the facts are proved.

It might be well to have an official charged locally with overseeing the execution of such laws, even though it already is the duty of Grand Juries and District Attorneys. Federal officials have found that the trouble about sending extortioners to jail is more in the lack of extortion than of law against extortion. Scores of cases have been brought into court with a flourish of trumpets and thrown out for lack of proof. Now there is a demand for more law, with scant signs that existing laws are enforced as they might be if the crimes were as flagrant as alleged. Of food control for the sake of politics there is already a sufficiency, if not an excess.

CUCKOOS.

It seems that the "cuckoo" is now conspicuous and influential in American life. A "cuckoo," so far as we have been able to ascertain, is any American citizen who loyally supports the Administration in its great task of preparing to prosecute such a war as Americans have never known before. A cuckoo does not exaggerate or misinterpret facts for the purpose of hampering war measures. A cuckoo restrains his temper and tries to do his full duty. Therefore a cuckoo is not a pacifist, a pro-German, an avowed or secret traitor to his country. He is not a politician continually annoyed and violently expressing his annoyance because he feels that his party is not getting as much advantage out of the war as it might have. Such a politician is shortsighted and grossly unjust to the rank and file of his party, and to the best men among its leaders, for honest and clear-visioned men of all political creeds give cordial support to the Government chosen by a majority of the people in this hour of national peril. But such a politician is not a cuckoo, and he is entitled to whatever credit may rest in that negative virtue.

The obstructionists of Congress, who try to divert the course of legislation, and combine to "hold up" the passage of laws essential to the safety of the country, are not cuckoos. The resisters of the selective draft instituted by the will of the majority are not cuckoos. Of course it is not agreeable to be called a cuckoo, but one who is so dubbed has the gratification of knowing that nobody can call him a copperhead or can accuse him of disloyalty. He also can find satisfaction in the assurance that he is one of more than 90,000,000 people in this country who see clearly that they must submit to the regularly appointed leadership, if the country is to carry the war to a victorious conclusion. Which would you rather be, a cuckoo or a copperhead?

THE OLD ORDER PASSES.

In peace talk, as in everything else, the German mind and the un-German mind never meet. However, in the matter of peace talk, unlike other things, it is at least easy to see why they never meet, to see the line on which the German mind is running. The German mind is preoccupied with the idea that if the war does not end in a German conquest of so much of the world as it wants, it must end in a three-card monte game in a dark room, because those are the two ways in which European wars for a hundred years have ended. As all wars since the fall of NAPOLEON have ended in either one of these ways or the other, the German mind accepts it as an axiom that this war is going to end in that way. Since it is becoming manifest that the war is not likely to end in the first of these ways, Germany is resigning herself to the idea that it may have to end in the other. When she throws out hints that she may be willing to accept that disagreeable alternative, she appears to expect a rejoicing and grateful cheer from her adversaries, and to be offended that she does not get it.

The course with nearly all the wars of the past hundred years has been uniform. When they have been fought to a point where either the people of the warring Powers or some other Powers became peevish and discontented, a halt has been called. The belligerents, and not infrequently some of the bystander Powers as well, have then assembled themselves around a table for a game of skill—not in the least a game of chance—in which everything was permissible, including dealing from the sleeve or the bottom of the pack. The most adroit sleight-of-hand operator rose from the table with most of the stakes; the least adroit, who was generally Russia, escaped with his life. The losing players, feeling aggrieved at having been overreached, then made preparations as speedily as might be for a new war in which they would stand a chance to win something back. These games were called "peace conferences," and a manipulator of the shell game at a county fair would have been ashamed of their unsportsmanlike character.

Germany did not expect that the present war would end in this Crimean, this Russo-Turkish, this Chino-Japanese fashion. She expected it to terminate in the Franco-Prussian way; her idea was to end it like BISMARCK, not like NAPOLEON III. But things have not gone as they did in 1870, and so, making the best of it, she proposes what, according to all the precedents of a hundred years, must be the only alternative—the truck-and-dicker meeting, in which she feels pretty confident her players will be the most adroit. This and nothing else is what Chancellor MICHAELIS means when he says:

> We must, by means of understanding and in a spirit of give-and-take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas.

And it is precisely that idea at which LLOYD GEORGE strikes in his refusal to hear a word from Germany until she has pronounced the word "restoration." What he means, what all the Allies mean, is that although those are the two ways in one of which all the wars of the nineteenth and early twentieth century have ended, this war is not going to end in either of them. This war is not a war between Kings, who, having fought to a good bargaining position, can sit down at a table and swap their subjects, and other Kings' subjects, too, and rise to plan for the next war. This is a war between the principle which made such iniquitous bargaining possible and another principle, a new principle, the principle that the war is the people's affair, and that it must end not in bargaining but in justice, not in truck and dicker but in verdict and sentence. Though wars have not ended in that way on the European Continent, they have ended in that way on the American Continent; and this time, if never before, a war on the European Continent is going to end in that way.

A NOBLE LIFE.

The work of Dr. HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL at Hampton Institute was a long, noble, and fruitful service to education and the country. It trained Indians and negroes for the farm and the trades. Hampton became a centre of industrial and agricultural enlightenment. Its graduates have carried home a knowledge of improved methods of farming and sanitation. Thousands of homes, of prosperous homes, are its monument. All over the South that monument is builded, and in the West.

Not by mere reduction of illiteracy, not by book education, but by the men and women and homes that have carried Hampton away in their minds and hearts, by the teachers that have spread the gospel of intelligent productive labor, of thrift, of progress, is that work to be judged. Hampton is a source of a broadening, creative, economic movement.

Dr. FRISSELL was a great builder, a founder, whose quiet labor surpasses far noisier fames. He gave nearly forty years of his life to Hampton, first as chaplain, then for nearly a quarter of a century as Principal. His was a life of self-sacrifice, of devotion to others. His works do live after him.

SOME GERMAN-AMERICAN SOCIETIES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The National Security League has received replies from most of the German-American societies from which it sought declarations of opposition to Germany and loyalty to the United States in the war. Some of these associations did not go beyond a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the league's request. Some resented it as "an insult" or as "impertinent." They assumed that their loyalty was doubted. But any quantity of American societies have spontaneously affirmed their loyalty. So now do some of the German-American societies, or say that they did so before the request was received. Officers of two Southern State German-American Alliances report that these dissolved as soon as war was declared, because, as the President of one of them writes, "the majority of the members were all good American citizens, and they did not believe the association should continue."

On the whole, considering the natural sensitiveness of loyal Americans of German descent, the self-importance of the official mind, often amusingly evident in the directories of many sorts of clubs, and the opportunity of snubbing strange inquirers, the responses and the silences of these German-American organizations are about what might have been expected. We see multitudes of Americans of German origin enlisting, supporting the draft, acting as the patriotic Americans of every strain ought to act. If the officers of any of the German-American societies are of another mind, they are not representative German-Americans.

When we come to the German-language press, we have to wonder whom, in this country, it represents. The President of the German-American Alliance of Tennessee writes that many of its members have stopped their subscriptions to such papers. It was a natural thing for loyal men to do. Much of the German-language press in this country has been and is steadily pro-German. It has been eager for German victory. It throws cold water on the American cause and the American preparations for war. It abuses and sneers at the Allies, especially England. Now that the German plan of world-dominion is hopeless, the German-language press, as a whole, seems to be working for a German peace, for the status quo ante, for the salvage of as much as is possible of the German hopes. A peace victorious for democracy and ending the German terror to the world is not to the mind of most of the German-language papers. By direction and indirection, by suppression of the truth, innuendo, in many ways it seeks to bolster up Germany. In the midst of a war with Germany, this is a curious attitude, an attitude that can hardly continue.

Is the German-language press loyal? That is a matter of public interest. It is to be regretted that the National Security League has put the "Confession of Faith" to which it asks the German-American papers to subscribe in language which, considering the persons to whom it is addressed, seems superfluously harsh and offensive. None the less, there is not an article in it to which any loyal American, of whatever descent, should not be able to say Amen! We shall await the answers with interest. Meanwhile a translation into English of the peculiar utterances of some of the German-language newspapers may serve, in some cities, as it did in Cincinnati, to check, at least for a time, their dithyrambic fervor for Germany.

THE BAYONNE TERMINAL VOTE.

The President of the Bayonne Water Supply Association dislikes the disapproval outside of Bayonne of the vote rejecting the plan for the addition to the national harbor of terminal facilities much appreciated on the New York side of the harbor. His comfort must be taken in the popular majority which he defends in good temper, and with cogency, but without consideration of wider interests than those represented in the local referendum. His invitation to prefer the condemnatory vote of Bayonne to the approval of four of its City Commissioners, the action of the Legislature on the recommendation of the Governor, and the opinion of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with New York interests, cannot be accepted.

It is a matter of opinion, and he is entitled to his along with the voters whose wisdom he approves. There is no more to be said, except to bring out the fact that the voters were not compelled to take note of national interests, and did not do so. In contrast is the procedure of New York, which possesses the other half of the shore front without which New York could not be the world's leading port. If the vote of Bayonne is right, the procedure of New York is wrong. New York has expended both public and private funds, and has produced results by which New York and the nation have profited, and of which New Jersey is envious. New York has also experienced the local disadvantages which influenced the Bayonne voters, and without regret. The larger interests have controlled, and the larger number have profited. It is even possible that Bayonne would have profited if it had accepted the plan which it rejected. The plan may have defects, and yet it may be difficult to suggest a plan with fewer. There may not have been any provision for direct monetary benefits to Bayonne, and yet the indirect benefits might have surpassed any direct profits which it would be reasonable to ask or expect.

A mere "million dollars in cash or securities" may have been inadequate security for the faithful performance of the contract proposed, but there were behind the contractors earned character and prestige which are worth millions, and which millions would not buy. Bayonne is within its rights, and should be content, even though the outside world is not of the same mind. Perhaps in time Bayonne may reconsider, for the subject cannot be regarded as buried or ended by a vote inconsistent with the growth of the port. In a sense the Bayonne terminal development might be regarded as competitive with New York's similar development, and, therefore, prejudicial. If that limited view is not taken, at least the good faith of dissent from the Bayonne vote should be conceded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Strictly a Question of Facts.

Too much importance can be, and has been, ascribed to the relative numbers of those who do, and of those who do not, "claim exemption," when they are called before the local examining boards. The popular impression, and to some extent that of the members of these boards, apparently, is that the new national army is to be composed of the men who do not make this claim and declare themselves willing to serve their country as soldiers and that those who do make the claim are not to be counted in filling the quota of each district.

The truth—the truth that gives the selective draft its value and justice—is that there is nothing final either in claiming exemption or in waiving it. In both cases the Government decides for itself, and the examinations conducted in the several districts are simply for the purpose of giving it, not the mental attitude of the men called, but the facts in each case, in order that its decision may be intelligent and protective of all the national interests. If a man has really dependent relatives who would become a public burden if he were drafted into the army, the Government does not want him and will not accept him, however willing or eager he may be either to take part in the fighting or to escape his responsibilities as a civilian at home.

On the other hand, the man who does claim exemption on the ground of having dependent relatives will not be passed over because he thereby expresses the opinion that he should not be taken. If his claim proves to be valid, the result will be, not that he is excused, but that he is not wanted. The same principle applies with regard to physical disabilities. Willingness to serve in spite of them will not get a man into the army, for what is considered is, not his spirit of devotion, but whether or not he can stand the strains of active service without breaking down.

One of the mistakes made by several of our European allies at the beginning of the war was that of accepting recruits without regard to much of anything except their willingness to enlist. That mistake, of which the results in both England and France were of a highly serious, almost disastrous, nature, the United States is avoiding by its prompt adoption of conscription in place of the volunteer system—avoiding it wholly in theory, and almost wholly, it is to be hoped, in practice. Therefore is it desirable that just what "waiving exemption" means should be well and widely understood.

Unpleasant, but Not Disgraceful.

Colonel C. C. BALLOU, Commandant of the Training School for Colored Officers at Des Moines, has found it expedient to issue a public letter denying that there is necessarily any humiliation in a man's dismissal from the school as unlikely to make a good officer. He has heard, it seems, that "many persons seem to feel that failure to complete the prescribed course at an officers' training camp carries with it a certain stigma approximating to disgrace." That, the Colonel writes, is true only when the dismissal is for misconduct of some kind. Otherwise, and in general, it simply means that the man dismissed has not shown in training the special qualities that are required for the command of soldiers in the field.

"It is no more disgraceful," he adds, "to be a misfit at an officers' training camp than to be a similar misfit in training for the church choir. Real military leaders are as rare as good musicians, and the unfit must be eliminated as ruthlessly as are the discordant aspirants for a place in the orchestra, and this elimination is not evidence that the rejected ones are not good men, brave men, or patriotic men."

All of this is true, of course, and strongly as Colonel BALLOU writes about the disastrous consequences of selecting military officers for any other reason than competency for their particular work, he does not say a word too much. His remarks, too, are as applicable to white as to colored aspirants for army commissions. Good as his arguments are, however, the rejected candidates inevitably go home with some feeling of discomfiture, and the analogy of the church choir will not restore their happiness. The weak point in the Colonel's reassurance lies in the circumstance that a man enters training for the army for the same reason that he might seek admission to a church choir—because he thinks himself fit for the position to which he aspires. In neither case does rejection prove him a useless person or a bad citizen, and in both rejection is necessary and right, but also in both it causes disappointment more or less tinged with humiliation. That is only human nature.

The thing for the rejected officer to do, as for the rejected musician, is promptly to look about him and find something else that is within the range of his individual capacities. If his search be ardent enough, he surely will not be long unemployed.

A Friendly Alliance Is Arranged.

That the Red Cross officials have been able to devise and secure the acceptance of a plan of amicable co-operation between that organization and the National Surgical Dressings Committee is a happy augury for an ultimate overcoming of all antagonism, as has recently been felt and in some cases too vehemently expressed, to the complete union of all the military relief agencies.

It is not unnatural that many of the minor and hitherto independent bodies should have objected to what they thought loss of separate identity, but that was never the object of the Red Cross, and its purpose has not been the abolition of efforts that appealed to individual sympathies for good works other than those in its own special domain. For some of the complaints against the so-called monopolistic tendencies of the Red Cross there may have been a certain amount of basis, and among its many representatives there undoubtedly have been some neither as tactful nor as wise as could be desired. But that is to be expected in any human institution or enterprise, and the independent organizations have not been perfect, either.

As regards the rightness of demanding from them all an intelligible accounting of the funds they collect, that is beyond reasonable question. Good or the best of intentions do not excuse methods which, while not evidence of the misuse of the money collected, do facilitate such misuse by the injudicious and the dishonest.

LONG ISLAND SERVICE.

President Peters Replies to Some Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in your issue of July 24, we desire to take exception to that part headed "Dual Subway Traffic in Queens," in which reference is made to the inadequate service furnished by the Long Island Railroad to and from Woodside station.

Our present service from Woodside to points east shows a total of ninety-seven trains, with additional trains on Saturdays; and to Woodside from points east of that station 104 trains daily, which is 50 per cent. more service than from many of the nearby stations where the travel is much heavier. In consideration of the number of passengers carried the service would seem adequate, as our record shows that of over 30,000 commuters for the month of July there were but 130 commutation tickets sold to Woodside, which would indicate that but a small number want to transfer there.

Your statement that Woodside sells twice or thrice as many tickets as adjacent stations is not correct, as there are many nearby stations selling more tickets than Woodside.

Your reference to the service at 125th Street, (New York Central Railroad,) cannot be considered as a parallel case to Woodside, inasmuch as that station accommodates a territory of approximately a million or more people.

It is not practicable to stop all trains at Woodside, as the express trains between New York and Jamaica use the centre tracks, which cannot be reached from the platforms; and if all of the trains did stop there we would still be obliged to run them into the Pennsylvania Station, at a great expense, to accommodate those who would not want to transfer at Woodside. Furthermore, with our present schedule, during the rush hours the tracks there are very congested, the trains running not more than two or three minutes apart.

The Long Island Railroad Company has expended millions of dollars in order to reach the centre of New York City so as to better accommodate its patrons, and it would be unfair to subject the large number of daily travelers from points east of Jamaica and Flushing to an additional local stop west of those stations.

RALPH PETERS,
President, Long Island Railroad Company.
New York, Aug. 3, 1917.

SALUTE A FRENCH MOTHER.

American Soldiers in Paris Pay a Tribute to Her Dead Sons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many interesting letters that reach me from France I have just received one which, I think, I ought to share in part with our American public. It seems so beautiful, so wonderful to me, in that it most touchingly and eloquently proves the strong bond which unites the two great, noble nations. It confirms also what always seemed true to me—the soul-relationship of these ideal-loving people.

I must add that the writer of the letter in question is the broken-hearted mother of two splendid, heroic boys (her only children) who have given their lives to their beloved France.

REBECCA GODCHAUX.
San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

There have been here, in Paris, many touching expressions of the gratitude of our French people toward America. The first soldiers who arrived here have been greeted with extraordinary manifestations of the most ardent patriotic joy. In return those fine, handsome men have endeared themselves to us by traits which reveal the nobility of their character.

I myself have been by a mere chance the object of one of these manifestations, and it has moved me so deeply that I must tell you all about it.

I was waiting at the corner of l'Avenue du Trocadero, all alone, standing on the edge of the sidewalk, wrapped in my sombre mourning clothes. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I was not thinking of the rides organized through Paris for the American boys, when, all of a sudden, an auto bus appeared decorated with the American and Allies' flags, and carrying at least forty of your soldiers. A poilu, one of our men, was driving, and next to him sat a non-commissioned American officer, who, seeing me, took off his hat and, with a deep gesture, saluted me. All the soldiers in the bus rose and repeated the salute.

Behind this car at least twenty more autos followed, the occupants of which, one after the other, repeated the beautiful and touching homage to my dead sons, while smiling to me with an air both sad and resolute. I saluted them also, and understood well that they wished to say to me: "We have come to fight for them, to complete the task they have begun!" And I wished to tell them: "Courage et merci!"

Was not this a beautiful beginning for all those valiant fellows? You can well be proud of them, for we feel it a glory to have at our side such soldiers in this struggle for Right and Liberty.

THE BAYONNE VOTE.

Grounds Upon Which the Terminal Was Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 2 I find a leading article headed "Bayonne Refuses a Terminal," which was evidently written under a misapprehension of the facts, and from the usual fairness of THE TIMES the opponents of the project expect it to publish the following brief statement:

Acting exclusively in the interest of the promoters of that terminal project four of our five City Commissioners approved and supported a proposition to bond the city to supply an unlimited amount of capital, ten millions to start with, to the promoters, for the purpose of reproducing a Bush Terminal in Bayonne on what is left of our shorefront on New York Harbor, this terminal to be built by the promoters *as contractors*, to be "owned by the city," but when completed to be leased to the same promoters for fifty years without any obligation to pay either rent or taxes, and without any security for the payment by them of interest on the city's capital, other than a deposit of "one million dollars in cash or securities," which identical amount they could and would have been legally entitled to make out of the first ten millions spent on that terminal by charging a contractors' profit of 10 per cent., and all this according to law, if the people had accepted the "Enabling act" procured by the promoters in February last from a careless Legislature and Governor who, anxious to benefit the State, never gave the slightest attention to the financial plan by which the promoters proposed to build and operate that terminal, without investing a single dollar of their own capital, or requiring the State to contribute in any way except by making the State Board of Commerce and Navigation the only and final authority with reference to the plan of the terminal, as well as any contracts which the city's four friends in our City Commission might make with the promoters, first as contractors to build that terminal, and then as "lessees" to own it for fifty years, rent free and tax free.

Having initiated the movement for the defeat of this proposition, I was urged to reply to your article by some of the foremost and most respected citizens of Bayonne, and only a proper regard for your most valuable space restrains me from submitting the detailed proof of the truth of the above statements.

EDWARD P. REICHHELM.
Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 4, 1917.

Coal for Neutrals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article entitled "No American Food for Germany," you ask one question that, answered in a practical and logical manner, will solve the problem being discussed. It is, "Why should not these ships take on cargoes of American coal in place of the grain?" Why not? Why not give the neutral countries what is furnished them by Germany, and enough of the other necessaries to enable them to exist as the Allies are existing? This is a world war; a war in which mankind is fighting the worst enemy it has ever had, and the responsibility does not fall only on those nations now trying to humanize him, but also on all neutrals, if they wish to avoid being classed as his co-operators.

New York, Aug. 3, 1917. A. R. C.

FREEDOM.

The word that comes to me above the roar
Of thundering cannon and the shrieking shell,
Is that dear word which we have loved so well—
So treasured, cherished, on our native shore—
The brave word Freedom—word our fathers wore
Within their hearts when on a bloody field
They forced the chains of slavery to yield,
And thrilled the pages of our country's lore
With their strong victories. Yes, above the calls
Of clarion bugles—through the sound
Of myriad feet that march on sacred ground,
Like note of music on my ear it falls,
With new-born meaning, as our flag, unfurled,
Spells Freedom—Freedom for the whole wide world!

LURANA SHELDON.

MAILS CLOSED TO 'MASSES.'

Socialist Magazine Barred by Postmaster General Must Wait Appeal.

The August number of The Masses, the Socialist magazine that was refused admission to the mails because it was alleged that it contained matter that might prove an obstacle to the successful operation of the draft law, has small chance of being mailed while its contents bear on current events. Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court has stayed the operation of the injunction granted by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court restraining Postmaster Patten from further withholding the magazine from the mails until the appeal taken by the Government can be decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Notwithstanding that Judge Hough in his opinion said that the Circuit Court could be convened at any time, it is unlikely that the case will be argued before October. The case was argued before him on Thursday at Windsor, Vt. The Government was represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Barnes, and the publishers of the magazine by Gilbert E. Roe. The opinion did not reach the Federal District Court until yesterday.

The opinion said that the Postmaster General had found that The Masses sought to promote a mutinous, disloyal, and insubordinate spirit among troops and that the District Court did not disagree as to that, but held that because the publishers of the magazine stopped short of urging resistance, the law was not violated. As to the rights of the public to use the mails the opinion said:

"In respect of the mails the United States is certainly not a common carrier. It is pursuing a high governmental duty and it is at least arguable whether any constitutional Government can be judicially compelled to assist in the dissemination and distribution of something which proclaims itself 'revolutionary,' which exists not to reform, but to destroy the rule of any party, clique or faction that could give even lip service to the Constitution of the United States. So far as the parties are concerned, the present and actual situation is such that any wrong suffered by plaintiff can be wholly redressed by damages."

The order of Judge Hough requires the filing of a bond of $10,000 by Postmaster Patten within five days to cover any costs which plaintiff may obtain.

VACATION AID IS NEEDED.

Funds to Assist Working Girls Are Now Exhausted.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society, which for years has been giving needy girls opportunities to enjoy an outing in the country, issued the following appeal yesterday through Mrs. William Herbert, its President and Treasurer pro tem.:

"Of the hundreds of girls who apply each year to the Working Girls' Vacation Society for an outing, only those are sent who are said to need it by the examining physician. This is done for two reasons: First, our means are limited; second, many girls who apply have incipient tuberculosis and are not conscious of their condition. These cases are mostly curable, and are sent to Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks, where the society has a physician in charge.

"This year, on account of the high cost of living and thereby not being properly nourished, more girls than usual need the vacation. This is the report of our examining physician. Our funds are exhausted, and unless our friends will help many girls will be obliged to remain in the hot city and one of our houses must close on Aug. 15. Ten dollars will give a girl two weeks, also traveling expenses; $40 will pay board, traveling expenses, and medical care at Santa Clara for a month for girls with a tubercular tendency. There is a large waiting list. Who will help these girls? Checks and money may be sent to Mrs. William Herbert at the society's office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 416, and will be gratefully acknowledged."

HEED BEDFORD'S WARNING.

Automobile Industry Starts a Campaign for Gasoline Economy.

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that leaders in the automobile industry had started a campaign to encourage wise economy in the use of gasoline, although automobile manufacturers did not share in the opinion expressed by A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, that a shortage of gasoline was probable. The statement by Mr. Reeves is the first expression from the automobile manufacturers since Mr. Bedford issued his warning.

"Automobilists are keen to help the Government," said Mr. Reeves, "and are already co-operating to avoid waste of fuel, but people must use cars, and more than 40 per cent. of our 4,000,000 cars are operated strictly for business purposes, with a big percentage of the rest of the passenger cars used in some degree for utility purposes.

"The position of Mr. Bedford in the oil industry is such that we must heed his warning, even though other oil men do not agree with his viewpoint. In our opinion, the increased demand for gasoline will stimulate production by the opening of wells now capped, by the sinking of more wells, by increased imports from Mexico, and by more rapid installation of 'cracking' processes by which a larger percentage of gasoline can be obtained from crude oil."

CLOCK IN CITY HALL CUPOLA

Its Place to be Changed in New Structure Ordered After Fire.

The cupola on City Hall, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, is to be reconstructed along the lines of the original design by John McComb, architect of the building. The new cupola is to have a clock, but not in the same place as the clock which was destroyed. According to plans filed yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings and to be passed upon by the Municipal Art Commission next week, the short story which was added after the fire of 1880, and in which a clock was set, will be done away with and the new clock will be placed in the circular top of the tower window.

It is estimated that it will cost $35,000 to restore the cupola and another $25,000 to fireproof it and the entire top floor of the building. The cupola will be of fireproof material with terra cotta block and reinforced concrete, covered with a sheating of copper. The familiar figure of Justice surmounting the tower will be left standing.

Home Newspapers for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, a former member of the National Guard, to suggest through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES that all men who have been in the State Militia send newspapers to their old comrades and to the new ones on the fighting front? There is nothing more welcome than a newspaper from home, and every effort should be made to supply it. I am glad to see that THE NEW YORK TIMES can be sent at domestic postal rates to European points where our men are located. This is a great boon, and should be taken advantage of by every man and woman who is interested in a soldier at the front. Secretary of Commerce Redfield puts the matter in a nutshell. He says: "Those men over there and the hundreds of thousands of our boys now preparing to follow them need current newspapers to keep their hearts bound to America."

A FORMER NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.
New York, Aug. 5, 1917.

MUSKEGON PREPARES FOR RED CROSS TRIP

Vessel Once Suspected as German Submarine Feeder Will Carry Supplies to France.

LENT WITHOUT COST

Donation of Boat Means Saving of $100,000 in Relief Work—All Bodies Now in Harmony.

The steamship Muskegon of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, once suspected of being a "feeder" of German submarines, will enter the service of the American Red Cross, probably this month, for one voyage to France and return, it was announced yesterday. Use of the vessel for carrying relief supplies was offered by Richard G. Wagner, President of the company, a month ago, and the deal was closed yesterday.

Following is the announcement of the completion of the negotiations for the vessel made by D. B. Dearborn & Co., agents for the Red Cross in the transaction:

"The first ship to sail from this country under the auspices of the American National Red Cross will leave an Atlantic port within a month. She is the Muskegon, 5,600 tons dead weight, having single decks, with two tiers of beams, and is owned by the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, New York City.

"The Muskegon has arrived at an Atlantic port and is now discharging a shipment of nitrate that she brought from Chile. Yesterday the American Transatlantic Company formally notified D. B. Dearborn & Co. of New York City, who are acting as brokers for the American National Red Cross, that the boat will be put at the disposal of the latter within a few days. The American Transatlantic Company made the offer of the Muskegon on July 11, and the American National Red Cross accepted it about two weeks ago.

"Under the agreement that has been entered into between the American Transatlantic Company and the American National Red Cross, the use of the Muskegon, free of hire, is given for a period of an ordinary round trip from a port in this country to a port in France, the American Red Cross to pay the cost of operating and of the insurance at the market value. It is thought that the boat will be in the Red Cross service for at least fifty days. She is restricted to carry only supplies that are intended for Red Cross uses. The donation of the boat means a saving to the Red Cross of approximately $100,000. The Muskegon will, of course, carry a Red Cross to minimize the danger in the submarine zone."

The charges against the Muskegon were made soon after the company was organized at the beginning of the war by the crew of a sister ship, the Manitowoc, also owned by the American Transatlantic Company. These two vessels and the Olloguash, also owned by the company, left New York City last March with general cargoes for Buenos Aires, according to Mr. Wagner, to assist German raiders and submarines, according to the crew of the Manitowoc. The charges being filed with the Navy Department, the Muskegon and the others were held for a time at St. Thomas, but were released when no confirmation was obtained. Mr. Wagner always contended that the American Transatlantic Company was an American concern, and he asserted that the charges against the vessels were inspired by a desire for revenge on the part of some of the sailors of the Manitowoc who had been discharged. He later offered a reward of $10,000 for proof that any vessel in his company ever assisted any German raider or submarine, or had been engaged in any disloyal service whatever.

The announcement from Washington of the appointment of C. A. Coffin, General Manager of the General Electric Company, as Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation to succeed Robert S. Lovett caused no surprise in the city. It was known from the first that Judge Lovett's appointment to the new War Board organized by President Wilson would give him no time in which to continue his efforts as the head of the Red Cross Committee.

AMERICAN WOMEN ORGANIZE

Form a Relief Corps in Paris Under Red Cross Authority.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Woman's War Relief Corps in France has been organized under the authority of the American Red Cross. The object is to give the American woman in France, irrespective of the particular relief work in which she has been engaged, an opportunity to become a part of the great army of relief workers, thereby emphasizing the solidarity of the common effort.

The officers of the corps are: General Directors, Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador; Executive Committee, Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, wife of the Counselor of the Embassy; Mrs. Edward Tuck, and Mrs. Ralph Preston; Secretary, Mrs. George B. Ford; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Scott.

The corps will include the following divisions: Canteens, diet kitchens, training and auxiliary nurses, information, social service, refugees, surgical dressing, and the blind.

RAILROAD BILLS TO WILSON.

Senate Takes Final Action on Priority and Commission Measures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Conference reports on the Priority Shipment bill and the bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine were adopted late today by the Senate. The House has acted, hence both measures now go to the President for his signature.

Under the Priority bill the President is empowered to order, through the Interstate Commerce Commission or such persons as he may designate, that preference be given by common carriers in the transportation of such commodities as he may deem essential to the national defense. Provision is made for the maintenance by the railroads of a central board at Washington, such as the existing Railroad War Board, to carry out the President's priority orders.

Obstruction or interference with the orderly movement of interstate or foreign commerce is forbidden under penalty of fine and imprisonment, but there is a provision that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal or modify that section of the Clayton anti-trust law which allows labor to strike peacefully to secure its demands.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the bill increasing it to nine members, is authorized to divide into as many divisions as may be deemed necessary to carry on the administrative work. In all proceedings relating to the reasonableness of rates or alleged discriminations, however, not less than three members must participate; in all valuation hearings five members must sit. No increase in railroad rates or fares is allowed to become effective before Jan. 1, 1920, without first having been approved by the commission.

SHIP REPAIRS TO BE RUSHED

Government May Complete German Vessels Delayed by Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Federal Government will take every step necessary for prompt repairing of the German ships which are being delayed by reason of strikes.

Secretary Daniels today

NEW LOAN EXPECTED TO PAY HIGHER RATE

Indications Also Point to Oversubscription of Treasury Certificates Offered Last Week.

RESERVE SYSTEM STRONG

Secretary McAdoo Has Not Yet Decided on the Details for the Second War Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Preliminary reports to the Federal Reserve Board indicate that the issue of $800,000,000 of Treasury certificates offered last week by Secretary McAdoo will be oversubscribed. The condition of the Reserve Banks following the placing of the first issue of the Liberty bonds has proved to be even stronger than at any previous time, with reserves of more than $200,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. The reserve system, as the depositary of Government funds and with largely increased gold holdings in consequence of the recent legislation by Congress, seems able to stand any financial strain likely to be placed upon it, even under the gigantic necessities of the war period.

The support of the Reserve Banks and the entire system, which was amply prefigured by the oversubscription of the first issue of the war bonds by the sum of $1,000,000,000, is being relied on for the successful placing of the second issue, which may be expected to be offered within the next sixty days. Secretary McAdoo stated that he had not yet decided on any of the details connected with this second issue.

The probability of a higher rate of interest for further issues of Liberty bonds is being generally discussed by officials and financiers interested specially in the loan. The increased rate of interest offered for the pending issue of Treasury certificates, which will be sold this week, tomorrow being the last day for subscriptions. The rate on this issue is 3½ per cent., as compared with 3% for nearly the entire volume of $918,000,000 sold before the marketing of the first issue of Liberty bonds. Under the law authorizing the bonds of earlier issues, they are convertible into bonds of later issues sold at higher rates of interest. Holders of the first issue would be permitted to convert their bonds into those of the second issue, which, it is expected, will draw 4 per cent.

SPEAKS AFTER 35 YEARS.

Deaf-Mute Hears, Too, and Is Now Waiting for Sister.

Able to speak and hear perfectly after 35 years as a deaf-mute, Joseph Gertzelowitz, a cutter, was removed yesterday from Ward's Island to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrants' Aid Society Building, 229 East Broadway, to await word from his only known relative, a sister, Mrs. Lottie Cohen. For nearly fifteen months Gertzolowitz had been held in the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, where he had been taken because, unable to make himself understood, his frantic gesticulation had caused physicians to believe his mind was affected.

The cutter's affliction dated back to his seventh year in Kovna, Russia, and the amount of money which his parents spent to cure him compelled them to come here to recoup. What became of them Gertzolowitz yesterday could not say. The only thing he remembered was living with his sister somewhere in Monroe Street. About a year and a half ago Gertzolowitz wandered off from his home and could not tell where he lived. Finally his excitement resulted in his commitment to the institution for the insane. Recently he recovered his lost faculties, and, after Dr. Pholson of Ward's Island had examined him, he asked the Hebrew relief organization to try to find his relatives.

GARRISON AGAIN ACCUSED.

Irregularities Charged Against Lawyer as Executor of a Will.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Charges of irregularities as executor of the will of Mrs. Mary C. Fleming were made today against William I. Garrison, a lawyer, recently convicted of conspiracy to manufacture evidence, to be used in a divorce suit.

Garrison's sentence to an indeterminate term of one to three years and a fine of $1,000, in this case, has not been enforced because an appeal was taken. He was suspended from the practice of law by the Supreme Court and disbarment proceedings are now being conducted against him.

Mrs. Harriet D. Haney, chief beneficiary of the Fleming will, alleges that Garrison failed to take the proper steps in making reports required by law and that the estate lost several thousand dollars in penalties under the inheritance law tax. It is also alleged that he failed to account for the expenditure of $4,000.

BOAT RACE IN THE HUDSON.

Seamen from Forty Steamships Will Try for Purse Today.

Seamen from forty steamships will race up the Hudson River in sloops today for a purse of money to be made up by each of the vessels represented. The contest will start at Ninetieth Street and the boats will be run to Yonkers and return.

The Racing Committee will leave West 151st Street on the steamer Boreno at 10:45 A. M., and the race will begin immediately upon its arrival at Ninetieth Street.

'Street of Quirinal's' Name Changed.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Municipal Council has decided to change the name of the "Street of the Quirinal" to the "Street of the Twenty-fourth of May," in commemoration of the date of the Italian declaration of war.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "A Friend of Little Children" for the Fresh Air Fund.

The Soldier Boys Abroad

Secretary of Commerce Redfield Says:

"Those men over there and the hundreds of thousands of our boys now preparing to follow them need current newspapers to keep their hearts bound to America."

In any line of duty in France, or on board any ship patrolling the submarine danger zone, soldiers and sailors of the United States will welcome The New York Times. Subscription rates, including postage, are the same as the domestic rates, as follows:

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GOV. FERGUSON'S BANK ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN

Cashier Says He Owed $30,641 at the Time He Is Accused of Taking State's Funds.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—Deposits of State funds in the Temple State Bank, of which Governor Ferguson formerly was President, and in which he is a large stockholder, today occupied the attention of the House of Representatives, sitting as a committee of the whole to investigate charges looking to the impeachment of the Chief Executive. Henry Blum, Assistant Cashier, told how the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Banking Commissioner deposited large sums in the Temple institution, at one time several hundred thousand dollars of State funds being on deposit there.

Blum proved a reticent witness. When asked about the payment, on Aug. 23, 1916, of $5,000 from the account of Mr. Ferguson, as Governor, he could remember nothing of it except that there had been an error discovered in the balances. The Governor is charged by indictment with embezzling $5,000 on Aug. 23, 1916.

W. A. Hanger, counsel for the Governor, asked Blum if the Governor in addition to the Governor's account did not also have a special account and a private account. Blum replied affirmatively.

"I'll ask you," said Mr. Hanger, after suggesting that probably the loan had been charged to the 'Governor's fund by error' to say what amount the Governor had on deposit in his special account on Aug. 23, 1916.

"Forty dollars and thirty-two cents," replied Blum, without hesitation.

Counsel for the House developed that the Governor was overdrawn $30,641.32 in his private account on that date.

"Did the Temple State Bank ever carry any State accounts before Mr. Ferguson became Governor?" the witness was asked.

"No," he said.

"Was the Governor charged any interest on his $30,000 overdraft?"

"He was—10 per cent." the witness replied.

TEACHER KILLS WITH RIFLE.

Shoots by Accident a Gallery Attendant at Seaside Resort.

Miss Sadie Murtha of 840 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, a school teacher, 24 years of age, accidentally discharged a small calibre rifle in a shooting gallery at Remsen and Ocean Avenues, Seaside, Queens, early yesterday morning, and Frederick Lingner, the attendant, 24 years old, gasped and fell to the floor. The bullet had penetrated his neck, severing an artery. Lingner was taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where he died.

Miss Murtha had been living in a bungalow at 10 Henry Street, Rockaway Beach. She and two women friends were viewing the sights of the seaside resort early yesterday, when they decided to test their marksmanship in McGrath's shooting gallery. Miss Murtha entered into a conversation with the attendant regarding rifle shooting. He stood facing the muzzles of the loaded rifles for a brief time, then stooped to pick something from the floor.

As he stooped Miss Murtha's hand strayed, she says, unconsciously over the line of rifles resting upon the counter. In some manner for which she is unable to account, one of her fingers came into contact with a trigger. There was a sharp report and Lingner fell wounded.

An ambulance carried Lingner to the hospital. Miss Murtha was taken to the Rockaway Beach Police Station. A technical charge of homicide was made as soon as it was learned that Lingner had died. Miss Murtha was arraigned before Magistrate Miller in the Jamaica Police Court later in the day. As the statements made by Detectives John P. Werle and George Raeburn tended to show that the shooting was accidental, Miss Murtha was paroled until Aug. 10, when her examination will be held.

TO REIMBURSE NAVY GUARDS

Bill Covers Loss of Property on Sunken Merchant Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Upon the recommendation of Secretary Daniels the Committee on Naval Affairs has reported to the House a bill providing that armed guards assigned to duty on merchant ships of the United States shall be reimbursed when they lose their personal effects through the sinking of the ship.

"The situation presented," said Secretary Daniels in a letter to the committee, "is that persons in the naval service performing duty as armed guards on board merchant vessels of the United States are not entitled to recover for loss of their clothing and essential personal effects when such loss occurs by the reason of the sinking or destruction of such a merchant vessel by enemy gunfire or submarine attack; this for reason that the provisions of the revised statutes limit recovery to 'losses sustained on board any vessel in the employ of the United States,' and the act of March 2, 1895, specifically excludes from its provisions 'losses sustained in time of war.'"

TO HAVE MILITARY WEDDING.

Miss Yeomans Will Become the Bride of G. P. Brett, Jr., on Aug. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A wedding of military character which is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, in Plymouth is that of Miss Isabel Stevenson Yeomans, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans of New York and Plymouth, to George Platt Brett, Jr. Miss Yeomans's attendants will include Mr. Brett's sister, Mrs. James Polk McKinney, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who will act as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Barbara Russell of Boston, Miss Ethel Simmons, Miss Dorothea Camp, Miss Marion Perry, Miss Beatrice Beck, and Miss Genevieve Clendenin of New York. May S. Yeomans and Annis S. Yeomans, the bride's younger sisters, will be flower girls.

Mr. Brett is a member of the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and several who are to serve as ushers are Lieutenant Cleveland Dodge, Lieutenant William I. Carson, Lieutenant Luke Thomas Karrick Castle, Ryland Siser, Allan MacDougall, and Shipman Davis. James Polk McKinney, Jr., will be best man.

Frank Hedley's Daughter to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hedley of 96 Farshaw Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Hedley, to Harry Hensmier of 501 West 138th Street, this city. Mr. Hensmier is a member of the Medical Unit of the New York University. The wedding is to take place after the war. Mr. Hedley is the Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a Danish port were Mrs. Vega E. Anderson, A. Bonne, Charles A. Buford, Jr., Alexander Christian, Roland Clough, Miss R. Dalin, U. Grant Smith, F. W. Jacobs, Captain Carl D. Larson, Miss Elisabeth Lasson, Herman Lagergrantz, former Swedish Minister to the United States; the Right Rev. Evdokim Meschersky, Archbishop of the Russian Church in the United States; Dr. Paul Ritter, former Minister from Switzerland to the United States; Mrs. Ritter, Kurt Ritter, Milton B. Rogers, R. F. Sharpe, Dee M. Shaw, William L. Underwood, William H. Whitcomb, Oscar Strobel, Miss Ellen A. Scolary.

Among the passengers arriving recently from a British port were George Andreasen, W. R. Box, George Brown, R. Buckell, C. P. Chainey, G. L. Deal, Johannes de Groot, L. R. Diver, T. Duffy, W. Fulton, F. F. Hager, Lieutenant H. Robert Hare, J. Jansen, T. Sydney Longridge, Mrs. A. G. Mallabar, E. M. Marshall, W. J. Martin, Joseph H. McKenna, Rev. Francis Oakley, Maurice Oliey, W. Petersen, James Robertson, Patrick Shiel, J. E. Stuart, Mrs. P. Stuart, Sidney Tracey, W. H. Wilson, Valentine Walsh, Robert Winter, Milton Williamson, Robert B. Young, J. Chester Chew, F. H. Kerr, Mrs. M. Nesbitt, and Dr. F. M. Poindexter.

NEW BLOCK SYSTEM GIVES MORE TRAINS

Safety Device Allows Expresses in Subways to Approach to Within a Few Feet.

SAVES TIME IN TIEUPS

Reduces 150 Feet Distance at Which a Delayed Train Must Wait to Enter a Station.

Persons who use the subways frequently find that when express trains are delayed they crawl slowly forward until the front car of one train is only a few feet from the rear car of the train ahead. Everybody knows something about the block system designed for the purpose of preventing collisions, and some of these persons have written to the Public Service Commission asking why the safety systems do not appear to work at certain times.

The fact is that the safety appliances in the subway are as perfect as human ingenuity has made possible, and the proof of the adequacy of them is shown in the very few accidents that occur, and the negligible number of persons who have been killed or injured. It is part of the duty of Public Service Commissions to see that the very best methods of insuring the safety of the passengers are adopted. The commission in this district studies safety methods before anything else is considered. It is only fair to the railroad corporations to say that they have never hesitated to install any device that promised to add to the safety of their patrons.

During the investigation of the merger of the Metropolitan-Interborough Companies in 1907, an especial study was made of the safety devices then in use. For the year ended June 30, 1906, the total number of passengers carried in the subways was 200,439,776. This was considered a phenomenal figure. Trains were operated at short headway, and the safety system that prevented trains from approaching within 200 feet of each other hindered the operation of the system to what was then considered to be its maximum capacity.

For the purpose of discovering whether some method might not be adopted that would increase the capacity of the subways, expert engineers were employed to study the entire system and to report to the Public Service Commission. At that time the headway between trains was more than two minutes during the rush hours.

Time was carefully measured at Grand Central Station, which is the neck of the bottle, and the two-minute headway was found to be the best that could be accomplished under the safety system then in use. It was recommended that an automatic speed control system be installed which would allow the incoming train to approach safely the rear of the train at the station platform and to enter the platform promptly as the outgoing train pulled out. It was reported that this could be done without sacrificing safety.

The recommendation was adopted. It was found that the interval between trains could be reduced to 100 seconds, a gain of eleven seconds. With only a few small improvements, the device adopted at that time is still being operated, and its serviceable quality has been proved by the fact that it has permitted the subway to run at the maximum without danger to passengers. Since the year ended June 30, 1908, when the total number of passengers carried in the subways, as already stated, was 200,439,776, the traffic has increased to 371,505,316, which was the total number carried in the subways for the year ended June 30, 1916.

If the old-fashioned safety method of not permitting trains to approach within 200 feet of each other was in operation in the subways it would be impossible to operate trains through them with anything like their full capacity. A tencar train is more than 500 feet long. In case it became necessary to slow down the operation of the trains, and the 200 feet block system was in operation, each train would occupy more than 700 feet track room counting in the space between trains.

Under this method ten trains would occupy more than 7,000 feet. Under the present system more than 150 feet is saved between trains. That is trains can now approach that much nearer each other when traffic is slowed down without any sacrifice of safety. So those who have worried and complained because trains sometimes drew so close to each other may dismiss their fears. The close relationship that sometimes occurs between the trains is made necessary by the heavy traffic and no danger follows in the trail of the new device.

CONTROLS CURTISS CO.

Willys-Overland Interests Obtain Majority Stock in Airplane Concern.

Arrangements have been completed by which the Willys-Overland Company assumes virtual control of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Company. The papers were signed late last week, but the news did not become public until yesterday. The two companies have been practically allied ever since the formation of the Curtiss Company in January, 1916, and it now has the same officials and Board of Directors as the Willys-Overland Company.

All the stock in the Curtiss Company is held in a voting trust. By action of the Board of Directors of the Willys-Overland Company last week a considerable block of Curtiss stock was purchased for the treasury of the Willys-Overland Company, and at the same time C. M. Keys of New York resigned as one of the three voting Trustees. James E. Kepperley, Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company, was immediately elected to succeed him, thus giving the Willys-Overland Company two of the three Trustees and making their control complete for all practical purposes.

The Curtiss Company was formed to take over the airplane and motor business of Glenn H. Curtiss, who assigned his patents to it upon its formation. A month after its formation it also acquired the capital stock of the Burgess Aeroplane Company of Marblehead, Mass. Besides the Burgess factory, it operates the original Curtiss plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., and factories at Buffalo and Toronto.

TO LEASE RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

New Jersey Board Decides Against Outright Sales Hereafter.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 6.—The State Board of Commerce and Navigation will in the future refrain from selling outright riparian rights in New Jersey. The board has decided to execute long-term leases with those who desire waterfront holdings.

Governor Edge, in supporting the board, said today that he believed the State would have been richer by millions had such a system been introduced years ago.

"There has been a generally accepted theory that industrial concerns would not locate their plants on these grounds unless they could procure title by grant or deed of sale, because of the difficulty in financing their bonds," said the Governor. "I feel, however, that this difficulty will be overcome by the granting of long-term leases."

ADMITS TIDE FAVORS ALLIES.

New Enemies Rob Germans of Victory, Says Reichstag Deputy.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—In the course of the recent patriotic celebration in the German Reichstag, Deputy Loringhoven, reviewing the three years of the war, is quoted by Vorwärts as saying:

"If, nevertheless, these unexampled German successes, which in earlier times would long ago have brought peace, have not carried us any further, it is because the general world political and economic situation operates only in favor of our enemies, who have been able to enlist help from their ever-growing number of allies. This aid has enabled them to carry on the war until the present day, and so it has come about that our soldiers have been really cheated out of the fruits of their victories."

WOMAN KILLED IN QUARREL.

Shot by Man Visitor Who Tried to End His Own Life.

A group of children playing in front of an apartment house at 66 West 100th Street ran to a policeman on the corner last night and reported that they had seen a man in an apartment on the ground floor shoot a woman. His disbelief disappeared a few minutes later when Mrs. Christina Morgan ran from the apartment house, calling for the police. Three small children followed her, screaming that their nurse was dead. Through the window the policeman could see the bodies of a man and a woman lying on the floor, and he telephoned for the reserves to disperse the crowd of 2,000 persons which had gathered.

Surgeons from the Knickerbocker Hospital found the woman was dead with three bullet wounds in her back. Still conscious, although he had a mortal wound in the head, the man said he was Louis Watson, a cook in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Hancock, and that he shot the woman after a quarrel. Detectives found a registration card in the woman's clothing bearing the name of Mrs. Anne Wilson, 91 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn. The police believe that Watson is Louis Zavaten of 160 Eagle Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Morgan said Mrs. Williams had lived with her for several weeks and had aided in the care of the children when she did not have steady employment. Watson, who had visited Mrs. Williams several times, yesterday suggested to Mrs. Williams that they go to another room for a discussion. A few minutes later Mrs. Morgan heard the shots.

SEIZED TAKING PICTURES.

Man with Camera Held in Camp at Haverstraw.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Rupert Vander Hedden, giving his address as 406 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, and claiming to be employed by a man named Krampner, in New York, was arrested here yesterday while taking pictures of the railroad station. At a hearing before a Justice he was discharged, and immediately rearrested by Sergeant Acker of the Seventy-first Regiment, on guard here, and taken to camp, where he was held for orders from headquarters.

The janitor of the building at 406 West Forty-eighth Street, which is a double apartment house near Ninth Avenue, said Rupert Vander Hedden was an Austrian and had lived there several months with his older brother. They occupy a bachelor apartment on the second floor rear. The rooms were dark last night. The janitor did not know the occupations of the Hedden brothers or their present places of employment. No one named Krampner who knew Hedden could be found in this city last night.

Miss Julia Parish Ludlam.

Miss Julia Parish Ludlam, daughter of the late Edward and Henrietta Parish Ludlam and for many years a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, during the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died on Saturday at her Summer home, "Birch Hill," Locust Valley, L. I. Miss Ludlam descended from two old Long Island families, and in 1906, there appeared "A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Ludlam of Southampton, L. I.," and a "History of the Parish Family," the latter in honor of Miss Ludlam's mother. The first William Ludlam came from Derbyshire, England, in 1640, and his will was the first recorded in the Surrogate's office in this city, being dated 1665. Burial will take place today at Oyster Bay, in the Ludlam family cemetery.

Sir Richard McBride.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., former Premier of British Columbia, died in London today, according to a cable message received here. Sir Richard was born Dec. 15, 1870, at New Westminster, B. C. He received his education at the public schools of Westminster, later attending Dalhousie University at Halifax. He was admitted to the bar in British Columbia in 1892 and became K. C. in 1905. In 1902 he was chosen Leader of Opposition in the Legislature and became Premier June 1, 1903, which office he held until recently.

Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, for many years Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., died suddenly last night at his home at Whitfield, N. H. Dr. Frissell was a noted educator and a brother of Algernon Sidney Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank. He was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in 1880, and for several years was assistant pastor at the Madison Avenue Church in New York. Dr. Frissell was a member of the Century, the City, and Yale Clubs of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Obituary Notes.

HUGO FLEGENHEIMER, 30 years old, for many years in the furniture business in Brooklyn, and a member of the Merchants' Association, died on Sunday at his Summer home in Amityville, L. I. His city home was at 74 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JULIA SLUSHING, 60 years old, wife of George J. Flushing, a retired Police Sergeant, died on Sunday at her home, 554 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.

ELI PALMER MERRILL died on Sunday in the Brooklyn Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was engaged in the fire insurance business in Manhattan. His home was at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN KRAFT, retired from business for the last fifteen years, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Amityville, L. I., aged 74 years.

Miss JULIA PARISH LUDLAM died after a long illness at her Summer residence in Locust Valley, L. I. Her home, when in the city, was at 317 Eighty-second Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. DELIAH E. JOHNSON, 62 years old, a teacher in charge of Public School 81, died on Sunday at her home, 1,558 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

HERBERT LOUIS MOLITOR, a statistician for the Continental Fire Insurance Company, is dead at his home, 25 Elton Street, Brooklyn, aged 21 years.

CHARLES KEVIN LENNON, Superintendent of the Municipal Asphalt Company of Brooklyn, and long prominent in the Highways Department of that Borough, died on Saturday at his home, 214 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-second year.

The Rev. JOHN J. DURICK, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe at Seventy-third Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the rectory, after a lingering illness. He was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 16, 1873, and was a graduate of St. John's College.

Mrs. EMMA I. DODD, 77 years old, mother of Charles T. Dodd, business manager of The Newark Evening News, died of heat prostration yesterday at her home in East Orange.

WALDEMAR J. NICHOLS of 211 South Orange, died suddenly while motoring on Saturday at Lake Hopatcong in his fifty-ninth year.

FREDERICK C. HARR, Deputy Customs Inspector in Newark for twenty-five years, is dead at his home, East Orange, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. C. R. HUDSON, wife of C. R. Hudson, General Manager of the Cuba Railways, died suddenly on Saturday night at Manchester, Vt., from a heart attack.

Mrs. AUGUSTA P. P. MORITZ, wife of Herman H. C. Moritz of the Standard Oil Company, died on Sunday at her home, 240 East 120th Street.

MAURICE KAUFFMAN, a Pittsburgh merchant, died suddenly at a hotel at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday from heart failure.

LESLIE W. SMITH, a finger print expert of the New York Police Department, died of pneumonia yesterday at his Summer home at Rockaway Beach.

Mrs. SARAH POSTELWAITE BARBER, widow of Herbert Barber, who was President of Barber & Co., died yesterday at her home, Lincoln Park, Englewood, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

J. EDWARD LESLIE, Sunday and dramatic editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, died yesterday at his home in Pittsburgh, in his sixty-fourth year.

ISRAEL LEVY, ex-Vice President of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Levy was in the general insurance business. He was a member of the Hebrew Sheltering Society and the Kol Israel Anshe Poland Synagogue. He leaves his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

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SEAPLANE'S BLADES KILL A COAST FLYER

Air Patrolman, in Starting His Engine, Is Drawn Against Them by Suction.

Harry Wells of Brooklyn, a member of a patrol of the United States Reserve Flying Corps stationed near New York, died yesterday afternoon in a hospital from injuries suffered earlier in the day, when the suction from the swiftly revolving blades of his hydroaeroplane drew him against them. The blades struck him twice on the head and once on the right arm, fracturing both skull and arm.

Wells, who was 24 years old, was to be married next Saturday to Miss Rose Riggs, daughter of Irving Riggs of Huntington, L. I., and they had rented and furnished a cottage near Huntington.

Ford-McAllister.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The marriage of Nevil Ford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ford of Chestnut Hill and Miss Louise McAllister, daughter of Mrs. Hall McAllister of Marlboro Street, took place late this afternoon at the First Unitarian Church at Manchester, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham officiating. Miss Barbara Farnham, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Dr. Whittington Gorham of Albany, a cousin of Mr. Ford, was his best man. The bride is the author of "Hello, Friscoe," a musical comedy presented by the fashionable amateur Vincent Club last season. Mr. Ford was graduated from Harvard in 1913.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

STEIN—FARNOWER.—Gussie Farnower to Alexander Stein.

Married.

FISK—LANE.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, in St. John's Chapel, Flushing, by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw, assisted by the Rev. George Eccles, Charles Fisk to Cara Lane, daughter of the late William H. Lane.

WHITING—GAY.—Aug. 4, Martha Stone Gay to George Clarke Whiting at Hingham, Mass., by Rev. Louis C. Cornish.

Died.

BARBER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, Sarah Postlethwaite, wife of the late Herbert Barber, at her residence, Lincoln Park, Englewood, N. J., in her 69th year. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. Interment Brookside Cemetery at convenience of family.

BERENBERG.—Theodore L., on Aug. 6, at German Hospital, Brooklyn. Funeral 4 P. M. today, from home of his parents, 380 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

BOGERT.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 5, 1917, at 50 West 40th St., Anna K., beloved wife of the late Edgar T. Bogert. Funeral services will be held at Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., interment at convenience of family.

CARR.—On Aug. 5, 1917, William J. Carr, at Heather Cliff, Good Ground, L. I. Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1917, from his late residence, 831 Carroll St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, 5th Av. and Carroll St., at 10 A. M. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

CHESHER.—On Aug. 6, Anna Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Chesher, in her 77th year. Services were at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Aug. 6.

CROSBY.—On Aug. 4, Amelia B. Crosby of 160 East 196th St., wife of Herman L. and mother of Paula M. and Orin H., in her 57th year. Funeral services will be held at Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, corner 141st St. and Alexander Av., on Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Entered into rest Aug. 5, 1917, William, beloved son of Henry and Amelia W. de la Montagnie, in his 27th year. Services at Chapel of West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

DE SAULLES.—John Longer, suddenly on Friday, Aug. 3, 1917, at the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, N. Y. Funeral private on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. (Not at Grace Church as previously announced.)

DODD.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, Emma Louise, widow of John K. Dodd. Funeral services and interment private.

DURICK.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, at the rectory, 7,201 15th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. John J. Durick, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and brother of the late Rev. James J. Durick. Solemn mass of requiem Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Av., Brooklyn. Divine office at 9:30 A. M. Flowers omitted. Masses preferred.

DYKE.—Suddenly, Aug. 5, Margaret Allen Stewart, widow of Elijah Alger Dyke, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Minton Dyke Clark, Garden City, L. I. Funeral Tuesday at the First Church, North Adams, Mass., at 3 o'clock.

FANCHER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, George M. Fancher, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the residence, Pound Ridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

FRANKENHEIMER.—John, beloved husband of Fanny Frankenheimer, on Aug. 4, at Elberon, N. J. Funeral services private; interment Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills, 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, Aug. 7. Please omit flowers.

FRISSELL.—The Rev. Hollis B., at Whitefield, N. H., in the 66th year of his age. Notice of services hereafter. Virginia papers please copy.

GALE.—On Aug. 6, Elizabeth H., daughter of the late Nathaniel and Sarah Gale, in her 82d year. Funeral service at the chapel of the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

HILL.—On Aug. 6, Brewster Whittemore, youngest son of Anna W. Smith and William Hitchings Hill. Services Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 4 P. M., at 146 West 6th Av., Roselle, N. J.

HUDSON.—Mrs. Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

LAUBLY.—On Aug. 2, 1917, suddenly, Edward A., in his 21st year. Member of Company B, 22d Regiment Engineers, U. S. A. Services at Armory, 10 A. M., on Aug. 7. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

Died.

LEVY.—Israel, in his 69th year, on Sunday, Aug. 5, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Isaac, Emanuel, Harry, and Belle, at his residence, 180 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral services from the Synagogue, 24 and 28 West 114th St., at 10 A. M., and at the Synagogue, 20 and 22 Forsyth St., at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, 7th. Interment Bayside Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVY.—The Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital are requested to attend the funeral services of Israel Levy, former Vice President of the Beth Israel Hospital, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M., at the Synagogue, 24 West 114th St.

LEWIS.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 4, 1917, Martha Larry Lewis. Funeral services at her late home, 8 Brighton Av., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock.

LIEBLING.—Suddenly, at the German Hospital, Aug. 6, William Liebling, beloved husband of Lillian Liebling, son of Max and the late Mathilde Liebling, aged 38. Funeral private.

LUDLAM.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, at her Summer home, "Birch Hill," Locust Valley, L. I., Julia Parish Ludlam, daughter of the late Edward and Henrietta Parish Ludlam. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2 P. M. Interment private.

McELROY.—On Aug. 5, Mary C. McElroy, beloved daughter of Mary C. and the late John J. McElroy. Funeral from her late residence, 2,194 Bathgate Av., Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Calvary.

MARKWELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 5, at Bay Shore, L. I., Nathan M., beloved husband of Fannie Taussig and father of Pannie Floersheimer and Norman Markwell. Funeral services at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

MARLOR.—At New Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1917, Edward M. Marlor, aged 46 years. Funeral services from Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., 2:30 P. M., Aug. 9.

MEAD.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Aug. 4, Eliza Ann Wright, widow of Erastus F. Mead of Lake Waccabuc, N. Y., in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 2:13 P. M. for Katonah, N. Y. Carriages in waiting. Interment at Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

MERRILL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 5, 1917, after a brief illness, Eli Palmer Merrill, beloved husband of Marie Whittaker Merrill, in his 53d year. Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. S. E. Cornell, 311 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, and members of the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., invited. Interment private. Suffolk County papers please copy.

MORITZ.—Augusta P., beloved wife of Herman Moritz, at her home, 310 East 120th St., Sunday, Aug. 5. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, 8 P. M. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

MOSS.—At Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1917, Augustus Leicester Moss, beloved husband of Caroline Curtis Moss, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral at Sandusky, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Waldeman J. Nichols, husband of Sarah Gardner Nichols. Funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 8 P. M., from Ardrey Chapel, 106 Prospect Street, South Orange, N. J. Boston papers please copy.

O'TOOLE.—On Aug. 5, 1917, Mary A. (nee Dinon), beloved wife of Francis O'Toole and mother of Katherine, Frances, Anna, and Gertrude, at her residence, 1,505 Hoe Av., Bronx. Requiem mass at St. John Chrysostom's Church, corner of 165th St. and Hoe Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

OOTHOUT.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, at 37 Madison Av., Julia, widow of Edward Oothout, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock.

POWELL.—On Eighth month, 6th, at Chatham, N. Y., Jonathan R. Powell, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence in Chatham on Fourth day, at 1:30 P. M.

RAUCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, Phoebe, daughter of the late Emanuel and Felicia Rauch. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, at her late home, 2,925 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

ROSENBUSH.—On Aug. 6, 1917, at his residence, 98 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, David, beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Rosenberg.) Funeral services at Temple Beth Emeth of Flatbush, Church Av. and Marlborough Road, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

Died.

TENNEY.—Sutherland, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1917, Sutherland, son of the late Amos and Mary Josephine Tenney, in his 64th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home for Incurables, 183d St., and Third Av., Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M.

THOMAS.—On Aug. 6, 1917, James Robert, beloved husband of Margaret Thomas, (nee Cochrane,)

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE ACCEPTED SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

THE LISTS HERE PUBLISHED INCLUDE ALL THE ACCEPTANCES OBTAINABLE LAST NIGHT FROM THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN SESSION IN MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

The reports received yesterday from Exemption Boards in the city are shown below. In all, fifty-four boards were heard from. Their reports represent an examination of 6,517 men, of whom 1,643 were found physically fit and waived exemption, making an average of acceptances by each board for the day of about thirty-one men.

It should be noted in the tables that the word "exempted" refers to those men discharged or rejected because of physical disability.

The Draft Situation to Date.

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	16	687
Brooklyn	66	13,848	21	1,362
Manhattan	82	16,463	52	2,388
Queens	15	3,053	7	475
Richmond	4	760	3	199
Total	189	38,865	99	5,111

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
Frisbie and Benson Avenues.
QUOTA, 216. ACCEPTED, 4.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 19 | Claiming exempt'n 16
Exempted..... 2 | Not claiming..... 1

MEN ACCEPTED.
Polchinski, Louis J., 1,372 Edwards Av.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
225 White Plains Avenue.
QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 63.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 107 | Claiming exempt'n. 50
Exempted..... 35 | Not claiming..... 10

MEN ACCEPTED.
Endram, Jacob, Pelham Parkway and Williamsbridge Road.
Fridholm, Carl, 4,028 Baychester Av.
Hahn, Joseph, 534 E. 222d St.
Feranti, Joseph, 2,826 Carpenter Av.
Falotico, Leonard K., 916 E. 218th St.
Walter, Robert C., 4,568 Carpenter Av.
Mitchell, David, 836 E. 223d St.
Mellan, John T., 4,609 Richardson Av.
Wawryenski, William, 515 E. 226th St.
Ruggerio, Salvator, 3,536 Carlisle St.
Cavanaugh, John J., 2,100 Eastchester Road.
Liebrook, Nicola F., 3,910 Bronx Boulevard.
Conkling, Elmer, 3,342 Olinville Av.
Di Paola, Domato, 4,334 Richardson Av.
Frougs, Alfanso, 759 E. 229th St.
Schneider, William C., 1,956 Bussing Av.
Civellone, Umberto, 1,428 Blondell Av.
Bindl, Victor, 3,977 White Plains Av.
Quinn, Charles J., 2253 St. & Boston Road.
McFadden, Illiell, 2,618 St. Raymond Av.

DISTRICT NO. 17.
183d Street and Beaumont Avenue.
QUOTA, 219. ACCEPTED, 124.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 121 | Claiming exempt'n. 67
Exempted..... 27 | Not claiming..... 27

MEN ACCEPTED.
Scatazza, Humberto, 652 E. 137th St.
Carmine, Santogada, 2,416 Beaumont Av.
Jorn, George A., 2,417 Southern Boulevard.
Pezzello, Anthony, 2,134 Crotona Av.
Krous, Jacob, 2,354 Hughes Av.
Goldman, Solomon, 2,203 Belmont Av.
Mingst, William S., 2,321 Prospect Av.
Remini, Vincent, 2,315 Beaumont Av.
Mesica, Cesario, 689 E. 188th St.
Reed, Edward J., 2119 Hughes Av.
Sansone, Antonio, 2,403 Cambreling Av.
Pace, Thomas, 709 E. 187th St.
Wright, Harold B., 2,331 Cambreling Av.
D'Auria, John, 2,503 Hughes Av.
Ginlionelli, Nicola, 1,220 Crescent Av.
Bruno, John, 2101 Crescent Av.
Realo, Edward, 686 Crescent Av.
Scoles, Vincent, 709 E. 183d St.
Forti, Antonio, 2,407 Southern Boulevard.
Di Costanzo, Guiseppe, 2,394 Belmont Av.
Paradisa, John, 2,356 Crotona Av.
Carolci, Carmine, 690 Crescent Av.
Locorrere, Stephen, 2,426 Arthur Av.
Bolsterling, Frederick, 2,239 Clinton Av.
Fusco, Luigi, 2,431 Belmont Av.
Cicchelli, Vincent, 611 E. 182d St.
Fogelman, Sam, 2,115 Belmont Av.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont Park.
QUOTA, 200. ACCEPTED, 65.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 44 | Claiming exempt'n 24
Exempted..... 16 | Not claiming..... 4

MEN ACCEPTED.
Loewy, Samuel, 1,416 Washington Av.
Salzman, Harry, 1,474 Webster Av.
Dullman, Louis, 2,777 3d Av.
Bramer, F. F., 1,236 Webster Av.

DISTRICT NO. 21.
Jerome Av. and 184th St.
QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 65.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 114 | Claiming exempt'n 20
Exempted..... 20 | Not claiming..... 21

MEN ACCEPTED.
Carroll, William, 4,589 Park Av.
Letterese, Pasquale J., 4,647 Park Av.
Friedholm, Carl, 4,028 Baychester Av.
Mandred, Ralph, 586 E. 187th St.
Rovitch, Fred, 2,490 Hoffman St.
Bellanti, Robert L., 3,[illegible] 184th St.
Felkert, Richard, 2,559 Decatur Av.
Rossi, Domenico, 533 E. 187th St.
Rubel, Arthur J., 2,483 Tiebout Av.
De Roma, Michael, 2,249 Morris Av.
Marsh, Frederick, 2,657 Decatur Av.
Carr, Edward J., 2,679 Decatur Av.
Baker, Walter E., 2,015 Valentine Av.
Confortl, Dominick P., 2,493 Valentine Av.
Sapanaro, Peter A., 2,416 Tiebout Av.
Cooper, John [illegible], 2,250 Hatfield Av.
Burns, James, 4,585 Park Av.
Clarke, Clinton W., 2,600 Decatur Av.
Mederick, Samuel, 254 E. 184th St.
Banker, Ranson G., 2,664 Briggs Av.
Carroll, James B., 2,852 University Av.
Hosek, Rudolph L., 2,121 Bainbridge Av.

DISTRICT NO. 22.
Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Road.
QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 71.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 13 | Claiming exempt'n 2
Exempted..... 8 | Not claiming..... 3

MEN ACCEPTED.
Flynn, John, 3,091 Webster Av.
O'Hara, Martin L., 396 Bedford Park Blvd.
Brooks, Aleck G., 2,467 Valentine Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 23.
158 Montague Street.
QUOTA, 189. ACCEPTED, 75.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 103 | Claiming exe'pt'n..101
Exempted..... 52 | Not claiming..... 40

MEN ACCEPTED.
Breese, Harold C., 48 Pierrepont St.
Bonne, John R., 92 Remsen St.
North, Wm. L., 96 Clark St.
GRAGGTOR, Chas. D., 169 Columbia Heights.
Holmes, George, 90 State St.
Smith, Thomas A., Jr., 40 Clinton St.
Antonaros, Lycurges S., 250 Fulton St.
Meghrian, Harry, 1384 Court St.
Goldberg, Bertram, 166 State St.
McLaughlin, Edward, 147 Clinton St.
Jordan, Ralph E., 156 Fulton St.
Hessler, Otto H., Long Island City Hospital.
Kiehen, Elno, 155 Fulton St.
McCann, Henry, 60 Schermerhorn St.
McGrath, James F., 323 Furman St.
Getchell, Charles K., 38 Garden Place.
Brenman, James, 100 Pineapple St.
Burns, Edw. J., 115 Henry St.
Hammond, Martin E., 3 Montague Terrace.
Manegold, John R., 161 State St.
Conroy, William, 147 Henry St.
Mahoney, Michael G., 190 Fulton St.
Pynn, Mott, 92 Myrtle Av.
Airy, Elihu, 84 Court St.
Maleof, George, 154 Congress St.
Wortt, Milton, 109 Columbia Heights.
Cassidy, Frank, 17 State St.
Purcell, James, 20 Columbia Place.
Gibbons, John P., 92 Sidney Place.
Glass, Alfred, 304 State St.
Arneman, Louis, 40 Henry St.
Covello, Peter J., 223 Atlantic Av.
Klein, Arthur L., 66 Orange St.
Taggart, James, 137 Hicks St.
Walsh, James J., 44 Columbia Place.
Poulidas, Nicholas T., 44 Willow St.
Young, Gilbert H., 192 State St.
Logan, William T., 31 Cranberry St.
Connett, Frank S., 132 Remsen St.

DISTRICT NO. 24.
99 Myrtle Av.
QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 84.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 159 | Claiming exempt'n. 17
Exempted..... 60 | Not claiming..... 84

MEN ACCEPTED.
Fallen, John J., 160 Johnson St.
Klein, Harry A., 270 Atlantic Av.
Gonzalez, Alexander, 65 Lafayette Av.
Mallen, Eugene, 315 Pacific St.
Gonzales, B., 317 State St.
Farrell, John J., 860 Gold St.
Hazel, George, 104 First Place.
Sanders, Constantine, 124 Willoughby St.
Keneyan, George H., 86 Dean St.
Worth, Leo, 329 State St.
Pierce, Joseph N., 159 Prince St.
Hemphill, Fred O., 376 Atlantic Av.
Burr, Stephen W., 244 Schermerhorn St.
Beck, George W., 149 Willoughby St.
Shurman, Joseph, 141 Bergen St.
Di Caputo, Joseph, 481 Atlantic Av.
Hulp, Carl O., 422 Pacific St.
Hilarich, Walter W., 430 Atlantic Av.
Bride, Joseph, 1 Dean St.
Beck, David, 138 Court St.
Hansen, Hans, 428 48th St.
Hansen, Andrew, 459 49th St.
Hansen, Edward, 228 53d Av.
Hanse, Conwall, 539 46th St.
Hand, Walter, 136 55th St.
Hansen, Harry, 454 49th St.
Hartigan, John J., 236 51st St.
Hagland, Theodore, 323 44th St.
Henly, Henry T., 441 49th St.
Horton, Walter, 64 41st St.
Hagland, Wilhelmina, 247 45th St.
Hellberg, William, 5,314 8th Av.
Imperio, G. D., 4,504 3d Av.
Jones, Edward, 368 47th St.
Johnson, Otto R., 5,304 4th Av.
Joseph, George E., 257 48th St.
Jensen, Harry, 467 39th St.
Johnson, Walter, 4,802 4th Av.
Johnson Andrew G., 854 41st St.
Jensen, Frank C., 250 53d St.
Jordan, Paul, 451 51st St.
Jennso, Joseph, 459 59th St.
Jacobson, Walter C., 429 48th St.
Johnson, Victor, 338 42d St.
Kenscher, Ernest, 386 45th St.
Kialaiki, Stephen, 434 56th St.
Kerney, John, 462 53d St.
Kourtcalis, Charles, 258 51st St.
Krawitz, James, 420 50th St.
Kane, Peter F., 341 54th St.
Kennedy, Patrick, 440 41st St.
Kios, Philip, 467 42d St.
Khowry, Gattas, 362 39th St.
Kielne, Theodore, 5,301 2d Av.
Lyons, Charles J., 4,907 3d Av.
Lanagan, Frank, 415 46th St.
Lodispoto, Frank, 459 39th St.
Loughran, Thomas L., 4,218 3d Av.
Lindskog, Ernest, 273 48th St.
Lund, George F., 4,407 4th Av.
Lande, Kleng, 433 49th St.
Lentner, Alexander, 495 51st St.
Miller, Hans M., 450 53d St.
Maher, Clarence, 58 41st St.
Madden, Christopher, 237 57th St.
Malloy, Walter G., 316 48th St.
Monahan, Frank M., 465 44th St.
Mahoney, Edward, 450 51st St.
Maklin, Michael, 249 43d St.
Maiky, Henry, Jr., 534 53d St.
Mantine, Nicole, 4,919 5th Av.
Major, William J., 5,418 3d Av.
Mariano, Frank, 849 49th St.
Markey, Walter, 358 39th St.
Murphy, Edward D., 466 44th St.
Nelsen, Anker, 318 49th St.
Nilson, E. H., 253 51st St.
Odolfsen, Benjamin, 3,918 3d Av.
Olsen, Fred, 4,514 3d Av.
O'Brien, William A., 313 51st St.
O'Brien, Frank W., 267 54th St.
O'Keefe, James, 4,905 4th Av.
O'Connor, William, 263 46th St.
Olsen, John W., 414 49th St.
Olsen, Olof, 273 42d St.
Polkowski, Joseph, 4,002 3d Av.
Perac, Tony, 254 49th St.
Potter, Jacob D., 226 54th St.
Peterson, Peter, 228 56th St.
Ptacek, Joseph, 5,123 2d Av.
Rosario, E., 5,023 3d Av.
Rogers, Jeremiah, 341 39th St.
Raffaele, Thomas, 430 42d St.
Rogan, Frank P., 471 52d St.
Ryan, John, 265 53d St.
Rachelson, Samuel, 5,106 5th Av.
Schmidt, Adolph, 406 47th St.
Smithwick, Vincent, 456 52d St.
Stig, Niels J., 217 55th St.
Sonbadis, S., 241 39th St.
Schlow, John, 66 41st St.
Samuelson, William, 536 51st St.
Seems, George, 448 50th St.
Strachan, John J., 459 41st St.
Smyth, James, 359 50th St.
Schmidt, Hans, 462 48th St.
Smith, George E., 473 48d St.
Schlow, Michael S., 66 41st St.
Sandstrom, A., 4,716 3d Av.
Snee, Michael, 3,017 4th Av.
Smith, Waldimir, 75 50th St.
Shammel, F. E., 226 51st St.
Scotto, Michael, 237 48th St.
Scotto, Dominick, 4,709 3d Av.
Sunin, Ernest, 4,603 4th Av.
Stanger, George, 4,901 3d Av.
Toomey, Joseph, 465 46th St.
Tomson, Martin, 348 44th St.
Tuozzo, D., 262 40th St.
Tobin, Robert, 424 21st St.
Tasso, Victor, 4,002 3d Av.
Thompson, George, 234 54th St.
Vahldiek, G., 4,402 5th Av.
Van Duzer, Edwin T., 282 53d St.
Walsh, Oliver J., 435 44th St.
Wink, John, 346 54th St.
Wick, Erick, 358 50th St.
Weiss, Joseph, 472 41st St.
Weinerz, Arthur, 261 51st St.
Williams, John, 327 40th St.
Woods, John, 5,203 3d Av.
Wahlberg, Knut, 346 44th St.
Wilson, Christopher, 259 52d St.
Walker, Albert, 242 45th St.
Watson, John, 4,401 4th Av.
Wagner, W. D., 444 41st St.
Farga, Martin, 470 49th St.
Cianciotta, B., 3,504 3d Av.
Chiavantani, Philip, 3,011 3d Av.
Cahill, James, 229 52d St.
Eklof, Carl H., 434 52d St.

DISTRICT NO. 42.
Sixth Avenue and Seventy-first Street.
QUOTA, 231. ACCEPTED, 45.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 218 | Claiming exempt'n 85
Exempted..... 88 | Not claiming..... 45

MEN ACCEPTED.
Olson, Charles, 727 42d St.
Closkey, Charles, 637 60th St.
Tymann, Joseph F., 5,013 7th Av.
Kay, William, 421 73d St.
Bates, Frank, 723 42d St.
Mahler, George H., Jr., 6,916 3d Av.
Coffey, Richard F., Jr., 416 69th St.
Miriello, Anthony, 7,603 5th Av.
Telgland, Samson S., 4,108 8th Av.
Ward, Daniel, 845 39th St.
Enigan, Louis M., 469 69th St.
Bunnell, William H., 610 61st St.
Bonson, John, 357 69th St.
Sullivan, Lee F., 610 55th St.
Peterson, Louis, 820 40th St.
Smith, Wesley, 482 75th St.
Benson, Edward, 961 69th St.
O'Callaghan, Walter, 813 40th St.
Gentile, Pa'sy, 5,912 Fort Hamilton Av.
Randanen, John, 816 43d St.
O'Donnell, James F., 408 77th St.
Vindiksen, Jalmar, 829 57th St.
Stafford, Malcom J., 641 75th St.
Vendt, Max J., 877 58th St.
Quigley, Thomas J., 561 68th St.
Kelly, William T., 426 63d St.
Sundstrom, Albin, 839 42d St.
Moeller, William J., 6,506 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Fladness, John O., 4,015 7th Av.
Erck, Carl B., 575 75th St.
Sullivan, Cornelius J., 610 65th St.
Gallacher, Joseph, 1036 58th St.
Fucello, Nicola, 836 40th St.
Nilsen, Thorwal, 960 39th St.
Sullivan, Henry F., 6,311 5th Av.
Yaffa, Frederick, 71st St.
Surdakowski, Joseph J., 644 76th St.
Campanale, Anthony, 7,011 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Schiano, Nicholas, 7,106 Fort Hamilton Av.
Fischer, Carl, 804 4th Av.
Eitzen, Henry R., 5,111 7th Av.
Dietrig, George, 518 75th St.
Johnson, Richard, 5,119 9th Av.
Harrison, Percy, 6,905 5th Av.
Polglass, Aloxes T., 231 73d St.

DISTRICT NO. 63.
Throop and Putnam Avs.
QUOTA 201. ACCEPTED, 83.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 110 | Claiming exempt'n. 51
Exempted..... 36 | Not claiming..... 23

MEN ACCEPTED.
McCafferty, John A., 410 Madison St.
Dale, John H., 500A Quincy St.
Reeve, William J., 491 Hancock St.
De Vouraney, Daniel, 209 Macon St.
Grandinetti, John, 453 Madison St.
Tilford, William G., 310 Madison St.
Donnelly, James J., 529 Lexington Av.
Wittman, William A., 208 Van Buren St.
Harder, Oswald B., 575 Putnam Av.
Meldrome, Clifford, 340 Madison St.
Schuetz, Max, 632 Greene Av.
Jarvis, George W., 415 Monroe St.
McGowan, Frank J., 335 Quincy St.
Mangor, Anthony, 890 Lafayette Av.
Bellois, Christoph B., 753 Marcy Av.
Jacobs, Henry, 751 Greene Av.
Beers, John S., 410A Hancock St.
Foye, Albert F., 549 Throop Av.
Walsh, John H., 240 Van Buren St.
MacLean, Robert D., 329 Hancock St.
Hoclak, Andrew, 713 Gates Av.
MacKinney, Clifton, 11 McDonough St.
McGuinness, George A., 464 Madison St.

DISTRICT NO. 66.
Erasmus Hall High School.
QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 95.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 170 | Claiming exempt'n —
Exempted..... 70 | Not claiming..... 95

MEN ACCEPTED.
Gilmore, Harry E., 142 E. 32d St.
Evans, Edwin, 222 E. 34th St.
Murphy, William J., 273 E. 32d St.
Major, George H., 1,067 New York Av.
Fiori, Michael, 1,164 E. 93th St.
James, John D., 1,319 Nostrand Av.
Hayden, John E., 691 E. 37th St.
Wald, Charles, 938 E. 34th St.
Ahrens, William R., 80 E. 32d St.
Siebers, William Jr., 853 Rogers Av.
Miller, Max, 1,023 Rogers Av.
Muelbe, Benny, 999 E. 37th St.
Fischer, Kenneth G., 1,794 Brooklyn Av.
Marshall, Sam S., 960 E. 34th St.
Caporale, James, 68 Malbone St.
Galbally, Joseph J., 977 Rogers Av.
Reynolds, Frank J., 604 E. 38th St.
Wray, Clive A., 643 Midwood St.
Mazzoferra, Vito, 521 Lincoln Road.
Miller, Norman N., 272 E. 34th St.
Healey, John F., 1,063 Flatbush Av.
Peterson, Walter S., 172 E. 32d St.
Harris, William, 972 Rogers Av.
Morris, Joseph A., 3,817 Avenue I.
Furey, James, 459 Lincoln Road.
Fennimore, Frank, 598 Malbone St.
McDermott, James, 474 Utica Av.
Schneider, William, Jr., 278 E. 32d St.
Tobowitz, Joseph, 804 Rogers Av.
Enalle, John, 3,128 Snyder Av.
Stemmermann, John H., 1,430 Nostrand Av.
Felippe, Antonio, 486 Lincoln Road.
Gutmann, William C., 662 E. 37th St.
Palumbo, John, 1,061 Flatbush Av.
Thate, John W., 2,295 Bedford Av.
Hawkins, Frederick S., 1,172 E. 35th St.
Iorio, Felice, 554 Kingston Av.
Saladino, William L., 872 New York Av.
Kelly, Thomas J., 2,711 Tilden Av.
Smyth, Charles V. J., 542 E. 35th St.
Coppola, George, Troy and Lefferts Avs.
Cox, George, 577 New York Av.
Brown, William J., 1,023 Albany Av.
Fahy, John F., 284 E. 40th St.
Tereo, Gaetano, 2,30[illegible] Albemarle Road.
Ernst, John J., T., 173 E. 33d St.
Henry, John, 631 Lincoln Road.
McCullough, Cornelius, 75 Lott St.
Hernades, Aurelin E., 1,818 Beverly Road.
Towbin, Samuel, 3,006 Tilden Av.
Knight, John, 641 Midwood St.
Wels, Rudolph, Jr., 1,239 New York Av.
Bliason, Hugh J., 2,514 Snyder Av.
Conlon, Edward, 1,361 Nostrand Av.
Hoffman, John A., 335 E. 35th St.
Dibble, Joshua N., 25 E. 31st St.
Heape, Peter G., 285 E. 38th St.
Goldberg, Abraham, 2,837 Church Av.
Grogan, Leonard F., 476 Utica Av.
Moosmann, Paul, Jr., 951 Flatbush Av.
Steinberger, Frank B., 180 E. 40th St.
Barra, Richard, 473 Rutland Road.
Driscoll, William, 375 Linden Av.
Deutsch, Henry, 894 Rogers Av.
Donovan, Walter J., 2,412 Church Av.
Dodge, Harry G., 16 Oakland Place.
Foster, William I., 3,325 Farragut Road.
Harms, William, 2,283 bedford Av.
Drescher, Ernest C., 293 E. 38th St.
Weinberg, Louis, 3,309 Church Av.
Kelly, Harold E., 274 Linden Av.
Brigandi, Joseph, 2,831 Church Av.
Nicholson, David, 2,407 Tilden Av.
Barbelle, James, 433 New York Av.
Avakian, Karikin L., 178 Prospect St.
Kobilak, William F., 2,812 Church Av.
Valentine, Francis D., 1,510 New York Av.
Ryan, Frank, 1 Ridgewood St.
Johnson, Charles A., 2,205 Beverly Road.
Sanderson, William, 440 Midwood St.
Seward, Edgar C., 179 E. 31st St.
Logue, Charles S., 3,907 Avenue J.
Pope, Michael, 463 Rutland Road.
Schroeder, William G., 3,613 Avenue J.
Karlsson, Sigfrid E., 2,535 Church Av.
Wiener, Karl J., 193 E. 321 St.
Treacy, Louis V., 1,371 Nostrand Av.
Sabia, Domminick, 415 Rutland Road.
Curatolo, Benedict, 3,311 Church Av.
Jones, Frank W., 12 Erasmus St.
Hamerschlag, Henry V., 272 Martense St.
Denier, Steve, 521 Maple St.
Mattee, John M., 1,674 Nostrand Av.
Meschi, Emil, 875 New York Av.
Gadol, Pierre L., 195 E. 32d St.

DISTRICT NO. 68.
Beaver St. and Arlon Place.
QUOTA, 179. ACCEPTED, 28.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 78 | Claiming exempt'n. 50
Exempted..... 22 | Not claiming..... 6

MEN ACCEPTED.
Sank, Max, 411 Bushwick Av.
Hirshkovitz, 197 Siegel St.
Greleimger, Soloman, 557 Bushwick Av.
Buckman, Charles, 1,011 Broadway.
Thorman, Alfred, 32 Melrose St.
Meyer, Edward, 226 Siegel St.

DISTRICT NO. 70.
Irving Av. and Suydam St.
QUOTA, 179. ACCEPTED, 10.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 110 | Claiming exempt'n. 41
Exempted..... 59 | Not claiming..... 10

MEN ACCEPTED.
Catalano, Peter, 22 Irving Av.
Kessler, Julius, 272 Himrod St.
McGee, Benjamin, 993 Flushing Av.
Franz, Harry, 196 Stockholm St.
Ferro, Vincent, 148 Georgia St.
Steiger, Joseph, 1,019 Hart St.
Schneider, Richard, 1,344 Willoughby Av.
Leone, Andreas, 122 George St.
Reiter, Charles, 238 Jefferson St.
Lane, Charles, 1,042 De Kalb Av.

DISTRICT NO. 71.
Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street.
QUOTA, 193. ACCEPTED, 40.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 27 | Claiming exempt'n 9
Exempted..... 10 | Not claiming..... 2

MEN ACCEPTED.
Avigone, Anthony, 95 Stanhope St.
Reich, John, Jr., 1,118 Lafayette Av.

DISTRICT NO. 72.
Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
QUOTA, 202. ACCEPTED, 48.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 123 | Claiming exempt'n 51
Exempted..... 35 | Not claiming..... 48

MEN ACCEPTED.
Peterson, Berthold, Jr., 229 Wyckoff Av.
Becker, John, 321 Hamburg Av.
Wohlfinger, Michael J., 1,341 Myrtle Av.
Sophieon, Charles, 410 Hancock St.
Hohmer, Carl, 1,447 Linden St.
Kreuchler, Harvey L., 119 Linden St.
Kuttler, William, 1,495 Myrtle Av.
Stilwell, Alexander G., 220 Menehan St.
Brunfeld, Ralph, 238 Grove St.
Wilhelm, Joseph, 334 Central Av.
Philipp, Adam, 204 Bleecker St.
Faass, Charles, 170 Himrod St.
Gunther, Frederick, 230 Grove St.
Hahn, Andrew, 241 Central Av.
Kratzer, John A., 309 Hamburg Av.
Weinert, Henry, 456 Harmon St.
Jurgens, Christopher, 208 St. Nicholas Av.
Schapiro, Louis, 1,004 E. 38th St.
Spinner, Charles, 409 Himrod St.
Leccese, Gastano, 1,476 Myrtle Av.
Ludwig, Walter, 450 Greene Av.
Zimmermann, Gustave, 329 Manhattan St.
Picchura, John W., 288 Hamburg Av.
Denton, Edward, 215 Irving Av.
Kornfumpf, William, 283 Grove St.
Scholl, Joseph A., 1,242 Greene Av.
Fleischer, Rudolph R., 233 Grove St.
Hartenstein, Ferdinand, 65 Bleecker St.
Joseph, Henry H., 325 Menehan St.
Abrams, John, 86 Himrod St.
Goilhofer, Louis, 194 Menehan St.
Berkeley, William F., 131 Stanhope St.
Busse, Charles, 148 Wyckoff Av.
Timmerman, William, 449 Harmon St.
Schoenfelis, William, 289 Grove St.
Kerschenheuter, Ed., 243 Irving Av.
Kondes, John, 286 Hamburg Av.
Lang, Frederick, 326 Harmon St.
Brickner, Albert, 54 St. Nicholas Av.
Walters, Alfred J., 1,450 Greene Av.
Stroehalein, George, 1,222 Greene Av.
Vaeth, George, 187 Menehan St.
Haas, Philip, 149 Bleecker St.
Reda, Frank, 1,481 Myrtle Av.
Held, Jacob, 294 Wyckoff Av.
Vail, Arthur J., 259 Hamburg Av.
Lowman, John, 202 St. Nicholas Av.
Becker, Joseph, 193 Wyckoff Av.

DISTRICT NO. 76.
309 Wyckoff Avenue.
QUOTA, 211. ACCEPTED, 45.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 261 | Claiming exempt'n. 135
Exempted..... 81 | Not claiming..... 45

MEN ACCEPTED.
Condemi, Frank, 1,522 Gates Av.
Seger, John H., 242 Cooper St.
Dunham, Philip, 226 Schaeffer St.
Mahrer, Wm. G., 192 Linden St.
Mueller, Arthur A., 1,402 Putnam Av.
Newey, Herbert G., 1,378 Madison St.
MacNicholl, David, 158 Linden St.
Neller, Edw. J., 417 Irving Av.
Greene, Wallace, 1,387 Putnam Av.
Schmidt, Albert F., 1,287 Hancock St.
Schmidt, Chas. M., 1,246 Madison St.
Koster, Henry, 178 Cornelia St.
Warmers, Robert F., 1,393 Madison St.
Schaub, Rudoph, 1,591 Gates Av.
Ball, Charles, Jr., 131 Schaeffer St.
Russell, Marcello F., 1,192 Madison St.
Meyers, Joe, 383 Palmetto St.
Scherwitz, Fred C., 440 Hamburg Av.
Keating, Frank, 1,466 Palmetto St.
Shields, Edw. J., 1,368 Putnam Av.
Spahn, Edw. C., 1,219 Halsey St.
Mercsemer, Harry A., 1,379 Madison St.
Conte, Joe, 1,481 Gates Av.
Altamuro, Antonio, 1,448 Gates Av.
Martin, Thomas, 1,422 Putnam Av.
Fives, John, 1,223 Halsey St.
Lemaire, Frank, 1,340 Hancock St.
Seckman, William, 1,401 Jefferson Av.
Kantro, Edward, 1,446 Jefferson Av.
Herg, Joseph A., 655 Knickerbocker Av.
Martino, Pasqual, 735 Knickerbocker Av.
Anastas, Hosaph, 382 Hamburg Av.
Kellerman, Frank, 300 Linden St.
Dugan, Daniel J., 371 Central Av.
Zaengel, Joseph, 189 Palmetto St.
Kunz, George J. A., 193 Palmetto St.
Siebers, William Jr., 853 Rogers Av.
Riszolto, Richard, 394 Hamburg Av.
Schaub, Emil, 1,591 Gates Av.
Crestflo, Dominic, 1,406 Gates Av.
Thoering, Charles W., 1,406 Jefferson Av.
Edwards, Joseph, 1,379 Gates Av.
Pernitza, Egon, 168 Palmetto St.
Reis, Fred J., 252 Cooper St.
Sauerbray, Hugo, 885 Hamburg Av.

DISTRICT NO. 87.
Rockaway and Blake Avenues.
QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 1.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 60 | Claiming exempt'n. 27
Exempted..... 32 | Not claiming..... 1

MAN ACCEPTED.
Grosso, Harry, 367 Belmont St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 89.
Clarke and Dominick Streets.
QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 27.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 104 | Claiming exempt'n 56
Exempted..... 21 | Not claiming..... 27

MEN ACCEPTED.
Lagomarsini, Louis, 7 Baxter St.
Griffith, Joseph, 128 Park Row.
Barone, Ruggiero, 54 Sullivan St.
James, Krake L., 90 West St.
Schuman, Max, 534 Broome St.
Mulin, Harry, 240 Broome St.
Scanlon, Peter J., 109 Greenwich St
Gabbour, Geo., 16 Trinity Place.
Lago, Hegonje, 110 Charlton St.
Waters, John J., 555 Broome St.
Dede, John, 213 Spring St.
Terdo, Martin, 127 Washington St.
Dempsey, Hugh, 329 Hudson St.
Medill, Harry, 50 Cortlandt St.
Meillie, Dominick, 235 Spring St.
O'Leary, Petro, 23 Dominick St.
Walsh, James, 508 Greenwich St.
Pierre, Nicolo, 118 Thompson St.
Bagley, Peter, Jr., 15 Vandam St.
Smith, James A., 223 Varick St.
Manley, William, 123 Varick St.
Bacich, Nick, 18 N. Moore St.
Bell, John, 318 Spring St.
Reidy, James, 145 West St.
Roberts, Mike, 72 West St.
Davis, Joseph, 72 Greenwich St.
Neimar, Joseph H., 102 Washington St.

DISTRICT NO. 92.
116 Henry St.
QUOTA, 195. ACCEPTED, 39.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 59 | Claiming exempt'n. 0
Exempted..... 30 | Not claiming..... 39

MEN ACCEPTED.
Lumbargo, Philip, 21 Hamilton St.
Felsher, Henry, 109 Monroe St.
Fuleo, Salvatore, 91 Monroe St.
Brady, Joseph, 227 Cherry St.
Korenstein, Alexander, 97 Monroe St.
Fischel, Benjamin, 95 Monroe St.
Carmin, Morris, 163 Madison St.
Crastianna, Arcangelo, 7 Monroe St.
Shapiro, Sam, 91 Madison St.
Fallagonio, Joseph, 44 Monroe St.
Holden, Stanley, 48 Pike St.
Cirincinoe, Antonio, 56 Henry St.
Thomas, Benjamin, 98 Henry St.
Levine, Meyer, 14 Monroe St.
Cipola, 148 Madison St.

DISTRICT NO. 95.
222 Mott St.
QUOTA, 186. ACCEPTED, 20.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 277 | Claiming exempt'n152
Exempted..... 68 | Not claiming..... 29

MEN ACCEPTED.
Mistretta, Sebastian, 116 Mott St.
DiIberto, Michael, 173 Elizabeth St.
Kaplan, Jacob, 328 Broome St.
Schett, Jacob, 253 Grand St.
Boos, William, 103 Bowery.
Cupola, Peter, 289 Mott St.
Accursio, Graffeo, 96 Elizabeth St.
Judes, P. C., 79 Chrystie St.
Guiano, Nicola, 251 Elizabeth St.
Lacocco, Joseph, 196 Mott St.
Pechi, Joseph A., 47 East Houston St.
Mariano, Silvestre, 248 Elizabeth St.
Spota, Nicholas T., 49 Prince St.
Balzano, Locco, 228 Mott St.
Vitale, Vincent, 245 Mulberry St.
March, James E., Jr., 235 Lafayette St.
Russo, Frank A., 52 Spring St.
Didonato, Louis, 37 Spring St.
Agnello, Anthony, 185 Mulberry St.
Conti, Luigi, 116 Mott St.
Dimono, Frank, 215 Elizabeth St.
Liotta, Salvatore A., 356 Broome St.
Mitaliia, Frank, 250 Mott St.
Mezecca, Frank, 161 Chrystie St.
Fradella, Emanuel, 366 Broome St.
Sclafani, August, 238 Mott St.
Accetta, Anthony, 188 Mott St.
Romano, Dominick, 223 Mott St.
Mangine, Joseph D., 58 Kenmare St.

DISTRICT NO. 97.
288 East Broadway.
QUOTA, 223. ACCEPTED, 8.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 91 | Claiming exempt'n 72
Exempted..... 28 | Not claiming..... 8

MEN ACCEPTED.
Rosen, Solomon, 36 Montgomery St.
Bregman, Hyman, 293 Henry St.
Jacobson, David, 33 Montgomery St.
Mendick, Morris, 310 Madison St.
Kessler, Max, 246 Monroe St.
Yachnik, Artney, 235 Monroe St.
Gottlieb, Samuel, 3 Sheriff St.
Granovetter, Joseph, 333 Madison St.

DISTRICT NO. 99.
300 Rivington St.
QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 72.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 127 | Claiming exempt'n. 98
Exempted..... 36 | Not claiming..... 72

MEN ACCEPTED.
Walde, John F., 6 Mangin St.
Costaldi, Pasquale, 300 Grand St.
Boehlen, Charles, 60 Cannon St.
Noble, Isadore, 314 Delancey St.
Hochbaum, Abraham, 112 Goerck St.
Susskind, Joseph, 44 Avis St.
Krank, Max F., 406 Madison St.
Zucker, Frank, 295 Rivington St.
Dubinsky, Philip, 386 Madison St.
Leavenworth, David, 60 Lewis St.
McCormick, Thomas, 54 Goerck St.
Wolk, Hyman, 83 Lewis St.
Feingold, Jake, 85 Lewis St.
Roth, Aaron, 272 Rivington St.
Greenberg, Harry, 70 Lewis St.
Puleo, Salvatore, 80 Lewis St.
Mailtzky, Joseph, 386 Madison St.
Monat, Joseph, 71 Mangin St.
Lowman, Sam, 63 Mangin St.
Sprung, Sam, 319 Stanton St.
Schriber, Harry, 84 Columbia St.
Reiser, Louis, 70 Broome St.
Clancy, Michael, 6 Lewis St.
McCornick, Walter, 54 Goerck St.
Ellenberg, Harry, 12 Mangin St.
Kammer, Max, 59 Lewis St.
Lister, Pierce,

DRAFT ACCEPTANCES

Karpavicius, Jansas, 421 Greenpoint Av.
Steinokas, Peter, 101 Pearsall St., L. I. City.
Riso, Vincent, 54 E. Jackson Av., Corona.
Schmidt, William, 148 45th St., Corona.
Pedicino, Joseph, 33 6th St., Woodside.
Jantsen, G. H., Jr., 12 Ithaca St., Elmhurst.
Larsen, Edmond, 15 3d St., Woodside.
Wabbernoski, John, 63 Pearsall St., L. I. C.
Germann, Christopher, 5 E. Burnside Av., Corona.
Smello, Marino, 62 47th St., Corona.
Williams, Thomas, 9 49th St., Corona.
Story, Ernest D., 56 Cleveland Av., Woodside.
Sheehan, William T., 81 54th St., Corona.
Majuski, Wladislaw, 75 Van Dam St., L. I. C.
Jakomas, Joseph, 80 Starr Av., L. I. City.
McKeon, John, 240 Greenpoint Av., L. I. C.
Wagner, Henry H., 71 51st St., Corona.
Katkouski, Julian, 108 Pearsall St., L. I. C.
Langewich, Gustave, 45 Lee Av., Winfield.
Fauvell, Fred J., 168 Clifton Av., Laurel H.
Dalesio, Salvator, 126 Burroughs Av., Winf'd.
Fieitz, Gustav, Flushing Av., Woodside.
Unfricht, Frederick, 7 Hicks Av. and Queens Blvd., Winfield.
Newman, Lawrence D., 42 Gail St., L. I. C.
Smith, Wyckoffe N., 27 4th St., Woodside.
Lewis, Arthur, 114 49th St., Corona.
Reilly, Thomas M., 41 48th St., Corona.
Richardt, August, 8th St. and Jackson Av., Woodside.
Andrucolo, Anthony, 291 46th St., Corona.
Thon, Frederick M., 6 2d St., Woodside.
Reidt, Harry A., 198 Young St., L. I. City.
Zbikoski, Theodore, 68 Columbia Av., Laurel Hill.
Zakvitski, Benedict, 101 Pearsall St., L. I. C.
Diodato, Verino, Fry St., North Beach.
Kreusch, Gaston M. C., 22 French Pl., Coro.
Ingram, Loster, 62 Columbia St., Laurel Hill.
Wittke, Eugene, 35 E. Jackson Av., Corona.
Lomogoans, Joseph, 89 Starr Av., L. I. City.
Filipec, Emil, 108 Prospect St., Winfield.
Englund, Osgar, 25 Jackson Av., Corona.
Minnich, Paul, 31 Laurel Hill Av.; Laurel H.
Albina, Costa, 39 E. Greenp't Av., Woodside.
Montereole, John, Queens Blvd., Winfield.
Pacent, Louis G., 14 Woodside Av., Elmhurst.
Canary, William, 71 Water St., Laurel Hill.
Cohen, William, 175 W. Jackson Av., L. I. C.
Stevenson, Lewis M., 54 Pearsall St., L. I. C.
Kelm, Wm. A., Bayview Av., North Beach.
Nagilski, Stanssaiaw, 142 Hobson Av., Laurel Hill.
Sudomin, Joseph, 75 Van Dam St., L. I. C.
Kucera, John, 118 Grove St., Elmhurst.
Johnston, Howard C., Broadway and Britton Av., Elmhurst.
Niescier, John, 97 Greenpoint Av., L. I. C.
Brown, Alfred P., 128 25th St., Elmhurst.
Kohn, Paul, 1 Forest St., Elmhurst.
Popielwski, Boleslar, 27 17th St., Winfield.
Blot, Harry P., Jr., 23 51st St., Corona.
Finnegan, Jos. J., 145 Hobson Av., Laurel H.
McIntyre, Jos. H., 210 Young St., Blissville.
Vovdolavielus, Simona, 108 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City.
Speckenbach, Arthur G., 8 20th St., Elmh'st.
Raynes, Michael, 151 Review Av., L. I. City.
McCabe, Frank, 53 Betts Av., Woodside.
Bechtold, George, 82 Van Pelt St., L. I. C.
De Witt, Leonard, 101 Stryker Av., Woodside.
Baum, Karl, 56 25th St., Elmhurst.
Prestifilippo, Frank, 296 46th St., Corona.
Walley, Harry W., Jr., 32 7th St., Woodside.
Batutis, Adam, 125 Greenpoint Av., L. I. C.
Neudecker, John, 62 Fisk Av., Winfield.
Bielka, Laurence, 82 Greenpoint Av., L. I. C.
Phillips, Thomas, Fisk Av., cor. Woodside Av., Winfield.

DISTRICT NO. 183.
Richmond Hill, Queens.
QUOTA, 200. ACCEPTED, 174.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....138 | Claiming exempt'n. 72
Exempted.....16 | Not claiming..... 50

MEN ACCEPTED.
Gallagher, Joseph A., 21 Abbott St., Jamaica.
Sullivan, Wm. J., 326 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill.
Restaneo, Alex., 115 Chichester Av., Jamaica.
Squire, F. M., 122 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.
Bauer, Arthur W., 217 Railroad Av., Richmond Hill.
Hogan, John J., 3,303 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill.
Platt, John, Jr., Beach and Atlantic Avs., Richmond Hill.
Dumbek, Peter, 52 Allen St., Jamaica.
Merringer, Lester J., 1,244 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
Hrosenski, Warick, Beaufort and Atfield Avs., Richmond Hill.
Ege, Alphone N., 97 Lowell Av., Jamaica.
Schaaf, Otto, 541 Herald Av., Richmond Hill.
Miller, Edwin F., Concord, near Mills St., Richmond Hill.
Heinrich, Frederick N., 1,460 Nebraska Av., Richmond Hill.
Allen, Charles D. T., 99 Irving Pl., Jamaica.
Haefner, Thomas, 219 Ellsworth Av., Richmond Hill.
Wright, George W., 60 Church St., Richmond Hill.
Walsh, Peter A., 3,518 Atlantic Av., Richmond Hill.
Van Sise, Wilbur T., 445 Garfield Av., Richmond Hill.
Wallace, Mulford C., 98 Nostrand Place, Richmond Hill.
Saglieco, Nick, 203 Beaufort St., Jamaica.
Griffin, Daniel J., South Villa, near Kimball Av., Richmond Hill.
Ward, James W., 611 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill.
Scheidt, Frank, 1,262 Nebraska Av., Richmond Hill.
Johnson, Edwin G., 467 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
Hiergesell, David C., 3,212 Fulton St., Richmond Hill.
Zwerein, Frank, 215 Wissner Place, Richmond Hill.
Giordano, Ventura, 115 Chichester Av., Jamaica.
Straub, Fred, 23 Bayard Av., Jamaica.
Van Nostrand, Albert, 4,870 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill.
Ostendorff, Robert W., 256 Walnut St., Richmond Hill.
Sigrist, Alfred W., 458 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
Pank, Joseph, 24 Elm Av., Jamaica.
Frankie, William, 601 North Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Young, Harold, 1,025 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill.
Velgie, William J., 87 Humboldt St., Jamaica.
Doyle, James J., 1,118 Church St., Richmond Hill.
Murtagh, Roy E., 8,104 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.
Bond, Paul D., 208 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.
Riccio, Emile, 5 Napier Place, Jamaica.
Shire, Fred, 1,216 Vine St., Richmond Hill.
Crabb, Dorward R., 128 Hamilton St., Richmond Hill.
Dannhauser, Frank, 4,806 Beaufort St., Richmond Hill.
Quinn, Joseph, 408 North Vine St., Richmond Hill.
Twombly, Daniel R., 42 Waltham St., Jamaica.
Fay, Walter V., 531 Greene St., Richmond Hill.
Mischler, August, Jerome and Atfield Avs., Richmond Hill.
Worth, Charles, 634 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill.
Franz, Oswald B., Jr., 848 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill.
Dickinson, Alfred J., 70 Johnson Av., Jamaica.

DISTRICT NO. 184.
360 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 76.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....126 | Claiming exempt'n 68
Exempted.....30 | Not claiming..... 28

MEN ACCEPTED.
Inex, Ernest, Highview and Cumberland Sts., Jamaica.
Hooper, Frank, Hollis Av., Hollis.
Finn, Charles, 274 South St., Jamaica.
Weingartner, Fred W., 6 South St., Jamaica.
Cohen, Louis, Jamaica Hospital.
Moritz, Fease, 237 South St., Jamaica.
Dahl, Frank J., Anderson St., Jamaica.
Stillwell, Thomas, 138 Pierson St., Jamaica.
Hendrickson, H. A., Mills Av., Springfield.
Buscio, P., State St. and R. R. Av., Jamaica.
Laufer, Charles, 16 Islington Place, Jamaica.
Goetschino, A. H., 104 Grand Av., Jamaica.
Pupino, Anthony, 178 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Dugan, Geo. J., Springfield Av., Springfield.
Kock, Charles P., 518 South St., Jamaica.
Buttner, William, 538 South St., Jamaica.
McCargar, William, 20 Clayton Pl., Jamaica.
Mulzoff, Bernard, 48 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Milterno, Enciuis, 11 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Bergman, Abraham, 61 Beaver St., Jamaica.
Lee, George, 105 Dewey Av., Jamaica.
Connini, Mazzarino, 291 South St., Jamaica.
Judge, Walter, 155 New York Av., Jamaica.
Silkworth, W. M., 329 Flushing Av., Jamaica.
Roech, Tony, 293 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Thorne, Francis L., 383 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Scavpauton, Adam, 124 South St., Jamaica.
Groenowald, C., Springfield Av., Springfield.

RICHMOND.
DISTRICT NO. 186.
Curtis High School, New Brighton.
QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 58.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....148 | Claiming exempt'n 76
Exempted..... 41 | Not Claiming..... 31

MEN ACCEPTED.
Dupekumst, George J., 378 Carey Av.
Schopter, Otto, 112 Hendricks Av.
Gumpper, Thomas J., 33 Carol Pl.
Hannigan, Edgar J., 70 Sement Av.
Berg, Louis, 487 Jersey St.
May, John J., 225 1st Av.
Kockaushi, Alexander, 113 Jersey St.
McGinnis, Joseph, 1,703 Richmond Terrace.
Webb, Dennis G., 14 Clinton Av.
Fahey, Thomas, Sailors' Snug Harbor.
Roberitte, Charles L., 56 St. Mark's Pl.
Yarrick, John, 69 Lytton Av.
Enix, James V., 358 Jersey St.
Moreburg, Charles F., 10 Montgomery Av.
Patello, Nicola, 330 York Av.
Anderson, James, 1,462 Richmond Terrace.
Devlin, William G., 196 Castleton Av.
Cooper, Dudley G., 262 Oakland Av.
Meahy, William, 75 Burgher Av.
Cubberley, Howard, 122 Hendricks Av.
Holland, James, 150 Campbell Av.
Higgins, John, 27 Cortelyou Place.
Villani, Dominick, 12 Castleton Av.
Kourobos, Nicholas, 18 Montgomery Av.
Fort, Vincent, 293 Jersey St.
Whitall, John, 188 Davis Av.
Duffy, Frank E., 67 Roe St.
Lure, Chain D., 286 Jersey St.
Lupkins, Fred, 11 Elizabeth St.
Hannigan, George J. Sement Av.
Frieze, Lyman E., 2d, 76 Clinton Av.

DISTRICT NO. 189.
New Dorp, S. I.
QUOTA, 193. ACCEPTED, 62.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....129 | Claiming exempt'n 67
Exempted.....40 | Not claiming..... 22

MEN ACCEPTED.
Bamberger, Charles F., 4,651 Amboy Road, Eltingville.
Davidson, George B., Princes Bay.
Kandelaft, Bert M., Felix Av., Princes Bay.
Walters, Charles W., 168 Totman Av., Totteville.
Campo, Cesare, 128 Virginia Av.
Ackardo, Rosario, New Dorp.
Schoupz, Lawrence, 145 James St., Totteville.
Schick, Frederick, 46 Edgewater St., Rosebank.
Pate, Bonaventura, Atlantic Av., New Dorp.
Wagner, William J., 1,437 Richmond Av., Eltingville.
Daggett, Royal, 6,716 Amboy Road, Richmond Valley.
Hall, John S., 49 Bay View Av., Rosebank.
Maffio, Tony, 2,879 Amboy Road, Oakwood Heights.
Hansen, Christian P., 4,183 Arthur Kill Road, Kreischerville.
Gallagher, George W., 46 Simonson Av., Stapleton.
Marks, Frank F., 46 Bay St., Rosebank.
Faire, John M., 24 Chestnut Av., Rosebank.
Harris, Abraham, Waterfront, South Beach.
Fahey, Lawrence P., 94 Alter Av., Dongan Hills.
Pascvalle, Louis, 24 2d St.
Kazionko, Julian, 171 Virginia Av.
Wareno, Guitano, Amboy Road.

SUBURBAN

New Rochelle.
QUOTA, 210. ACCEPTED, 88.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....420 | Claiming exempt'n.138
Exempted.....244 | Not claiming..... 88

MEN ACCEPTED.
Tierney, Martin J., Mayflower Av.
Pennefranchia, Albert M.
Depp, Charles G.
Staght, Alexander.
Johnson, Birger L.
Ford, Leon L.
Neaves, Frank.
Young, Robert R.
Smith, Frank.
Ferrari, Vito.
New, James W.
Virrill, William S.
Allose, Fra....
Pappadikis Michael.
Erickson, Frank E.
James, Warren T.
Ross, Roy.
Wissoker, Abraham.
Wonke, Charles.
Lantzer, William S.
Ticce, Philip P.
Kapp, Howard R.
Wolff, Hugo W.
Valentine, Howard R.
Nicholai, Gustave V.
Carter, Myran L.
Engelson, Morris H.
Keyser, John W.
Geney, Thomas J.
de Siena, Mario.
Witkowski, Michael A.
Roberts, David E., Jr.
Flaney, Ray W. C.
Hughes, Arthur J.
Farrell, William J.
Burke, John J.

WHITE PLAINS.
QUOTA, 117. ACCEPTED, 13.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....234 | Claiming exempt'n 97
Exempted..... | Not claiming..... 13

MEN ACCEPTED.
Seymour, H. Duncan, 95 Mamaroneck Av.
Snelly, Stewart Teers, 51 Fisher Av.
Thibbetts, C. Leroy Jewell.
Hansen, Nickolai.
Reedy, Bernard J.
Slatz, Edmund.
Strang, Harold M.
Hewitt, Grover.
Scoco, Grover.
Saunder, Arthur R.
Taretel, Roger.
Yazzo, Antonio.
McGlasson, Donald.

ASKS FOR CAR STORAGE SITE

Service Board Requests Action on Jerome Park Reservoir Plan.

The Public Service Commission wrote to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday asking it to take immediate action on the request of the Public Service Commission for a part of the abandoned Jerome Park Reservoir as a site for a storage yard for the Jerome Avenue elevated branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway.

Efforts to find a site that would serve as a storage yard of the road has been going on for more than a year. The reservoir site seemed to be satisfactory and the commission offered to pay the city $125,000 for it, but permission to take it over has never been granted. After complaining that the Public Service Commission has failed to procure co-operation with any of the city departments the letter says:

"The need of the yard and its facilities is so imminent that the matter is again formally called to your attention. So many revisions of the plans of location have been made that the commission does not feel justified in having its Engineering Department make any further revisions or studies until it can be informed whether the Sinking Fund Commission desires this commission to have any portion of the reservoir site. If it does not, the commission will need to look elsewhere. If it does, there would appear to be sufficient information already in the hands of various city officials to inform the commission definitely as to the location, area, and price selected, in order that the commission may have the contract and detailed plans made and undertake to secure a contract for the necessary work."

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Advt.

JUDGE CONTRADICTS NEGRO.

Says Burns Agency Did Not Order Testimony in Carman Case.

Judge L. J. Smith of Nassau County testified yesterday before Deputy State Controller Boardman on the charges made by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, that Archie Owens, a negro formerly employed by the agency, was never instructed by him to induce a negro maid to testify in the Carman murder case.

Judge Smith, who was the District Attorney of Nassau County at the time of the murder, added that Owens had never been told by Mr. Burns to induce the maid to tell anything but the truth. Controller Boardman told Judge Smith that Owens had also testified that he never had any conversations with the witness, and Judge Smith replied:

"That is utterly untrue. We had several talks about the murder. One day we discussed it for several hours. I told Owens that Celia must not be frightened or bulldozed. I had reason to distrust Owens after he said to Assistant District Attorney Weeks, 'If you let me know what you want her to say I will get it.' Mr. Burns told me that he distrusted Owens."

SAILORS GAIN MUCH WEIGHT

10,000 Men at Great Lakes 75 Tons Heavier Than a Month Ago.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 6.—Ten thousand bluejackets at the United States naval training station here weigh an aggregate of seventy-five tons more than they did one month ago. A record of the physical condition of the enlisted men, completed today, shows that each has gained an average of fifteen pounds in weight.

The general health of the men was pronounced excellent by the naval examining physicians, who said the regularity of naval life, the required daily baths and exercise, and removal from the temptations of civil life have benefited every man.

ONE LOCAL PITCHER BEATS NINE TIGERS

Mogridge Gets Two Triples and a Single, Besides Pitching Yanks to 5-3 Victory.

COBB BAFFLED IN PINCH

Donovan's Left-Hander Makes It Perfect Day by Outwitting Detroit Batting Leader.

George Mogridge, the Yanks' limber southpaw, decided yesterday that inasmuch as his teammates were unable to halt the rush of the Tigers, it was up to him to grapple the Detroits single-handed. After doing the biggest day's work that any Yankee player has accomplished in several weeks, Mogridge subdued the Jungleers by a score of 5 to 3.

While the left-hander held the walloping Michiganders at bay with his port sider flinging, he filled in between times by smashing out two triples and a single. Mogridge sent three runs over the plate with his stick and scored the other two himself. If he hadn't put on the brakes during his chase around the bags to save himself for pitching duty both triples could have been coined into home runs.

The Yank pitcher was hammered pretty hard by the Tigers, but he was tight as a drum in the pinches. He got a whole lot of sincere applause in the second inning when, after being bombarded for four hits and two runs, he found Ty Cobb facing him with two runners aboard the bases. It looked like the end of a sad day as the Georgia Jewel haughtily looked over the outfield to see which direction he would cudgel his hit. Ty swung on the ball with a mighty effort, and when he connected a measly little grounder bounded at Mogridge and the pitcher heaved him out at first and saved the day.

Yankees Regain Vigor.

Manager Bill Donovan witnessed the game from the outfield and saw his lads play better ball than when he is giving orders from the coaching lines. It was the ability of the Yanks to brace when they felt themselves slipping, which brought them out on top. Mogridge received fine support, especially by Peckinpaugh, who made several sparkling plays in the short field.

Fritz Maisel favored with a nice double play, and much to every one's surprise Fritzie made a hit in the fifth inning, which is the first one he has made since war was declared. Just to show that it wasn't an accident he made another hit in the sixth.

The Tigers started with their usual rush, and in the second inning it looked as if the Yanks might as well toss up the sponge. Burns led off with a single to right, and went to third on Young's double. Yelle walked and filled the bases. Willie Mitchell, who was doing the pitching for the Tigers, sent a screaming liner over Peck's head and Burns scored. After Bush had hoisted to Miller, the game was held up for a few minutes by a hound dog which insisted on walking across the outfield. Naturally, every one whistled to the dog, and there were so many whistles from so many different directions, he didn't know which way to turn.

Oscar Vitt jammed a single to right, scoring Young, while Yelle put on his fastest speed and also started for the plate. Tim Hendryx made a fine throw home and Yelle was nipped at the plate by inches. Then came Cobb and his out at first ended the trouble.

Jennings Has New Chatter.

Manager Hughey Jennings tried a new brand of coaching chatter yesterday, and while the Detroit players may understand, its a foreign language around here. As Hughey dances up and down on his toes, emitting weird, animal-like barks, it reminds any one who has ever visited the Bronx Zoo of a laughing hyena calling its mate.

The Yanks got rough with Willie Mitchell in their half of the second. With two gone, Miller doubled to left and Walters walked. Mogridge then slammed a three-bagger against the centre field fence, sending Miller and Walters home. Hendryx shot a double close to the left field foul line and Mogridge trudged home with the run which put the Yankees in the lead.

Boney Bush made a terrific howl because Umpire Dineen called Hendryx's hit fair. The Tiger shortstop seemed to get all excited about nothing, for none of the other Detroit players seemed to think it was a foul ball. For a time it looked as if the only way that Manager Jennings would be able to quiet Bush would be to connect his head with one of the bats.

The Tigers tied the score in the third. After Veach fanned, Heilman singled to centre and Burns shot one to right. Pep Young hit a double to left and scored Heilman. Mogridge then buckled down to business, and Yelle and Mitchell were easy outs.

Mogridge at War Again.

In the fourth Mogridge gave Mitchell another shock by poking a triple to left. Veach tried to pick the ball off the grass, but it rolled to the fence. There were two out at the time, and as Hendryx filed to Veach, Mogridge's second triple went to seed.

Mogridge broke up the tie and won the game in the sixth. Marsans walked and Miller sacrificed. Marsans went to third on Walters's out at first, and when Mogridge made his third hit of the afternoon, a healthy single to left, Marsans romped home. Just to make the victory sure, Hendryx walked and Maisel shot a hot grounder through the box, which scored Mogridge.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	2	4	1
Maisel,2b	4	0	2	3	2
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	2	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Miller,lf	2	1	1	3	0
Walters,c	3	1	0	8	0
Mogridge,p	4	2	3	0	2
Total	32	5	11	27	10

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	0	4	5
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	1
Cobb,cf	5	0	2	0	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Heilman,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	4	11	1
Young,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Yelle,c	2	0	0	1	2
Spencer,c	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	3	0	1	1	1
aDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'ham,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37	3	12	24	14

a Batted for Mitchell in eighth.
Error—Yelle.

New York	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Young (2,) Miller, Peckinpaugh, Hendryx. Three-base hits—Mogridge, (2.) Pipp. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double play—Maisel and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 9. Bases on Balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Mitchell, 3; Cunningham, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 11 hits, 5 runs in 7 innings; Cunningham, 0 and 0 in 1; Mogridge, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Veach.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 2. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALLS FOR JACKIES.

National League Equips Eight Boats in U. S. Navy.

In addition to hundreds of baseballs and other equipment of the national game already donated by the National League to the United States soldiers, the league has also furnished eight boats of the navy with complete baseball outfits. Each club in the league has interested itself especially in one team, so that a championship series may be played by clubs representing the eight boats.

The names of the boats are Alceda, Corola, Corona, Emeline, Guinevere, Atlas, Remlik, and Wanderer. The paraphernalia was all donated by the different clubs in the league.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Elmira, 3; Reading, 1.
Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	66	38	.635
Boston	60	39	.606
Cleveland	56	49	.533
Detroit	54	48	.529
New York	51	48	.515
Washington	44	57	.436
Philadelphia	38	61	.371
St. Louis	38	65	.369

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	61	31	.663
Philadelphia	50	42	.543
St. Louis	55	47	.539
Cincinnati	55	51	.519
Brooklyn	48	49	.495
Chicago	51	52	.495
Boston	41	53	.436
Pittsburgh	31	67	.316

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

SOX DOWNED IN ELEVENTH.

Schang's Triple Gives Athletics 5 (to 4 Victory Over Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago in the eleventh inning today, when McInnis singled and scored on Schang's triple. The score was 5 to 4.

The game was featured by Felsch's home run with two men on the bases and Bodie's homer with Grover on second base. Numerous fine fielding plays were made, with Bates, Grover, Felsch, and Risberg starring. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Grover,2b	3	1	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Bates,3b	5	0	1	1	8
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	1	0
McInnis,1b	5	1	2	2	1
Schang,c	4	0	2	1	0
Dugan,ss	3	1	0	1	5
Witt,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Noyes,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	38	5	11	33	22

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	2	3	1
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Collins,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Felsch,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	4	6
Schalk,c	4	0	0	4	1
Russell,p	3	0	1	0	3
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	30	17

*None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Schang, Collins, Gandil, Risberg.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Leibold, Jamieson, Grover. Three-base hit—Schang. Home runs—Felsch, Bodie. Stolen base—Collins. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, Weaver, Gandil, Grover, Noyes. Double plays—Risberg and Gandil; Grover and McInnis; Bates, Grover, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Russell, 1; Scott, 1; Noyes, 2. Base on balls—Off Russell, 2; Scott, 1; Noyes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 9 hits and 3 runs in 7 2-3 innings; Scott, 2 and 1 in 2 1-3, (none out in eleventh;) Noyes, 7 and 4 in 11. Time—2 hours 38 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

ONE HIT BLANKS RED SOX.

Two Passes and a Double Enable Indians to Win by 2 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Cleveland shut out Boston 2 to 0 today, although Foster, pitching for Boston, allowed only one hit. Two bases on balls and a two-bagger by Harris in the first inning accounted for the two runs. In the ninth inning Klepfer was hit hard.

With the bases full and one man out, Bagby was rushed into the box, and struck out the next two men. Speaker got no hits, but his fielding was sensational. He made several wonderful catches and threw a man out at the plate trying to score from third on a fly.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	7	1
Roth,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Harris,1b	4	0	1	8	0
W'gans,2b	2	0	0	2	4
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	1
O'Neil,c	3	0	0	5	0
Klepfer,p	3	0	0	0	6
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	1	27	15

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Shorten,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Janvrin,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Thomas,c	3	0	0	6	0
Foster,p	3	0	0	0	1
aMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	6	27	9

a Ran for Scott in eighth.
Error—Foster.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Harris, Gardner. Stolen bases—Gardner, Chapman, Graney. Double play—Speaker and O'Neill. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3. First on error—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Foster, 2; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 1 hit, 2 runs in 9 innings; Klepfer, 6 and 0 in 8 1-3; Bagby, 0 and 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Wambsgans.) Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; Foster, 4; Bagby, 2. Wild pitch—Klepfer. Time—1 hour, 58 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

VETERANS IN MOUND DUEL.

Johnson Gets Better of Battle with Plank in Eleven Innings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Washington defeated St. Louis today, 1 to 0, in eleven innings. It was a pitching duel between Plank and Johnson. In the eleventh Ainsmith walked and scored when Milan and Foster singled in succession. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
H.Milan,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Foster,2b	4	0	1	2	2
C.Milan,cf	3	0	0	5	1
Rice,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Gharrity,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Ainsmith,c	3	1	1	9	2
Johnson,p	4	0	0	1	2
Total	35	1	5	33	15

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Smith,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	0	14	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Sloan,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	2	3	1
Austin,3b	4	0	0	3	4
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Plank,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	36	0	5	*31	14

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—H. Milan, Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Lavan. Stolen base—Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Plank, Shotton. Double play—C. Milan and Ainsmith. Left on bases—St. Louis 6; Washington, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Plank, 3; Johnson, 1. Hits and runs—Off Plank, 5 hits, 1 run in 10 1-3 innings; Johnson, 5 and 0 in 11. Struck out—By Plank, 8; Johnson, 3. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Owens.

Evans to Coach at Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 6.—Dana M. Evans, for nine years Director of Athletics at Beloit College of Beloit, Wis., has been chosen assistant coach at Indiana University and will begin his duties Sept. 1, according to an announcement made here today by Ewald O. Stiehm, Director of Athletics at Indiana. He will succeed Guy M. Lowman, who resigned last June.

Eastern League.

Postland, 11; Lawrence, 3.
New Haven, 4; New London, 0.
Bridgeport, 1; Hartford, 0.
(First game.)
Hart

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BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BRAIDS.—Buttons, trimmings, beads, novelties; cash for jobs; every description. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH, Botany 315 or F. & H. Columbia; open for quantity. Mutual Skirt Co., 134 West 37th St.

CHEVIOTS, suiting, Lymansville or other make; dark navy only. Farragut 9890.

CLOAK FORMS.—Could be last year's models; also cloak racks. Plager, 48 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at better line of coats and suits. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

CORDUROYS.—White Juilliard's 9,000-615, Pacific 61, and P. P. L. Poplins. F 37 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Large quantity wanted for cash; 90 cents a yard. Eliby Waist Co., 238 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Baily Co., Cleveland, O. Mr. H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; Miss S. Altfeld, jobs in regular silk and serge dresses; Mr. A. Arhens, jobs in regular children's Fall dresses; Mr. W. H. Gerber, laces and embroideries; Mr. Joseph Kaplan, fur coats. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on satin, taffeta, meteor, and crepe de chine, street and party dresses. Samples daily. Weiner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Prominent dress manufacturer will look at dresses of serges, satins, and broadcloth; orders given on right styles. Apply 11th floor, 38 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on silk and serge dresses. Call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will look at dresses Tuesday morning. Louis J. Blumenthal, resident buyer, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satin dresses; bring own samples. 22 West 20th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Orders placed on good models of serges and satins; call all week. 24 West 30th, 6th floor.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Jobber looking at samples. Write for appointment, M. M., 156 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy Fall silk dresses. 118 West 20th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on satin and Georgette dresses. W. W. Dress, 3 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors of better grade; bring samples. Rubinstein & Dochter, 55 W. 10th.

FRENCH SERGE.—Open to buy tan, suitable for dresses, any quantity; cash. S. & G., 114 West 26th.

JERSEY SILK.—Manufacturers will buy close out of silk jersey. Farragut 8792.

KHAKI.—Will buy for cash. Call I. Braunstein & Co., 78 5th Av.

KERSEY, Velour.—American or others; Chinchilla, serges, poplin, plushes; pay spot cash. Phone Spring 2071.

MERCHANDISE.—General merchandise of all kinds wanted for "special dollar sales" by department store; want items to sell at one or two for a dollar; will pay up to $12 dozen; any quantity. Write or call Tuesday morning, Oransky's, 9th floor, 72 Madison Av.

MERCHANDISE.—Pay cash, woolens, linings, silks, clothes. "Remarkable," 62 W. 14th. Chelsea 6192.

NOVELTIES AND NOTIONS.—Chicago bargain house open for novelties for mail ordering and exporting. 293 Church St. 3448 Franklin.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Open for quantity, all colors, for cash. Merchants' Fabric Exchange, 79 5th Av. Stuy. 3411.

POPLIN.—Open to buy, spot cash, any make of poplin and serge; submit samples. B. C. Miller & Bro., 95 Bleecker St.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, black and navy; heavy qualities. D 172 Times.

SATEENS.—Cotton goods manufacturers want sateens, all colors. Tel. Farragut 3792.

SERGES.—Will exchange black P. G. L. and M. S. L. for navy and colors. Perlman Bros. & Siegel, 9 West 20th Street.

SERGES.—Open for French serge in all shades for cash. Merchants' Fabric Exchange, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES.—Will exchange navy for wine half wool French Pacific. Spring 2830.

SILKS.—Open for taffetas in all colors; also messaline and satins. L. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d St.

SILKS.—Open to buy quantity crepe de chines; dark shades. 423 4th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Large and small lots; bulk or carded; size 0 and 1; send samples and prices. F 56 Times.

SUITS.—Will place stock on novelty and broadcloth suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Open for jobs in discarded samples. 152 West 27th, 1 flight up.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing order on smart broadcloth suits. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

TAFFETA.—We are open to buy for spot cash a quantity of navy taffeta; call with samples. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 Seventh Av., corner 24th.

ASTRAL LAMB.—Hind & Harrison will pay spot cash for L. J. Brous, 115 West 30th.

WAISTS.—Wanted a job of silk waists, any quantity, cash. Capitol Cloak and Suit Store, 222 6th Av.; Chelsea 7558.

WOOLENS.—200 pieces 47106, also some 4038 for export. Philip Bauer Co., 68 Broad Street.

ZIBELINE.—Open for any quantity of pampas in all shades. H. Druxin & Son, 137 West 25th. Farragut 3486.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, and ladies'; big assortment of patterns; lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 6187.

BEADED BAGS.—We are headquarters for ladies' fine beaded handbags; new styles now. Edelman Mfg. Co., 7 West 22.

BELTINGS.—Fitaform inside dress, skirt beltings. Grean Dressmaking Specialties, 32 West 18th St. Phone 8417 Chelsea.

CHINCHILLA plaids, storm serges, yarn-dyed; piece-dyed satins, black taffeta; close out. Rhode & Brush, Fairfield.....

CHINCHILLAS.—Navy, 54 inches wide. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our velour cheviot coat, 48 inches long, large flare, wide belt all around, 14-inch crushed mole collar, at $6.75; also other good numbers. F. J. Gelfond Co., 141 West 25th St.

COATS.—Our specialties in children's, flapper and junior sizes are now being shown in our New York office, Room 808, 5th Av. Building. Shoninger, Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., Inc.

COATS.—Broadcloth, $12.75; full lined, full sweep, six-inch fur bottom and collar; other values in plush and broadcloth, equally as good. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS, AND SKIRTS.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed for immediate delivery, very reasonable prices, also jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, trimmed, guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, latest model; best values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS—Alpacas and mohair; close out; cheap. Imperial Clothing, 46 East 14th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COTTON DRESSES to close out. 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

CREPE METEORS, Satins.—Colors; immediate delivery. Marks Benner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

DRESSES.—Girls' serge and cotton dresses; superior line at popular prices for immediate delivery. 1,100 Broadway, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses for $6.75 less 10. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—White on hand, to close out. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas, Georgettes, to close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—We have cotton dresses, close out. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—French and storm serge dresses for immediate delivery. Chauser, 46 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of dresses to close out; cheap. Manikoff, 71 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—150 serge to close out; latest styles, Eagle Dress Co., 150 West 25d.

DRESSES.—Cotton and serge, to close out. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses, assorted styles, at a sacrifice. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—100 ginghams, voiles, to close out, $1.75. Superior, 119 East 28th.

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WASHINGTON SUNSET ROUTE TO CALIfornia, via New Orleans. Sunset Limited and other fast trains. Service par excellence. Offices 35-355-1150 Broadway, 366 Fifth Ave.

GOWNS.—An unusual opportunity to buy stock handsome gowns, coats, and wraps. Retiring from business. Oatman, Hotel Albemarle, 200 West 54th St. Circle 2100.

KERAMI.—Sid. Blumenthal's $8.75 net cash. Bedford Woolen's, Madison Square 2195.

KERSEY, Velours, Broadcloth, Oxford Cheviots and Astrachans.—Will sell reasonable. Farragut 9811.

KERSEY.—American 15020, shades 33, 35, 44, at price. Farr. 8170.

KERSEY.—American 15020, all colors; 1300 velour. Chel. 8845.

KNIT UNDERWEAR.—Men's and ladies' sacrifice stock; giving up business. 100 5th Av., Room 1601. Phone 2815 Chelsea.

LINENS.—Large lot of white, cream, and ecru art linens, 8 to 90 inches, also linen towels. The F. Schulemann Co., 45 East 20th St.

NECKWEAR.—Men's silk neckwear; 300 dozen; close out for cash. Fashion Cravat, 550 Broadway.

NET.—140 pieces white net, 21 hole, at 37½c. I. B. Skudowitz & Bro., 129 West 29th St.

PERCALES.—50 cases, 64 and sub-count percale; immediate delivery; spot cash. Box L 146 Times.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

POM-POM.—One piece of 916 shade, one piece 955 shade; $2.70 net cash. Farragut 2621.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, all colors; U. S. serge, 381; Walworth 3703, Garfield's 519, Whitman's 1069. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

POPLIN, Serges, Velours, Lorraine Gabardine, Poiret Twill; also wool plushes. Farragut 9812.

SERGE.—Dog mats; 300 fine quality to close. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SKIRT BUYERS.—See our special No. 100 taffeta skirt; wonderful value, $3.50; 200 other excellent numbers. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRT SPECIALISTS.—All wool serges, $2.25; American woolen poplins, $2.87½; clever, new styles. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Fancy and plain silks; also 300 dozen white gabardine to close out at a sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Fifty dozen wash skirts, white and striped; close out $10 dozen. Scribner & Co., 19 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—300 dozen wash skirts to close at a sacrifice. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serge, $2.25; all-wool poplin, $3.23. Fishman, 8 East 17th St.

SKIRTS.—300 assorted, in wool and fancies, $1 and up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silk, cloth, of better kind, to close out. Pan-American, 5 West 31st.

SOL SATIN.—Any quantity. Call Madison Square 5348.

SUITS.—Stouts and stylish stouts, snappy styles; unheard of prices; $10.75, $17.50. C. F. Kibby and W. W. Graham, 1,182 Broadway.

SUIT.—No. 810, a fancy, high-grade model; U. S. serge, silk lined, at $15.50, a leader. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy sayles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

VELOURS.—Navy 0359, $1.95; gaberdines and poiret twills, $1.50; net cash, 3256 Far.

VELOUR.—American O 359-11050, pom pom and burella, also serges. Mad. Sq. 2330.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Burilla cloth for sale. Mad. Sq. 0177.

VENETIANS.—32-inch black, Rosenberg's V-55, 36c.; quantity. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

WAISTS.—We have 500 dozen voile and organdie waists to close out; a good bargain for a big user. Samuel Streifer, 64 East 8th St., near Broadway.

WASH DRESSES.—Close out; $7.50 per doz. and up. Maurice Bob, 133 West 21st.

WASH SKIRTS.—Final clearance; $6 dozen, worth $10. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

WOOLENS.—American velours, burella, at price. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¾@5 per cent, for the best names
Saturday....4¾@5 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Mexican Buyers After Cottons.

The temporary setting aside of duties on low-end cotton goods shipped into Mexico has resulted in a greater clamoring for them here on the part of Mexican buyers than this market has seen for a long time. One of the city's leading export houses had up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon received inquiries for fully $500,000 worth of these goods, and reports from other quarters indicated that buyers were active generally. The manager of the export house in question also told of receiving yesterday morning an order for $22,000 worth of cheap cottons for shipment to India.

***

Plan Two-Way Discounts.

The second joint conference of the retailers and women's wear manufacturers on discounts will meet today at the Waldorf-Astoria. The first meeting last week did not get very far in solving the points at issue between the two parties. It is understood the plan of the retailers at the meeting today will be to offer to accept the new rate of discount, namely 2-10-60, provided alternate terms of 8-10 or 6-00 are also made. Under the arrangement the manufacturers will figure out their prices under the two sets of terms, permitting the retailers to take their choice. The main objection against the lower discount, the retailers feel, will be overcome by the suggested change.

***

Linens Are Being Sought.

Not the least active demand at the moment in the secondary end of the local dry goods trade is for linens, particularly the household varieties. Where the real ones are to be had at all they are coming from the other side in such small quantities that it is necessary for the wholesalers here to apportion them among their various customers. This is also true of the few union goods that are now coming from abroad, as well as some of the better all-cotton substitutes for linens that are being sent here. In the domestic cotton "linens" huck towels are one of the scarcest items, due not only to the excellent demand for them, but to their limited manufacture here.

***

Things Are Different Now.

Despite the fact there is very little being done in bleached goods in the primary market these days, a veteran member of the dry goods trade said yesterday that there was nothing for the mills to worry about. "The reason that things are quieter now than they might have been is that the jobbers came in earlier than usual for their Fall stocks. They bought just as many goods as they ever did, if not more. Now they are in the absorbing process, which, because the leading mills are sold so far ahead, will keep the latter's storehouses empty of stock for months to come. But I will say this—that while the jobbers are taking their goods as they fall due they are not pressing the agents for prompt deliveries the way they did up to a month ago."

***

Burlaps Scarce and High.

The lack of merchandise, particularly heavy goods, kept business at a very low ebb in the burlap trade yesterday. For 10½-ounce, 40-inch goods a nominal price of 14 cents was asked, they being very scarce here. For 10-ounce goods of the same width 13⅝ cents was quoted, with practically no sales. Eight-ounce 40s were held at 10¼ cents. No particular change in the situation at Calcutta was reported, but the outlook at Dundee is far from cheerful. From present indications there will be no further large shipments of jute from Calcutta to that market before October, which means that it will be January at least before the supply of the fibre at Dundee will be replenished to any extent. There is jute in Dundee now, but its distribution among the various mills is uneven, which is the cause of all the gloom.

***

It Helped the Small Retailer.

The adoption of the uniform discount in the women's wear trade was as much a slap at the group of buyers who are in business for the discount the manufacturers give them, as anything else. A department store man pointed out yesterday that these buyers gain their livelihood through handling a number of small accounts. Under the old system the very small retailers out of town received much lower discounts than the retailers who bought large quantities of merchandise. By being represented in the city by a resident buyer, however, the same discount rate was received by them as by their largest competitors. This, according to the store representative, was an unfair condition for the larger stores to meet, since no advantage was secured by the larger purchaser over his smallest competitor.

***

Buying Not So Brisk.

A more active demand has been put in for men's piece goods at the opening period than is now being made for such goods. Much of the brisk character of the market has been lost, sellers believe, because the high prices quoted at the opening last week were a surprise even to those in close touch with the situation. Time must be given, it was pointed out, for the manufacturers to revise their production schedules in accordance with the advanced prices. Another factor that is withholding some business from the mills is the jobbing around that is being done by the clothiers. Not only the ordinary jobbing trade, and the woolen brokers seem well provided with goods, but the smaller manufacturers are offering a lot of merchandise which the rest of the trade sees its advantage in buying.

***

Ginghams Still Selling.

Fancy ginghams, particularly in large plaid patterns, continue to sell freely in local jobbing circles for immediate delivery. Much of this business, however, is coming from sections quite a good way from this city. Buyers of wash goods are beginning also to operate freely on other lines of this merchandise here. Piece-dyed effects, as usual for Fall, are most in demand. White goods are quieting down after a big buying movement that began late and kept up longer than usual as a result. Sellers of these goods are looking for a repetition of this activity next Spring. High prices, coupled with general conditions and the antics of cotton from day to day, are holding back trading here in both wash and white goods for the Spring, 1918, season.

***

Dress Goods Jobbers Active.

The dress goods dispute and style unsettlement in the garment trade have rather slowed up the purchase of dress goods from that branch of the market. First hands in the dress goods trade, however, are doing a better business than usual with jobbers. For some time past, as conditions have grown more abnormal, the jobbers have been increasing their purchases and making profitable turnovers. While the styles remain unsettled as far as the cutting up trade is concerned, there it little uncertainty in the dress goods fashions. The soft napped, finished goods, such as velours, are well established in the coating end, and such staples as broadcloths, French serges, gabardines, and poplins are in equally strong positions in the suiting branch. The jobbers feel, therefore, that they are taking no chances on a change in the fabric styles.

***

Gray Goods Trading Improves.

The further rise in cotton, coupled with the practical cleaning up of second-hand offerings, resulted yesterday in the mills getting a more active inquiry for gray goods than this market has seen for quite a while. Many of the bids made were below the figures the mills would consider, though early in the day some goods were let out cheaply. A few 38½-inch 64-60s, for instance, were let out at 10¼ cents for delivery in the next couple of months, but later sellers were holding them at 10½ cents. For 39-inch 68-72s, 11¼ cents was bid, but a quarter more was said to be the best that could be done. Business also was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 8¾ cents. In the sheetings, further sales of 5.50s were told of at 8¾ cents, though there was more of a disposition on the part of sellers to ask 9 cents. For four-yard 56-60s, many sellers were asking 12¾ cents again. Closing prices on print-cloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64c	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

Offerings to Buyers

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, and ladies'; big assortment of patterns; lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 6187.

BEADED BAGS.—We are headquarters for ladies' fine beaded handbags; new styles now. Edelman Mfg. Co., 7 West 22.

BELTINGS.—Fitaform inside dress, skirt beltings. Grean Dressmaking Specialties, 32 West 18th St. Phone 8417 Chelsea.

CHINCHILLA plaids, storm serges, yarn-dyed; piece-dyed satins, black taffeta; close out. Rhode & Brush, Fairfield.....

CHINCHILLAS.—Navy, 54 inches wide. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our velour cheviot coat, 48 inches long, large flare, wide belt all around, 14-inch crushed mole collar, at $6.75; also other good numbers. F. J. Gelfond Co., 141 West 25th St.

COATS.—Our specialties in children's, flapper and junior sizes are now being shown in our New York office, Room 808, 5th Av. Building. Shoninger, Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., Inc.

COATS.—Broadcloth, $12.75; full lined, full sweep, six-inch fur bottom and collar; other values in plush and broadcloth, equally as good. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS, AND SKIRTS.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed for immediate delivery, very reasonable prices, also jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, trimmed, guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, latest model; best values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS—Alpacas and mohair; close out; cheap. Imperial Clothing, 46 East 14th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COTTON DRESSES to close out. 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

CREPE METEORS, Satins.—Colors; immediate delivery. Marks Benner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

DRESSES.—Girls' serge and cotton dresses; superior line at popular prices for immediate delivery. 1,100 Broadway, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses for $6.75 less 10. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—White on hand, to close out. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas, Georgettes, to close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—We have cotton dresses, close out. Tip Top Dress, 134 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and wash, immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—French and storm serge dresses for immediate delivery. Chauser, 46 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of dresses to close out; cheap. Manikoff, 71 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—150 serge to close out; latest styles, Eagle Dress Co., 150 West 25d.

DRESSES.—Cotton and serge, to close out. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses, assorted styles, at a sacrifice. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—100 ginghams, voiles, to close out, $1.75. Superior, 119 East 28th.

GEORGETTE C dec, silk and cotton materials, colors extracted and redyed. Madison Square 790.

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FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Leo. L. Doblin Co.

TO CALL NEW GUARDSMEN.

Up-State Depot Regiments to Guard Barge Canal and Aqueduct.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The first duty of troops of the New York Guard now being organized to take the place of the National Guard, now in the Federal service, will be to take over the guarding of the State barge canal structures and the New York water supply system, Governor Whitman announced today.

At 6 o'clock next Friday night organizations of the New York Guard will take up posts on the aqueduct and the canal. Those on the aqueduct will be in command of Colonel John B. Rose of the First Infantry, and those on the canal will be under Major Francis De Forest Kemp of the Second Infantry, which is the depot regiment of the Second, now in the Federal service.

The New York Guard will be made up of the depot organizations of the National Guard units called into Federal service, and will be available only for duty within the State at the command of the Governor.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Fair in e., thunder showers in w. Tues., and probably Wed.; light, variable winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Occasional thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; light e. and s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler by night. Wed., probably thunder showers.

Ohio—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Tues. Wed., probably showers; light, variable winds, mostly e.

Ind.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues. Wed., probably showers; light e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Tues., cloudy. Wed., showers; light e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., rain, with higher temperature; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Showers Tues. and Tues. night; fair, Wed., warmer in w. portion.

Miss.—Showers Tues.; slightly warmer in n. w. Wednesday fair.

Wis.—Showers and continued cool Tues. Wed., showers, probably followed by clearing and slightly warmer.

Minn.—Showers Tues. Wed., probably fair. Not much change in temperature.

Iowa.—Showers Tues. Wed., fair and somewhat warmer.

N. D.—Showers Tues.; cooler in w. Wed., fair.

S. D.—Showers Tues., probably followed by clearing and somewhat warmer in w. Wed., fair; warmer in e.

Neb.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers in e. Wed., fair, somewhat warmer in e.

Kan.—Fair and slightly warmer Tues., preceded by showers in e. Wed., fair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the notions buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 432 Fourth Avenue.

Joseph New & Co., resident buyers, have removed from 354 Fourth Avenue to 44 East Twenty-third Street.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.10
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.11	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.08	Ophir	.12
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.08
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.14
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah	.01
Con. Virginia	.28	Mexican dollars	.63
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	4.40	Goldfield Cons.	.57
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.80	Great Bend	.08
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Extension	.23
Midway	.12	Jumbo Junior	.03
Mizpah	.09	Kewanna	.12
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.13	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.17	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Extension	2.00	Consolidated	.25
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.15
West End	.03	Union Amalg	.14
West Tonopah	.13	White Caps	1.30
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
		Big Jim	.60
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.62	Packard	.31
West Tonopah	.15	Rochester	.51
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.36
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.10

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅝	5¾	Granite	46	55
Dr. J'pot	4½	4⅝	Isabella	9¾	10¼
Elkton	5	7	Gerry J.	4¾	5⅛
El Paso	23	30	McKinney	10	17
Fanny R.	4	5	Portland	142	150
Golden C.	200	212	U. Gold M.	20	21
Gold Sov.	4⅛	5¼	Vindicator	65	75

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Lincoln Motor Company, distributor of motor trucks, 216 West Thirtieth Street, by these creditors: Henry Greenstein, $156; C. H. Unlandheim Company, $225, and Samuel Dienstfriend, $255. Judge Manton appointed Jacob Katz receiver. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $1,000.

BENNO H. SCHWABE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius and Bernard Locker, composing the firm of Locker Brothers, dealers in general merchandise on the installment plan, 520 Sixth Avenue, by Julius Beberman, a creditor for $520. Liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

WALTER KOENIG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Walter Koenig, fur dealer, 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: William Sall, $479; Benjamin Klein, $7, and Leo Portugul, $340. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $2,500.

SAMUEL POWERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Powers, manufacturer of skirts, 360 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Morris Israel, $218; Philip Lerner, $204; W. H. Wiener & Sons, $136.

CHARLES TARR, grocer, 3,478 Broadway, has made an assignment to Charles L. Ornstein. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by these creditors: Rose Leistig, $985; Maurice Katzenstein, $90, and Sigmund Balter, $20.

VINCENT VOLENCE, Jr.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition filed on July 2 against Vincent Volence, Jr., trading as the Profit Sharing Market, 1,054 Westchester Avenue, and two other stores in the Bronx, on a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar.

BENJAMIN KWARTNER, dealer in dry goods, 52 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,652 and assets of $493.

TESSIE ZITENFIELD, trading as the T. Zitenfield Paper Company, paper and stationery, 426 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Edward C. Weinreb.

MORRIS BOOK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Book, 258 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Benjamin Griffen, $104.92; Friedland & Levine Brothers, Inc., $235, and Royal Glass Works, $205.

SAMUEL W. BENSON, 286 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer, 1,000 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

Louis Schwab, grocer, East St. Louis, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $4,704, assets $1,409. Charles Wiley, grocer, Harrisburg, Ills., voluntary petition; liabilities $3,450, assets $2,970. Delavan Prince Insurance Agency, Winnbagi, Ills., voluntary petition; liabilities $1,941, assets $400.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ash, Harry—T. Bernstein, admx..... $329.22
American Union Realty Co.—L. Eberhardt et al..... 962.27
Beasley, Harriet—James McCreery & Co..... 106.41
Baldwin, Robert, and Dominick Purpura—Wunder-Cook Co., Inc..... 828.55
Boyd, William—C. E. Gostenhofer..... 460.96
Blackman, Leon—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., executor..... 232.10
Cruger, Caroline V.—Brunhild Distilling Co..... 293.12
Clark, George S.—H. W. Johns-Manville Co..... 424.57
Cort, John—American Newspaper Publishers Association, Inc..... 889.13
Chimieri, Fortunato—Perfection Shoe Machinery Co..... 130.54
Edwards, Leo—Robert Teller Sons & Dorner..... 192.36
Embesi, John—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co..... 347.26
Franzini, Caesar—G. P. Sherwood & Co., costs..... 284.14
Gurn Spring Co., Inc.—F. A. McClelland..... 265.16
Glass, Harris—A. Wolf..... 239.65
Happy, Sumter—C. F. Wetsel..... 445.72
Horwitz, Abraham—Depositors Assets Corp..... 245.08
Halpin, William—Jefferson Bank..... 1,020.70
Irwin, William A.—Fleming & Patterson, Inc..... 287.91
Kucera, Joseph A.—G. W. Still..... 170.41
Kastner, Otto or Frank—D. Pollo..... 170.41
Law, H. Robert—Mott Le Gaige Animated Advertising Corp..... 947.58
Modeca, Jose—W. H. Mowerson & Son, Inc..... 113.31
Malone, Dudley Field—Packard Twin Six Auto Co., Inc..... 124.85
Morris, William, and Longacre Production Co., Inc.—Franklin Electric Manufacturing Co..... 471.26
Maier, Frank—John Wenemaker, N. Y. 250.50
Rizzo, Frank—Perfection Shoe Machinery Co..... 138.94
Realty Trust—H. Richter..... 8,480.63
Spigno, Anthony—H. Hoester..... 141.22
Sarnia Steamship Corp.—M. Masquera..... 500.00
Stern, Albert M.—C. Mozza et al..... 480.13
Stanton, Thomas H.—J. F. Dunsmith..... 131.80
Teitelbaum, Henry—B. Rothstadt et al..... 146.55
Wasserman Realty Co., Inc., and Isador Wasserman—L. Weinstein..... 224.41
Wellock, John J.—J. H. Pearse, admr..... 500.00
Winant, Henry D., and Victor T. Jerrery—C. H. Colby..... 360.53

In Bronx County.

Blanz, Jacob—H. S. Sisson, as com..... $1,816.75
Blaustein, Jacob—K. Gilman et al..... 36.41
Cahn, Louis—C. Gray..... 100.18
Co-operative Loan, Mortgage and Real Estate Co.—A. Riskin et al..... 12.72
Chitterden, Edward A.—S. Herman..... 7.72
Di Pillo, Antonio—S. Golankle..... 200.84
Finley, Emily—A. Pickens..... 1,082.72
Kerry Building Co., Inc.—Victoria Building and Construction Co., Inc..... 1,737.32
Kraemer, Edward—H. T. Schachne..... 76.16
Lawson, John S.—A. W. Crookeston..... 37.84
Reischfield, Annie—H. Reischfield..... 74.10

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the deb

Rosebud Serge Dresses are in demand

—because Rosebud quality plus Rosebud style plus Rosebud prices are not easily duplicated—within the popular price range. See them today.

Rosebud Mfg Company
17 West 26th Street · New York

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By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profit
See Monarch Dresses
and convince yourself
SILKS $6.75 to $25.00
SERGES $6.25 to $18.50
Monarch Waist & Dress Co.
6 W. 32d St.. New York

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FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
for full-formed women are specially designed to impart long lines and youthful figures — without sacrifice of style.
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32d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia

Ltd
LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.

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Every wanted fabric — every desirable color.
Ask for our Russian Liberty Models
PRICED FROM $8.50 up
DRESSES

MISSES' and JUNIORS'
SERGE DRESSES
from $3.75 up
A Special ALL WOOL—$4.75
Henry Hunvald, 115 W. 27th, N.Y.

CALL ON THE AMERICAN LADY
FOR waists in silk or cotton, at popular prices. Aside from being the wanted designs, shades and materials, they represent more real value for their cost than you can find anywhere on the market. If you want to be sure you are right, place your order for American Lady Waists.
The American Lady Waist Co.,
Waldorf Building, 2-16 West 33rd St.
&14 Broadway, near Spring Street.

Silk and Serge Dresses
Immediate Delivery.
$6.75 to $15.00
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc.
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KNITTING AND WORK BOXES
We manufacture the most wonderful Knitting and Sewing Basket in the market. Also unTarnishable Photo Frames, all sizes.
NATHAN A. KRISCHNER
15-19 University Pl. Phone Spring 1943

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn. — Hess Bros.; H. T. Newhard, white goods; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Nelson, Madden & Rae; Mr. Madden, ready-to-wear; 1,370 B'way.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jarrett Fashion Shop; M. Jarrett, fiannelette nightgowns, skirts; 1,190 B'way.

ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Dept. Store; L. L. Simon, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

ANDERSON, Ind.—G. W. Gates & Co.; G. W. Gates, evening, party dresses; 470 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; Mrs. L. B. Blackburn, china; 1,140 Broadway; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Gem; W. Regenstein, notions, jewelry; 1,140 Broadway.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; Frank Hanlon, silks, linings, wool dress goods; Prince George.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. A. Carr, hosiery, neckwear, gloves; B. Ormsby, silks; 28 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; P. Ormsby, notions; 28 East 26th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. E. Schofield, laces, embroideries; 3 W. 27th.

BALTIMORE—M. Wils & Co.; M. Wils, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Wm. Koch Importing Co.; E. M. Zeller, dolls, china, glassware; Imperial.

BEATRICE, Neb.—Mercer B. Walker; general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Nussbaum, laces, embroideries, vellings; 116 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Nussbaum, laces, trimmings, vellings; 116 W. 32d.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Mayer Livingston & Sons; L. Livingston, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. Kahn; Gus Kahn, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 39 W. 32d, 6th floor.

BOISE, Idaho—Brookover's; S. E. Brookover, ready-to-wear; 1,135 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Miss Louis, trimmed millinery; Miss Horan, negligees, kimonos; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Murphy, cheap dresses; Mr. Michaels, gift shop novelties, basement buyers; Mrs. Sweeny, millinery; Miss Kasanof, neckwear; Mr. Schroeder, undermuslin; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Dartt, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Meher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Granfield, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery, ribbons; 17 West 28th; Flanders.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; F. C. Brost, lamps; J. F. Hunter, men's, boys' clothing; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; J. Ferguson, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 230 5th Av.

BUTLER, Penn.—Joseph Cohen, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss N. Shepard, millinery; 23 East 26th.

CAIRO, Ill.—Kaufmann Bros. D. G. Co.; L. Kaufmann, furn. goods, clothing; Aberdeen.

CARIBOU, Me.—S. J. Sherwood Co.; A. B. Smith, womens' garments; Breslin.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Oransky & Benson Co.; Mr. Oransky, silk serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A. S. Atkinson, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Pants Co.; Lewis Woolfolk; New Strand.

CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz Co.; R. Schwartz, Mrs. F. Kirkpatrick, coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nina Fair; Mr. Isba, ready-to-wear; Miss Conway, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Howland, waists; Mr. Roehl, laces, neckwear, toilet articles, notions, dress trimmings, novelties; Mr. Trefil, millinery; Mr. Millett, basement, infants' wear, underwear, negligee; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. J. Delaney, dresses; Miss Holberg, costumes, street dresses; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; Miss R. Marx, muslin underwear, corsets; 133 West 31st.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Sternberg, notions; E. Mandel, laces; L. Mandel, neckwear, ribbons; J. B. Ertle, silks; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; J. J. Davenport, upholstery goods; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; H. Hillman, waists, misses', children's ready-to-wear; C. Gunn, coats, suits, furs; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Williams, women's neckwear; Miss E. Bergh, misses' suits, skirts; J. L. Mayne, misses' skirts, waists, dresses; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. Frederick, dress goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; M. Hers, fancy leather goods, bags; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, ladies', misses' trimmed hats; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, coats, suits; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Webers Dept. Store; A. Lewin, suits, coats, dresses, waists; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Nichols, fancy goods; Miss Kilmist, furs, trimmings, umbrellas; Miss O'Connor, corsets; Miss McGrath, millinery; Mr. Trilling, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Warhurst, men's furn. goods, hosiery; Mr. Nolan, woolen goods, dress goods, flannels; Mr. Paton, toys, traveling bags, trunks, sporting goods; Mr. Koritsky, linens, bedspreads; S. Shane, waists, ready-to-wear; A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; C. Netcher, A. Ellinger, mdse. managers; T. Netcher, ass't mdse.; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. E. Pearson, J. Rogers, boys' clothing; W. Chattin, linens, laces, embroideries; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Fair; J. B. Murphy, men's furn. goods; New Strand.

CHICKASHA, Okla.—People's D. G. & Clothing Co.; L. Ehrlich, coats, suits; Mrs. L. Ehrlich, dresses, millinery; 39 W. 32d.

CHICO, Cal.—Miss B. Fortier, misses', children's ready-to-wear millinery; Martinique.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warmer, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frasier, colored dress goods; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warmer, Miss I. Lenz, millinery; L. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; H. Fussner, leather goods, jewelry; H. E. Richardson, representing; 24 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hollie Bros. Co.; Miss S. H. Jones, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Wm. Taylor & Son Co.; Miss Gordon, stationery; C. Hosenohr, laces, neckwear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, ready-to-wear; S. Jacobs, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, general mdse.; Miss S. Altfeld, jobs silk, serge dresses; A. Ahrens, jobs Fall dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND.—The Bailey Co.; J. R. Meisel, coats, skirts; J. Kaplan, furs; Mr. Tyroler, general merchandise; M. Ahrens, Fall children's dresses, jobs children's dresses; Miss Altfeldt, silk serge dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. J. Lindner, waists; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cahen; Mr. Cahen, dresses; Mr. Bornheim, suits; 1,161 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; T. J. McCauley, general merchandise, basement; 1,171 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Mortens Co.; P. Springer, domestics, men's furn. goods; 1,170 B'way; Sherman Square.

COLUMBUS O.—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, Miss J. Nessmith, coats, suits, waists, skirts, furs, millinery; Breslin.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—P. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, coats, suits; 212 5th Av.

CORINTH, Miss.—Abe-Rubel Co.; A. Rubel and B. H. Rubel, dry goods, furn. goods, notions, cloaks, laces; 48 Leonard.

CORSICANA, Texas.—Jarrett D. G. Co.; H. G. Brown, millinery; R. Jarrett, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS, Texas.—Sanger Bros.; Miss Goldstein, underwear; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Daniels, notions; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Newmaier, hosiery, gloves, notions, laces; 1,190 B'way.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Miss N. Murphy, Mr. Goldstein, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mrs. L. A. Levering, corsets; R. J. Elder, suits, waists, furs; L. M. Schwab, upholstery goods, draperies; F. Fleischhauer, books, stationery; Mr. Miller, representing; 200 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; J. Flanagan, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.

DENVER, Colo.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. Gudgeon, dresses; Miss Mason, waists; 23 East 26th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Doggett, millinery; 3 W. 20th.

DES MOINES, Ia.—L. Oransky & Son; Mr. Oransky, silk serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co.; J. H. Carmichael, carpets, rugs; 200 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT, Mich.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 521 Broadway.

DETROIT — J. L. Hudson Co.; J. Reilly, waists, basement mdse.; 354 4th Av.

ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; L. Malsner, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

EMPORIA, Kan.—Downs & Taylor; Miss P. L. Taylor, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

EUREKA, Cal.—Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 110 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. T. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Becker, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; McAlpin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—M. De Jong; Miss O. Falk, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Hill Bros. Dry Goods Co.; J. M. Hill, women's ready-to-wear, silks, dress goods; Breslin.

FRESNO, Cal.—The Wonder; Miss C. Hagaman, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

GALVESTON, Texas—Kellman D. G. Co.; Miss A. Warren, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Kellogg, Drake & Co.; W. S. Hart, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

GALESBURG, Ill.—O. T. Johnson Co.; Miss F. Rea, millinery, 404 4th Av.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—J. Davidson, general mdse.; Breslin.

GREENSBURG, Penn.—J. Strauss; ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRIFFIN, Ga.—Griffin Mercantile Co.; W. T. Scott, notions, ready-to-wear, 1,181 B'way; Grand.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; W. V. Sparling, Miss M. Thompson, coats, suits; 28 East 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, silk serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HELENA, Ark.—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, millinery; dress goods, laces, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; 81 Andrew.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; F. Wolfe, general mdse.; Mrs. Hale, art needlework; Mrs. H. Griffin, gloves; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Bros.; S. L. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; Miss S. Brandenburg, gloves; 230 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kehn, Furchgott Co.; L. Elsbach, ladies', children's ready-to-wear, jobs Summer dresses; 110 Worth.

JAMESTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.—Martin Schwartz, millinery, furn. goods, knit goods; Martinique.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Mrs. A. Rutledge, millinery; Breslin.

JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Fellman, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; B. B. Barnes, bargain basement; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; C. Scott, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITL, Mo.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Danziger, millinery; 521 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Robertson, underwear; Mrs. Mitchell, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

KANSAH CITY — Emery Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Betley, corsets; Miss Rynell, trimmings, buttons; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Stores Co.; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, silks; W. D. Koehler, domestics, wash goods; 23 East 26th; Sherman Square.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Son; A. George, dry goods, notions, house furnishing goods; 1,150 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn. — Watt & Shand; Mr. Eby, notions; 452 4th Av.

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Mr. Duncan, notions; 452 4th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; E. Stockley, coats, suits, dresses, infant's wear; 200 5th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; Miss Gillis, representing; 230 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pollock Co.; J. Pollock, Fall suits; 339 5th Av.

LIVINGSTON, Mont.—J. N. McCracken Mercantile Co.; J. N. McCracken, dry goods; Bristol.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; J. Finkel, millinery, 1,182 B'way; Bristol.

LOS ANGELES—Faris Walker; Miss C. Bowman, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. K. Keller, coats, suits, dresses, waists, basement; A. Stohl, millinery, basement; 93 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES — S. Benioff, woolens; 417 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss S. Gittelson, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Sleigh, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; J. L. Lynch, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; M. Mayer, muslin underwear; S. L. White, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, vellings; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; S. G. Lehman, A. Durrett, D. Dews, millinery; K. A. Bentley, gloves; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons—A. Elder, piece goods; 28 E. 26th.

MADISON, Ind.—Horuff & Sons; J. A. Horuff, coats, suits, waists; Latham.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; L. P. James, notions, toilet goods, stationery; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. S. Reeder, ready-to-wear; G. J. Woods, laces, ribbons, notions, fancy goods, women's neckwear; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, general mdse.; Miss R. Valpl, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Brown, ribbons; Miss Schlidnecht, art needlework; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; M. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, ready to wear; E. Thornton, basement ready to wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. Chicolne, men's furn. goods, underwear; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. M. Coffland, pictures; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; Miss M. Burns, women's wear; D. Birkett, laces, gloves, hdkfs., ribbons; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Leader Mercantile Co.; Miss J. Klotz, dresses, children's coats, skirts; 38 West 32d.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; S. Pressburg, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; R. Nachman, piece goods; J. Nachman, ready to wear; 1,140 B'way.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky.—Rogers Co.; J. Y. Rogers, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott Dry Goods Co.; S. G. Lehman, Miss B. Deus, millinery; Miss A. Durrett, muslin underwear; Miss K. A. Bentley, gloves, umbrellas; 23 East 26th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward Malley Co.; P. F. O'Neil, domestics, linens, wash goods; Prince George.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; S. Muhlfelder, ribbons, wash goods; A. A. Breton, kitchen utensils; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Kreegers' Store; Miss G. E. Clay, coats, suits; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods; 60 Worth.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. Muller, notions, ribbons; 16 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—J. Burnstein; Miss J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

NEVADA, Mo. — Harry C. Moore, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

NOGALES, Ariz.—J. Berg; Mrs. Wright, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss A. De Laney, Miss A. C. Beal, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.

OMAHA, Neb.—A. & S. Hersberg; A. Hersberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; H. Rosendale, leather goods, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss Gerle, dresses; 1,261 B'way.

OTTOWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Co.; W. F. Stanton, Jr., cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Somerset.

PALATKA, Fla.—Fruchtman Bros.; D. Fruchtman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 1050; 1,328 B'way.

PEORIA, Ill.—P. A. Bergner & Co.; Miss E. Harms, negligee, muslin underwear, skirts; Miss M. Ryan, laces, embroideries, trimmings; Miss M. Daniels, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kohl Co.; F. B. Lozier, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, ribbons; Prince George.

PETOSKY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Moskovitz & Teitelbaum; F. L. Rose, H. Teitelbaum, dresses; Room 709, 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Feriberg & Cooper; S. S. Cooper, suits; Room 709, 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. F. Monteiro, gloves; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; E. Bohn, leather goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, M. Marks representing; Portno, jobs children's dresses; 304 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—D. Hollander & Sons; A. Hollander, clothing, furn. goods; St. Andrew's.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, mdse., ready-to-wear; Miss M. Osborne, Miss Falk, suits; Miss Demond, misses', juniors' wear; Miss McClain, children's wear; Mrs. Block, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; P. L. Cohen, Mrs. Graff, Miss N. Shauer, Miss B. A. Steele, Miss S. Markowitz, Miss M. Shea, millinery; Miss E. J. Pfenboch, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—M. Jonasson & Co.; Miss McNulty, women's, misses' suits; 366 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, jobs men's Summer clothing; M. Sternberg, Miss K. Schmidt, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. Stiebel, rugs, carpets; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—L. Heine Co.; J. S. Holliday, notions; Miss Tedrows, leather goods; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. P. Eastman, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; Phil Higer, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; E. R. Lipschuts, dressmaker supplies; I. N. Lipman, silk petticoats, basement; 1,123 B'way.

RACINE, Wis.—Friedman Co.; I. Friedman, dry goods; D. S. Greenberg, ready to wear; 35 West 31st.

RACINE, Wis.—Freidman Co.; I. Freidman, dry goods; D. F. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; 35 West 31st.

READING, Penn.—Ford & Gage; F. H. Motz, Jr., men's furnishing goods; S. Goldschneider, rugs; 23 East 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Cohen Co.; Miss M. Engleberg, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ROANOKE, Va.—Kann's, Inc.; E. Schlessberg, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 39 W. 32d, 6th floor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. W. Foote, interior decorating; R. G. Powers, books; 452 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss E. Hummel, art embroideries; 230 5th Av.

SALINA, Kan.—L. Baum Dry Goods Co.; L. Baum, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Miss E. Felhernus, millinery; Hargrave Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—B. F. Kerr & Co.; B. F. Kerr, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 320 West 113th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; M. Beck, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; Miss Graves, waists; 230 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; J. H. Carey, laces, embroideries, ribbons, vellings; 230 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; C. G. Berger, Miss Tatum, millinery; 28 East 26th.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Mrs. E. Hamilton, corsets; 1,261 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss L. M. Geodwin, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. Chess Elsworth Co.; Miss Helm, millinery, 2,170 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; T. N. Kelly, millinery; A. Howle, notions, laces, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; Miss M. Snyder, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Lowenstein Bros. Garment Co.; B. J. Lowenstein, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Woodward.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. A. Weil, misses', children's wear; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; F. Weill, house furnishing goods; 1,220 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. C. Gaines, wash goods; 395 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. A. Rohrman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; D. G. Braham, general merchandise; Miss Gaston, laces; Mr. Lowie, skirts; Miss Kearney, Miss Nulty, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Mr. Steinfeld, ready-to-wear; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, dresses, costumes; Miss Sparks, waists; Mrs. E. Boyer, misses' dresses; P. Ullman, laces, handkerchiefs; C. Moffatt, hosiery, underwear; Miss Baron, gloves; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Blookman, petticoats, underwear; Miss Sullivan, dresses; Miss Allen, juniors', misses' dresses, coats, suits; Miss Stormen, waists; Mr. Blumenthal, neckwear, laces, trimmings; Miss Fox, infants' wear; Miss Weinheimer, basement, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry; D. L. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; R. M. Long, millinery; 27 W. 20th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Co.; J. D. Blume, vellings, jewelry, leather goods; 44 E. 23d.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Stores Co.; M. Ellingson, millinery; 23 East 26th.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, carpets, blankets; 1,150 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitsch, suits; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO, O.—Mittenthal & Co.; H. L. Silverman, women's ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lyon Dry Goods Co.; J. N. Drummond, domestics, linens, white goods; W. Evans representing; Miss C. L. Bradt, art embroideries; O. A. Baker, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelillier-Storrs Co.; C. Sufinsky, coats, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, children's wear; M. Griffith, corsets, infants' wear, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—A. Rosenthal, women's ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright, Metsler Co.; Mr. Metsler, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Switzer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

VICTORIA, Texas—Rutland Co.; J. W. Rutland, ready-to-wear; York.

WALLACE, Idaho—Otterson Co.; L. R. Denny, women's garments, notions, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway.

WICHITA, Kan.—Wallenstein & Cohn D. G. Co.; Max Crueson, china, housefurnishing goods, toys; 1,239 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; A. Latimer, coats, suits; C. Sjolberg, dry goods; 23 East 26th.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Ideal Dry Goods Co.; H. L. Taylor, notions, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

WINSTON-SALES, N. C.—Kann's, Inc.; M. W. Schlossberg, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 39 W. 32d, 6th floor.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; Mr. Wood, notions; 452 4th Av.

YOAKUM, Texas.—E. Hertz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 35 Claremont Av.

Gimbel Brothers

Silk Buyer has just returned from Europe with an enormous consignment of
High Grade Silks and Velvets
Specializing in Gorgeous Costume Silks
Exhibited in Our Private Display Rooms—10th Floor.
As usual we invite Visiting Merchants and Buyers to see this display for their selection. Sales restricted to one store in each city.
Sensational Silks at Sensational Prices
(So far as we know this is the only authoritative, personally selected showing of FOREIGN SILKS in the country today)
GIMBEL BROTHERS — 33rd and Broadway — Phone Madison Square 8200
Display Rooms — Tenth Floor — Take 32nd St. Elevators.

HA-KU-RA
SILK WAISTS

Heavy Crepe de Chines	$27.00 Dozen
Heavy Domestic Georgettes	$33.00 Dozen
Heavy Habutai	$18.00 Dozen

The quality and workmanship of these waists are of a high standard—the values are self-evident.
See them today in the New York showroom.
HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY · NEW YORK

Suits and Coats—Immediate Delivery
AT POPULAR PRICES
Ask For
No. 818. BROADCLOTH SUIT—$16.50
No. 318. BROADCLOTH COAT—$15.75
Wonderful Values
ALPER, SCHULTZ & HIRSCHFIELD, Inc.
1140 Broadway at 26th St., New York

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES
are fast becoming the sensation of the Fall season.
They are smart, modish, youthful, well made and low priced.
Don't miss seeing the big Fall line before you leave town.
H. GOLDWATER & CO.,
36-46 West 25th St., New York

HEGLA
Imported
Velveteens
Twill Backs — Best Dyes
All Widths — All Shades
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 WHITE ST. HEGLA FABRICS Phone: Franklin 1397-99

No. 777 Bochmanns Silvertone Half Lined Plush Trim 12.75 Special
ROSING & COHN
ROCO IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COATS
22-24 W. 27th ST. NEW YORK

COATS and SUITS
First Showing Now Ready
DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
CLEVER NEW DESIGNS
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.
16-18-20 West 32d Street
Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.
NEW YORK

Dinner Frocks
Satin Street Frocks
and the FAMOUS
Green Box Dance Frocks
Genteel, chic and different. Popular in price.
Propp & Gerrick
115-125 W. 30th St.

DRESSES $7.50 up
Featuring an endless number of styles in satin and other predominating materials and combinations.
TIP TOP DRESS CO.
134 W. 37th St. NEW YORK.

Silk Jersey Coats, Suits and Skirts
to close out
Call and see our Fall line of
SILK WAISTS,
$2.25 to $3.75
DAILY WAIST CO.,
158 West 27th Street
(Note our new address)

PRICE FIXING

The subject of governmental price fixing and its effect on certain industries is covered in a special digest, which will be sent to investors on request.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Best Proof

Public Utility companies are already prepared for war's demands. Essential to public needs and regulated by Public Service Commissions, their past record is the best proof of their ability to cope with the new situation. Why the bonds of these companies are a prime investment is described in our booklet,

"Is Interest Return An Index of Safety?"

Free on request for Booklet T 315

A.H.Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Short Maturities

We have a splendid list of sound securities with maturities varying from eight months to three years which we are offering at attractive prices.

We shall be pleased to furnish detailed information concerning them.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

Bonds of Cities in New York State

are now selling at prices which are materially below those prevailing in the early part of this year. Excellent examples are the bonds of

City of Albany
City of Buffalo
City of Rochester

exempt from all personal taxes, and eligible for Savings Banks and Trust Funds, in New York State. Exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Particulars on Application

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
New York

$50,000 City of Portland, Ore. 4½s
MAY, 1943
100 & Interest
Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York. — 60 STATE ST., Boston.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Firm Tone in Stocks Continues Without Especial Features —Gold Inflow.

Yesterday's stock market was a replica of those of last week, with prices displaying firmness as the dominant quality, and here and there evidences of buying of fair persistence. Steel common was one of the issues for which the demand was steady throughout the day, and the net gain of close to 2 points was also the maximum advance. The tobacco and leather shares again moved forward, and, for the first time in a considerable period, the copper stocks took on a forward-looking tone. Practically the only issue of prominence to move counter to the broad trend among the industrial stocks was Bethlehem Steel. The Street was fed with rumors in respect to the possible effect on the corporation's earnings of the Government ship seizure plan, which were of the sort to promote selling without, however, bringing forth any real information. The Bethlehem's subsidiaries possess something like 33 per cent. of the country's shipbuilding capacity and they are working on more than 100 new vessels, it is understood. Naturally, it would be a reasonable assumption that many of these ships will be affected by the war measure, but so far no comprehensive knowledge is extant as to how the Government will deal with the profit to be derived from them.

The stock market accepted without a quiver news that sponsors of the Senate war tax measure were urging the early passage of the act. Financial and business circles have become reconciled to expansion of the taxation program, and the addition of $140,000,000 by the Senate Committee to the impost provided in the House bill for the current year was accepted as an incident of war developments. Presumably, stock market followers were prepared for the Senate Committee's recommendation by reports of day-to-day progress on the bill last week. The elimination of the idea of making income taxes retroactive and also of the original tentative plan to tax the surpluses of corporations heavily probably helped to improve sentiment toward advances in the income tax and surplus profits taxes.

Again, gold was imported from Canada, making the month's total approximately $14,000,000. While exports of the metal have for some weeks been running on a substantial scale, official figures show that the tide is still strongly toward this country. The Federal Reserve Board reported that $518,569,000 had been entered between Jan. 1 and July 13, while the outflow was $220,361,000, making a net balance in the country's favor of close to $300,000,000. Since Aug. 1, 1914, the excess of imports over exports has been $1,166,970,000. It is easy to see from this summary of the greatest gold movement toward a single centre which the world has ever seen why no real anxiety has arisen in banking circles over the steady outgo of the metal to Japan and Spain this year.

The cotton market was enlivened by some urgent buying in the afternoon, which established August contracts at a new high level for the year, while the other months rose vigorously. Foreign exchange rates displayed an even tone without much demand in evidence.

$1,645,000 Gold for Morgan Firm.

Another gold shipment from Canada, this time to the amount of $1,645,000, was received yesterday at the Philadelphia Mint for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. The shipments on the current movement now amount to $14,045,000, and the total in the year 1917, to date, to $535,076,000, from all sources, as compared with $685,745,000 for the entire year of 1916 and $451,955,600 for the entire year of 1915.

Wolverine Copper Shows Gain.

The annual report of the Wolverine Copper Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, shows total receipts of $1,707,441, an increase of $338,826; over the previous year, and a net profit of $1,026,405, against $735,218 in 1916, the difference being due to a $50,000 increase in taxes, expenses, &c. Having made a dividend payment of $780,000, the company had remaining a surplus of $246,405 on the year.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2½ | Last 2½
Low 2 | Renewals 2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5 @4½ | Sixty days...4½@4¾
Ninety days.....@4½ | Ninety days...4¾@5
Four months...4¼@4½ | Four months...5 @5¼
Five months...4½@4¾ | Five months...5 @5¼
Six months....4¾@4¾ | Six months....5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4½
4 to 6 months.....4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	...
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	...
Cables	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	—00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.47	21.47	21.47	..
Cables	21.57	21.57	21.57	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
$4.8305 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.76¾	5.75¾
China		
Hongkong	65.00	65.10
Peking	100.75	100.875
Shanghai	94.50	94.623
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.85
40.10	42.12½	42.25
52.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.30¾	7.80
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	21.47	21.57
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.25
Copenhagen	30.00	30.25
Christiania	30.75	31.00
19.295 Spain	22.70	22.85
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.875	26.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.375	43.50
5.1826 Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.63¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $333,575,822; balance, $32,188,590; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $94,142; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,813,051.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25 discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25@$1.5625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41d, unchanged; in New York, 80¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 62¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$2,303,142	$18,007,272
Ord. int. rev.	6,373,742	57,769,701
Income tax	899,147	9,878,028
Miscellaneous	1,046,843	8,622,822
Total receipts	$10,521,875	$94,277,824
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	19,280,274	143,828,356
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	191,975,862	818,754,502
Expenditures	29,802,150	288,101,181

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	423,081	118,829	690,616
Year to date	115,824,871	95,611,991	81,251,863

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
30¾	31	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	31¼	31¾	30½	30½	— ½
85	87	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
48½	49	8,400	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	96¾	94¼	96¾	+ 3¾
107½	108½	1,800	Am. Can	48¾	49	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
76½	77¼	100	Am. Can pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	1,400	Am. Car & Fdy.	77	77½	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
66¼	67	2,300	Am. Hide & Leath.	15	15½	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
15½	16½	500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	66½	67¼	66	67	+ 1¼
54½	55	700	Am. Ice	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
57	57½	300	Am. Ice pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	28¾	13,300	Am. International	57⅛	57¾	57	57	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	2,300	Am. Linseed	27⅞	29	27⅞	28¾	+ ⅛
73	73¾	2,100	Am. Linseed pf.	63½	64¾	63¾	64	+ ⅛
69½	70	400	Am. Locomotive	72¾	73½	72¾	73½	+ ⅛
104	104½	900	Am. Malting 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	+ 1¾
135	140	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104½	104¼	104½	104½	— ½
69¼	70½	1,700	Am. Snuff	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
123⅞	124	2,400	Am. Steel Fdries.	70	70¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Refin.	122¾	124	122¾	124	+ 2
53½	53½	7,200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	118	— ½
216	217¼	3,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	52½	54¾	52½	53½	+ ⅛
101½	102	200	Am. Tobacco	213	218	212	216	+ ⅝
53¼	53⅝	600	Am. Tob. pf. new	102½	102½	101½	101½	+ ⅝
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
39¼	40½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
78	78⅝	3,550	Am. Writ. Pap. pf.	40	40	39½	39½	— ¼
90¼	61½	200	Anaconda Copper	78	78⅞	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
90⅞	100	400	Associated Oil	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
105¾	105¾	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100	100	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
61¾	63	200	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	108	106	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
74¼	74¾	6,500	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
69¾	69¾	1,100	Baldwin Loco.	74	75¾	74	74¾	+ ⅛
107	109	2	Balt. & Ohio	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	1¼	600	Bank of Commerce	172¾	172¼	172¼	172¼	+ ⅛
126¼	126⅝	25,800	Barrett Co.	107¾	108½	107¾	108¼	+ 1¼
60¼	61	400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
10¼	11	400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	128¼	128¾	126	126⅝	— ¼
38¾	39	500	Bklyn Rap. Transit.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
19	20	200	Bruns. T. & Ry.Sec.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
50¾	51	200	Butte & Superior	35⅜	39	38¼	39	+ 1
32	33	100	California Petrol.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
70½	71¼	1,500	California Pet. pf.	51	51	51	51	...
110⅝	111	800	Canadian Pacific	161¼	161¼	161¼	161½	+ ⅝
112½	114¼	100	Central Leath. Co.	96	96¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
83	83¾	800	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	2,000	Chandler Motor	83	83½	83	83½	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	1,500	Chic. Gt. West. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
110⅝	111	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71¼	71⅝	71	71	— ⅛
24¾	24¾	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	111	111½	110⅞	110⅞	— ¼
72½	72¾	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
58¼	58¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	73	73	73	73	...
20	20½	480	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	59	59½	58¾	58¾	...
55¾	56	700	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	...
50¾	51¼	200	Chino Copper	56	56¼	56	56	+ ⅛
39¾	40¼	500	Colo. Fuel & Iron	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
38½	41	100	Columbia Gas & E.	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
113	114	400	Computing Tab Rec.	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ¼
28⅜	28⅞	1,900	Consol. Gas	109½	111¾	109½	110½	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	10,900	Continental Can	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
39⅞	40	800	Continental Insur.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
36	36⅛	8,300	Corn Prod. Refin.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
96	98	200	Corn Pr. Ref. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ¾
84⅝	84⅞	13,100	Crucible Steel	84¼	85¾	84	85	+ 1⅜
102¼	103	1,800	Crucible Steel pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
40	40½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	+ ⅛
109	200	800	Cuban Am. Sugar	200	200	200	200	+ 5
112¾	113¾	300	Del. & Hudson	112	112¾	112	112¾	— ⅝
29	29½	900	Denv. & Rio Gr. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
9⅝	10¼	1,000	Distillers Secur.	29¼	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅛
24⅞	24¾	1,000	Dome Mines	9⅞	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
36½	38	100	Erie	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
25	27	300	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
52¼	53¼	400	Federal Min. & Sm.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
38½	39¼	200	Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
135	135	4,600	Gaston, Will. & W.	53	53½	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
87⅞	88¼	1,100	Gen. Motors t. ctfs.	114⅞	116	114⅞	115	+ 1¼
49	50	100	Gen. Mot. pf. t. cfs.	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ½
83	84	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
103	105	1,500	Granby Consol.	88	88	83	83	...
34⅞	35	8,000	Gt. Northern pf.	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
117	120	200	Greene Can. Copper	43	43	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	2,100	Gulf States Steel	119	119	119	119	+ 2
9⅝	10	100	Inspiration Copper	58	58⅞	58	58¼	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	100	Interboro Consol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	100	Interboro. Con. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
113	114	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	1,900	Int. Harv., N. J.	113	113½	113	113½	— ¼
88½	88½	10,900	Int. Mer. Marine	29	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
39⅝	39⅞	800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	88¼	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
35⅝	36	400	Int. Nickel	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
100	102	100	Int. Paper	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	...
21⅝	23	100	Jewel Tea pf.	101	101	101	101	— ½
44	44¼	1,200	Kansas City South.	22	22	22	22	...
93⅝	93⅞	1,300	Kennecott Copper	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅝
21¼	21⅝	200	Lackawanna Steel	96¼	94	93¼	93¾	+ 1
80	81	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	21½	21½	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
80	81	50	Mackay Cos. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ½
34⅝	35¼	500	Mack. Cos. odd lot	81	81	81	81	...
64	65	700	Maxwell Motors	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
24¾	25	500	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	+ 1⅞
97¾	98	4,100	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	98¾	97½	97½	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	800	Miami Copper	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
15½	17¼	200	Midvale Steel	59	59⅝	59	59½	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	300	Minn. & St. L.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33¼	8,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
56½	59	2,000	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
88½	91	100	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	56	59	56	59	+ 2½
109½	110	100	Montana Power	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
34⅞	35	200	Montana Power pf.	110	110	110	110	...
37	37¼	200	Nat. Acme	35	35	35	35	...
44¼	44⅝	3,000	Nat. Con. & Cable	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ¼
23¼	23⅝	100	Nat. En. & Stamp.	44	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
35	36	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89¼	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	36	36	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
89¼	89¾	500	N. Y. Central	89	89	89	89	...
80¾	81	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	...
102	102	200	Nor. & West.	121⅝	121¾	121½	121½	+ ⅛
103	103	900	North American	61½	61⅞	61	61	— 1
58¼	58½	200	Northern Pacific	102¼	102⅞	102	102	+ ⅛
50¾	50¾	200	Nova Sco. St. & C.	99	102	99	102½	+ 1⅛
27	27	400	Ohio Cities Gas	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅝	2,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
74	77	200	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	400	Penn. Railroad	53	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
37	38	800	Pere Marquette	75	75	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	7,700	Philadelphia Co.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	2,200	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
66	66¾	1,700	Pitts. & West Va.	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
73	74	800	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	34	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
100	102	10	Pressed Steel Car	67	67¾	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
1½	2	500	Pressed St. Car pf.	73¼	73⅞	73	73⅝	+ ⅛
52	53¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	102	102	102	102	— 1
93	94½	1,300	Railway St. Spring	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	100	Ray Con. Copper	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
94¾	95	13,900	Reading	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
40	40	100	Reading 1st pf.	94⅝	95	94½	94½	+ ½
92¾	93¼	2,400	Rep. Iron & Sf.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
104	104	100	Rep. I. & St. pf.	92¾	93¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
64¾	64¾	100	Royal Dutch tr. r.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
27¼	27¼	200	Seaboard Air L. pf.	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	+ ⅛
168¾	169	100	Sears, Roe. & Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	100	Shattuck-Arizona	168¾	170	168½	169½	+ ⅛
42¼	43¼	1,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	+ ⅛
94¼	94¾	900	So. Pacific	56	56	56	56	+ ½
94½	94¾	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	94¼	94¾	94	94¼	...
177	177	600	Southern Railway	177	177	177	177	+ 2
27¼	27¼	100	Southern Railway pf.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
55¾	55¾	11,800	Studebaker	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
52¼	52¾	100	Stutz Motor	52¼	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
45½	45¾	700	Superior Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
47½	48	4,100	Tenn. Copper & Ch.	48	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
18	18½	9,800	Texas Co.	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅛
192	194½	700	Texas Co. rights	194½	194½	192	194	+ 2
21¼	21¾	11,700	Third Avenue	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
20¼	21¾	400	Tobacco Products	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
68	69¼	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	69¼	69¼	68	69	+ ⅛
104	104	200	Tidewater Oil	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
205½	206	100	Tide. Oil, odd lot	205½	206	205½	206	+ ⅛
207½	208	100	Union Pac. & R. & L.	207½	208	207½	208	+ ⅛
43	43	100	Union Pacific pf.	43	43	43	43	+ 1
136¼	136½	200	United Alloy Steel	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	+ ⅛
79½	79½	600	United Cigar Stores	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
44¼	44¼	10,900	U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
120¼	120¾	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	119	119¾	119	119¾	+ ⅛
54½	55	2,500	U. S. Rubber	55	55	55	55	— 2½
163½	163¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	163¼	163¾	163¼	163¾	— ⅛
62¼	62¾	300	U. S. Steel	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ⅛
106	106½	109,200	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
126¾	127¾	100	Utah Copper	126¾	128¾	126¾	127¾	+ 1½
117½	118	2,400	Utah Securities	117½	118	117½	118	+ 1½
106¾	107¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem.	107¼	107¾	105¾	107¾	+ 1½
18¼	18¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
42	42	200	Wabash pf A	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
111	111	100	Wabash pf B	111	111	111	111	+ 2
49¾	49¾	800	Western Maryland	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ½
26½	26½	100	West. Union Tel.	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
20¾	20¾	1,900	West. E & M.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
94	94	200	White Motors	94	94	94	94	+ 1⅛
49¼	49¼	100	Wilson & Co.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	...
46¼	46¼	5,500	Willys-Overland	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
68	68	500	Willys-Overland pf.	68	68	68	68	...
33¼	33¼	200	Worth. Pump pf A	32	32¾	32	32¾	...
96	96			96	96	96	96	— ⅛

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Wolverine Copper Mining Company Theodore Deggler was elected a Director in place of Samuel L. Smith. The other retiring Directors were re-elected.

Municipal bond sales in Canada for July, as compiled by The Monetary Times, Toronto, amounted to $8,814,490, compared with $1,642,003 for June and $1,485,225 for the corresponding month of last year.

The Lau Iron Works Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $350,000, has organized by the election of the following officers: President and General Manager, A. W. Lau; Vice President, John R. Rowland; Secretary-Treasurer, Ward Beecher, and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, M. E. McAndrews.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Continental Coal Company first mortgage sinking fund guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, due 1952; also Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, due 1951.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved the selection of Fred M. Sackett, President of the Louisville Board of Trade, and George B. Norton of Louisville as Directors of the Louisville branch of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank.

Stockholders of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, at a special meeting held yesterday, authorized an increase of the preferred stock of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The increased stock will be used for taking over the Connecticut Tobacco Company.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, of fifteen-year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Braden Copper Mines Company, to exhaust the sinking fund of $500,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Electric Bond and Share Company will be held at the office of the company in Schenectady on Aug. 23 to take action on a proposed increase in the authorized capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 by the authorization of an additional $4,000,000 of stock, to be divided into 40,000 shares, $100 par value, of which 20,000 shares will be preferred and 20,000 common.

The Directors of the American Malting Company are expected to take action at the meeting tomorrow on the plan to retire the first preferred stock, of which 14,222 shares are now in the treasury.

Joseph & Wiener have issued a circular offering a line of short-term securities due within one year.

Kendrick W. Taylor, formerly with Rudolph Guenther, Inc., is now with Keyes, Haviland & Co., dealers in investment securities.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	63.50		63.50	
Lead		11.00		11.00
Spelter	8.75		8.75	
Antimony	*15.00	*15.50	*15.00	*15.50
Quicksilver		115.00		115.00
Aluminium		*50.00		*50.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27¼@28¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 26@27c, third quarter; 24½@25c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	246	10	0	248	0	0
Tin, futures	242	10	0	243	10	0
Spelter

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DECLARES AMERICA MUST OPEN CREDITS

Paris Paper Tells of Our "Imperative Duty" to Recognize Obligations to France.

CITES ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE

Payment in Gold, Like One Made by Britain Here, Held Unnecessary Among Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Journal des Débats, in a prominent review of finance yesterday, calls attention that it is America's imperative duty to recognize obligations toward France which it cannot escape and that it must open credits to the Allies as large as may be required, without which they cannot continue the war. The article points out that the status of the United States is different now that she is in the war, and says it must not expect the same securities as when her standing was on a private basis.

The review opens with a résumé of existing conditions, which require urgently that purchases outside of France must be restricted to the lowest possible limits, for if the country shows a willingness to cut down internal expenses and do without all imported luxuries, then it will have a right to call on the Allies for all needed financial aid. The Allies know, the review adds, that France is in a peculiar position, with the richest districts invaded, dependent a long time solely upon itself, and short of labor.

"England, on which we depend for coal and many other things, would not dream of refusing us credit for purchases we make there," the article continues. "We can rely on her loyalty not to demand immediate payment for our purchases. Without granting us any time at a moment when we are short of money to settle would purely and simply put us in a position of being unable to continue the war.

Give France a Chance.

"The Allies, in according us the credit necessary to regulate our purchases, contribute not only to the credit of the Allies, but give us a chance to live and fight by their sides. What has just been said about our agreements with England applies equally as well to the relations between England, France, and the United States.

"The latter are, in effect, suppliers of the Allies of Europe, and the Allies depend much more on America than we do on England. While America was still neutral it could limit its credit to us and demand that we pay in gold a large portion of our purchases, but now that it has entered the war it would be folly on their part to wish to continue to act this way. It is absolutely necessary that it furnish England and France with all they need. It is realized that in America every one has not taken into account the exigencies of the situation.

"Some people still figure it is possible to make war with peace time finances. Likewise, many have been somewhat frightened at the amounts of credits necessary for the Allies. Americans have not been familiar with sums current in allied countries, but they will become so by the exigencies of the situation. Already they have slightly relaxed the strict regulations imposed on banks. They will go, by the force of circumstances, much further along this line, for it is impossible that a war which overturns the economic life of the country should leave absolutely intact its financial mechanism. The United States will do as other belligerents, and can do so least inconveniently because they have been enriched since the beginning of the European war.

Obligation of Americans.

"They will open to the Allies of Europe credits as large as may be needed, for to refuse them would be to make a continuation of the war impossible. But it is important that Americans take account as soon as possible of obligations which they cannot escape. Every delay in their action, every hesitation risked, might have the most serious consequences for the Allies. * * *

"This is what must be understood in America and which does not seem to be understood yet, to judge by the shipment of gold which England has had to send to America. That neutrals must be paid in gold is easily understood, but payments of gold should not be necessary between allies, who have the greatest interest in seeing that one does not create embarrassment for the other."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Case C. J. T. Co.	pf.1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Crescent Pipe Line	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Harb.-Walker Refrac.	1½	—	.....	.....
Do.	.....	6	Ex.	.....
Do.	pf.	1¾	—	.....
Internat. Nickel	$1.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 16

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Seventeen new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,108,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Amalgamated Mercantile Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture material and merchandise of all kinds, $5,000; B. Grossman, M. W. Child, F. A. Brady, 45 Cedar St.

Klein, Wexler & Apran, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture wood, wicker, and fibre goods, $12,000; I. B. Louis, J. Danziger, L. Brookner, 55 Nassau St.

Dorothy Crane Smocks, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture smocks, aprons, dresses, and notions, $10,000; E. L. Jillson, R. Eke, H. V. Mathews, 10 East 43d St.

Madison Avenue Poultry Corp., Manhattan, general poultry business, $10,000; R. Lyons, R. Marah, J. Hirschman, 299 Broadway.

Hlava-Schrimer Co., Inc., Manhattan, engineering appliances and machinery, $10,000; L. Hlava, G. Schrimer, J. Patterson, 45 Cedar St.

Angola Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Buffalo, manufacture autos and deal in rubber goods of all kinds, $1,000,000; F. M. Wood, M. M. Levy, S. C. Kelly, Buffalo.

Lincoln Neckwear Co., Inc., Manhattan, men's neckwear, $5,000; B. J. Weiss, H. Link, K. Barish, 51 East 2d St.

Haberle & Lewis, Inc., Syracuse, manufacture sugar, molasses, confectionery, and cocoa products, $15,000; S. C. Lewis, J. and C. D. Haberle, Syracuse.

Hugo Jansen Production Co., Inc., Manhattan, theatrical business, $5,000; H. S. Hochheimer, J. Dial, M. M. Kennedy, 221 West 34th St.

Lescal Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; E. Barkan and H. and H. Seal, 213 East Broadway.

Mohawk Operating Corp., Schenectady, hotels and restaurants, $10,000; J. H. Meehan, C. H. Dobbin, W. M. Hanford, Schenectady.

The Saltrates Co., Inc., Buffalo, general drug and chemical business, $10,000; A. Paulson, E. H. Wheeler, S. G. Smith, Buffalo.

Tri-Ton Corp., Manhattan, manufacture motors and engines, $5,000; A. L. Fullman, J. H. Behan, M. E. Peoples, 302 Broadway.

Capital increases: Frederick W. Gebhardt, Inc., Brooklyn, $2,000 to $50,000; Chester Novelty Co., Inc., Goshen, $12,000 to $15,000; The Schofield Oil Co., Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000; David Harum Canning Co., Inc., Cortland, $30,000 to $75,000; Cohoes Rolling Mill Co., Cohoes, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Authorization: Great Northern Copper Co., South Dakota, mining and developing mineral lands, $5,000,000, Representative, O. Hodder, 11 Broadway.

Dissolutions: Theodore R. Fischer Co., Inc., Manhattan; Lyons Krajo Co., Geneva; C. E. Glassmann & Son, Inc., Manhattan; A. F. Chapman & Co., Brooklyn; G. & W. Building Co., Inc., Manhattan; Harby Steamship Co., Inc., Manhattan; Transoceanic Steamship Corp., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 6.—Charters filed: West Texas Mica Co., do a general mining, milling, and refining of ores, metals, &c., $2,500,000; S. Keith, San Angelo, Texas; D. R. McNeal, W. O. Illfley, all of Houston, Texas.

Hall Air Lock and Supply Co., manufacture and deal in and with railway supplies of all kinds, $1,500,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Southern Cities Utilities Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $500,000; M. L. Hortly, M. H. Nobilit, N. H. McQuay, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Huck Run Oil Co., manufacture and distribute oil, gas, &c., $700,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Claney, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed little character during the day, but prices in the Chicago contract market were easier, closing 3@4c lower. The action of corn and oats and predictions of large receipts in the near future had more or less influence, although the cash position remained firm and practically unchanged. It was the consensus of opinion that there will be little use of trying to do much business until the Food Control bill is passed. Advices from Washington were rather hopeful that the bill will be passed this week, but the trade has been waiting ever since the first of July with the same hope, and is not very sanguine that anything definite will be accomplished unless the apparent opposition is overcome.

In the local cash market, prices were nominal with No. 2 red quoted at $2.80 and No. 2 hard at $2.05 free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	2.26¾	2.23¾	2.25	2.27¼	1.33

RYE—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.00 cost, insurance, freight New York.

CORN.

Further good rains in the Southwestern corn belt and the decline in oats brought about a more active selling movement in the corn market and prices declined 1@2c. Cash premiums were not disturbed, however, and the cash market was strong. The movement was a trifle large, but there seemed to be little hope of any accumulation of stocks, in fact, the visible showed a decrease of 797,000 bushels, bringing the total to 2,417,000, compared with 6,086,000 a year ago. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.44 and No. 2 mixed $2.42, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	1.12¾	1.10¾	1.12¾	1.13¼	70¾
May	1.14¾	1.13	1.13¾	1.13¾	74¾

OATS.

The volume of the new crop is beginning to press on the oats market, and prices declined 1½@1⅝c. The Western cash markets were weak and lower, and it is said that the country was consigning oats to terminal markets in increased volume. The visible supply showed a decrease of 985,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 848,000 last year. The local cash market was easy. Standard noted 83@83½c; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, 82@82½c; No. 4 white, 80@80½c; fancy clipped white, 84@85c; ordinary clipped white, 81@83c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	60	58¾	59¾	60¼	44
December	60¼	58¾	58¾	60¾	47
May	64	61¾	62	....	49¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was active and strong early in the day, with a good demand for lard. Shorts were inclined to cover, and there was more or less buying by commission houses, which was thought to have been prompted to some extent by the political situation in Europe. The advance attracted considerable profit taking, however, and prices lost part of the gain. It was thought that some of the early buying was in the nature of undoing of spreads between lard and cottonseed oil. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000, estimated for Tuesday, 14,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
September	29.50	29.20	29.35	29.05	19.70
October	29.05	28.75	28.87	28.70	19.95
Ribs—					
September	32.75	32.55	32.65	32.50	19.70
October	32.80	32.50	32.55	32.45	19.97
Pork—					
September	42.95	41.75	42.10	41.65	25.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a very sharp upturn early in the day, with active covering on the part of shorts, as well as buying by Western interests. The advance in lard, as well as in cotton, exerted a bullish influence on values, and recently other fats and greases have shown a stronger tone. The advance attracted active profit-taking and the market experienced a partial reaction, but closed firm, with net gains of 55 to 62 points. Total sales for the day were 50,000 barrels.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Spot			15.00@	14.50
August	15.00	15.00	15.00@15.20	14.50
September	15.60	15.40	15.60@15.61	14.60
October	15.00	15.84	15.00@15.02	14.60
November	15.00	15.00	15.00@15.02	14.62
December	15.00	15.10	15.10@15.10	14.62
January	15.00	15.05	15.10@15.10	14.62
February	....	....	15.00@15.00	14.60
March	15.45	15.35	15.45@15.45	14.60

COFFEE.

Reports of frost in Brazil caused a moderate advance in the coffee market here today, but failed to inspire any great amount of aggressive buying. After selling at 8.10c, December closed at 8.08c, with the general list closing steady at a net gain of 5 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 11,250 bags. In the cost and freight market it was reported that Rio 7s had sold on Saturday at 8.45c, London credits, and that there had been sales of Santos 4s at 9.50c, London credits, during the day. There were offers of Santos 3s and 4s reported at 9.70c and of Rio 7s at 8.65c, London credits.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	7.92@7.94	7.84
September	8.00	7.99	7.98@8.00	7.90
October	....	....	8.01@8.03	7.93
November	....	....	8.04@8.06	7.96
December	8.10	8.07	8.08@8.10	7.99
January	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.04
February	....	....	8.16@8.20	8.09
March	8.29	8.24	8.24@8.25	8.15
April	....	....	8.20@8.30	8.20
May	8.58	8.56	8.34@8.39	8.25
June	....	....	8.36@8.40	8.30
July	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.34

SUGAR.

It was a very active day in sugar futures, with new high records again made, and with quotations showing wide fluctuations. The opening was unchanged to an advance of 6 points, but the sharp advance in refined sugar and continued strength in raws caused a rush of shorts to cover contracts, and prices worked upward rapidly, September touching 6.86c, or a net gain of 25 points. In the early afternoon profit taking sent values off 10 to 15 points, but the market rallied at the close final figures showing net gains for the day of 8 to 25 points, with sales amounting to 20,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
August	....	....	6.46@6.47	6.30
September	6.88	6.10	6.84@6.86	6.18
October	6.88	6.10	6.86@6.88	6.08
November	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.09	5.98
December	5.80	5.69	5.77@5.79	5.68
January	5.84	5.75	5.82@5.84	5.74
February	5.01	5.00	5.08@5.10	4.97
March	5.01	5.00	5.07@5.09	4.97
April	5.00	5.00	5.06@5.11	4.98
May	....	....	5.11@5.18	5.01
June	....	....	5.18@5.19	5.08
July	....	....	5.15@5.17	5.08

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,040 packages. The market has a steady tone on high grades of creamery. Due to the poor quality of the arrivals most operators are conservative in their offerings of anything good enough to grade extras or better, but enough stock available within range of quotations to supply present trade requirements. Medium grades were offered more freely, and the demand was not quite as active. Renovated firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 40¾@41c; extras, (92 score,) 40c; firsts, 38@39½c; seconds, (86@90 score,) 37@38c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@42c; extras, 40¾@41c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38@39c; dairy, fancy to prime, 38@39c; common to fair, 36@37c; renovated, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 34c; lower grades, 33@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 31@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,527 cases. The market was better cleared at the close of last week and trade opened with a pretty fair demand for nearby all grades. Receipts are light and of extremely irregular quality, with a very small proportion of high-grade goods. There is demand for more such than can be readily found, and better prices are obtainable than recently quoted. The market closing firm for all desirable qualities. Defective stock is still extremely irregular and selling at a very wide range, with a disposition to keep the arrivals closely cleared even at easy prices. Oil-named grades, however, quotations are higher than of late. Some movement in storage eggs and quotations are now given to cover the business reported. Nearby white eggs scarce. Nearby new-laid stock wanted beyond the supply, and prices show further improvement, closing firm. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 40@41c; fancy, 38@39c; average firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 32@33c; dirties, No. 1 and poorer, 29@30c; checks, No. 2 and poorer, 26@27c; storage packed, choice to fancy, 34@35c; refrigerator, fancy, 32@33c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 27@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy to extra, 42@43c; gathered whites, good to fine, 38@40c; poor to fair, 34@36c; Western and State gathered whites, 34@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 42@43c; gathered browns and mixed colors, nominal.

COTTON UP 1 CENT

August Contracts Sell at 27.50, a New High Record for the Season.

There was a general advance of approximately 1 cent a pound in the cotton market yesterday, and of much more than that in the case of August contracts which sold up to 27.50, making a new high record for the season, and an advance of 146 points from the closing price of Friday. December contracts sold at 25.75 or 111 points net higher, and the market closed steady at a net gain of 100 to 116 points. Notwithstanding the sensational extent of the price movement, trading was comparatively quiet, and there was no excitement. The market reflected the continued scarcity of offerings, combined with moderate trade buying and covering by shorts, part of which took the form of stop orders on the scale-up.

Crop complaints from the Southwest and prospects for larger exports were among the factors discussed around the ring. Otherwise there seemed to be no fresh feature to create bullish sentiment, and in some quarters the advance was called a reassertion of influences which had been responsible for the bull movement of the earlier Summer. Compared with the low level of July 27, October contracts showed a recovery of 249 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 8 to 20 points. There was enough scattered realizing to cause some irregularity during the morning, but the market worked steadily higher, reaching the best point of the day during the last half hour. Except for August, closing prices were within 3 or 4 points of the top. Wall Street and Western interests were credited with buying during the day, the bulk of the demand being attributed to covering by people who had sold on the decline which preceded the publication of the Government crop report published last Wednesday.

Rather heavy rains were reported in some sections east of the river since the close of last Friday, and there was some talk of crop damage in consequence. Almost all the complaints actually received, however, were based on the need of good soaking rains in the Southwest. Private wires received here from New Orleans said there was very little cotton available there, and others reiterated reports that Southern shippers were looking for spot cotton out of the local stock to use in filling out August commitments. The presence of this demand as well as private cables from Liverpool, served to encourage the hope of larger exports. English advices said that the Board of Cotton Control had announced that freight cotton amounting possibly to 20,000 tons additional might be put in the market during August. This was supposed to mean that an increased supply of tonnage was to be made available for the cotton trade in order to relieve the situation in Lancashire.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Aug.	27.00	27.50	27.00	27.20@27.30	26.04
Sept.	....	....	....	26.30 Bid	25.29
Oct.	25.10	26.10	25.10	26.00@26.09	25.04
Nov.	....	....	....	25.75 Bid	24.75
Dec.	24.75	25.75	24.75	25.69@25.75	24.64
Jan.	24.70	25.70	24.70	25.67@25.70	24.60
March	24.80	25.83	24.80	25.80@25.82	24.74
May	24.98	25.75	24.98	25.89 Bid	24.88

The New York spot cotton market was steady, at 130 points advance, on the basis of 27.80c for middling. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.65c; Savannah, 26c; Augusta, 25.50c; Memphis, holiday; Galveston, 27c; Houston, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,675	5,003	9,018
Exports	....	10,923	18,165
Port stocks	555,380	553,092	$14,047
N. arrivals	4,012	1,638	1,560
N. Y. stock	78,477	61,405	$8,941

The Liverpool market was closed.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-27	4 @4¼	5.10	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-27	4½	5.50	4.95
Chicago & N. W.	1917-26	4½	4.95	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-27	4½@5	5.60	5.05
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-26	5	5.80	5.15
Cuba R. R.	1917-26	5	6.20	5.15
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie R. R.	1917-27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-24	4½	6.15	5.00
Illinois Central	1917-25	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-26	5	4.95	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-22	5	5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-26	5	5.20	5.25
Pacific	1917-22	5	5.80	5.15
Mobile & Ohio	1917-26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-32	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Norfolk & West	1917-24	4½	4.95	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fight	1917-58	4 @4½	4.85	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-29	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1917-24	4½@5	5.40	5.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	33	35	Iron C. pf.	15½	16
B. S. Gas	9	10	Iron Blos.	80	100
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	60	70	Mex. Come.	45	50
Bonanza	1¼	1½	Majestic	40	45
Bos. Bly.	1¼	1⅝	Mex. Mets.	26	28
Bos. & Mon.	70	71	Moj. Tung.	50	54
Butte & L.	45	50	Nat. Batte.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & B.	50	60	New Dome	1¼	1⅜
Bos. & Ariz.	1¾	2	N. U. Bing.	50	55
Calaveras.	5	4¼	Nixon	58	60
Chief Con.	2¼	2⅝	N. Cornelia	15	17½
Crown Res.	80	90	Old Colony	1	1¼
Con. Aris.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	45	50
Champ Cop	7	8	Onondaga	50	55
Cal. Corbin	2	2¼	Pow. Con	1⅛	1¼
E. & B.	2¾	2¾	Rilla	12	14
Red Eagle	13	15	Ray Hera.	3¾	4
Fortuna	6	8	S. W. Miami	....	....
Gold Lake	2	3	full paid.	1	2
Gila C. S.	13¾	16¼	W. Miami	....	....
Houghton	75	100	part paid	1	1¾
Homa Oil	1⅛	1¼	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt	80	85	Un. Est.	87½	88½
Iron Cap.	15¾	16	Yuk Gold.	1¾	2

To the holders of Fifteen Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Braden Copper Mines Company:

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Collateral Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1916, securing the aforesaid bonds, pursuant to Section 2 of Article III. of said Agreement, hereby calls for tenders for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of an amount of said bonds sufficient, as nearly as may be, to exhaust the sum of Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) now in its hands for application to the sinking fund provided by said Agreement. All such tenders must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding 105% of the principal thereof, and accrued interest, and must be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the hour noon on August 20, 1917. Each such tender should be securely sealed and marked "Tender of Bonds for Purchase for Sinking Fund under Collateral Trust Agreement of Braden Copper Mines Company, dated February 1, 1916." Notification of tenders accepted will be mailed on or before August 31, 1917, and will call for delivery of the bonds on or before August 31, 1917, with coupons maturing February 1, 1918, and subsequently.

Accepted bonds should be accompanied by federal income tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest.

New York, August 7, 1917.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President

For Sale.—One $500.00 7% Bond of Rubsidiary Co. Atlantic Refining Co. Seek quick purchaser. D 486 Times Annex.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing COAL, FORAGE and STRAW, MINERAL OILS and GASOLINE (three months' and nine months' supply,) required at posts in Eastern Department during the period from October 1917, to June 30, 1918, will be received here until 11 A. M., September 5, 1917. Further information on application to Department Quartermaster.

PRACTICAL FINANCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, makes a lucid presentation of financial and commercial conditions throughout the world. The Open Security Market published weekly in The Annalist affords investors opportunities not found in any other publication. 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

United States Corporation Co.

65 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Arthur W. Britton, Secretary.

Acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar
Furnishes Principal Offices for Corporations in All States and Canada
Deals With Counsel Only.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

New York State Bonds
New York City Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
14 Wall St. *Specialists* New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders. To the Stockholders of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, will be held at the office of said Society, Room 917 Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering whether a plan adopted by the Board of Directors of said Society for the conversion of said Society into a mutual life insurance corporation, and for the acquisition of shares of its capital stock to that end, under and in pursuance of Section 95 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, shall be approved, such shares so acquired to be held in trust until all of the capital stock of the Society is acquired, when the entire capital stock shall be retired and cancelled, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Directors and the President of the Society.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Dated, New York, July 28, 1917.

Central Consumers Ice Manufacturing Co.

New York, July 24th, 1917.

Dear Sir: Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL CONSUMERS ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., will be held at Terrace Garden, 158 East 58th street, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of July, 1917, until and including the 7th day of August, 1917.

JAMES J. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., August 7, 1917.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Hecht Brothers Clothing Company, Incorporated, will be held on the 24th day of August, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company at 53-57 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000.00) dollars consisting of twenty-five hundred (2500) shares to Two hundred and ninety thousand ($290,000.00) dollars to consist of twenty-nine hundred (2900) shares of the par value of One hundred ($100.00) dollars each.

MAX HECHT, President.
LESTER I. HEYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK OF

THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., August 1, 1917.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the second day of August, 1917, a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1917, payable September 15, 1917, to stockholders of record August 25, 1917.

Holders of interim certificates representing preferred stock should present their certificates for exchange for definitive certificates on or before August 25, 1917, at office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. J. BRUNNER, Secretary.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 27, 1917, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, August 15, 1917. The dividend is payable on and upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

New York, July 26, 1917.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

The International Nickel Co.

Common Stock Dividend.

A dividend of $1.00 (100) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable September 1, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

August 6, 1917.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION.

Engineers—Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (eighteenth quarter) of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this corporation, payable Sept. 15, 1917, to stockholders of record August 31, 1917.

C. E. CONN, Secretary.

To Manufacturers and Distributors who seek South American and Southern Business

Savannah is one of the largest ports of export on the Atlantic Coast, and the fastest growing important seaport in the United States, because of the advantages it offers as a manufacturing and distributing centre for the South and South America.

Situate on the Southeastern coast, with a magnificent harbor, and direct and ample rail connections to the South and Middle West, it is getting a large share of the rapidly increasing foreign and domestic business of the important territory it serves.

Labor is plentiful.

Shipping facilities by rail and water are abundant.

This Company offers very exceptional advantages for the establishment on its property, just outside of Savannah, of manufacturing, assembling and distributing plants.

The Port Wentworth Terminal comprises some three thousand acres with nearly two miles of frontage on tide water. It is on the line of the Savannah & Atlanta Railway, which serves not only as a connection with all other roads entering Savannah but which through advantageous traffic arrangements with the Georgia Railroad forms the short line to Atlanta and the Middle West.

**Industries located on the Terminal already in operation or about to become active are:

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 Carbon Steel
50 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Guantanamo Sugar
100 New York State Rys. Com.
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
25 Rollin Chemical Com. & Pfd.
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
200 White Rock Min. Springs Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
10 German American Insurance
100 General Baking Pfd.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
50 Narragansett Pier R. R.
100 National Sugar
25 Westchester Insurance
200 White Rock Min. Springs Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4091 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Wright-Martin
Aetna Explosives
Special Circulars containing late information about these corporations will be mailed on request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton Gen'l Inc. 4½s, 1939
New York Dock 4s, 1951
Inter. Gt. Nor. 5s, 1914
New York Dock Pfd. Stk.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Coronet Phosphate Stock
Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

Carib Syndicate
STOCK
Inquiries Invited.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall Street Tel. 4220 John

WE DEAL IN
Amer. Surety Co.
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Bankers Trust Co.
Amer. Chicle Co. com.
Borden's Cond. Milk pfd.
Lehigh Power 6s, 1927
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad. 2805 25 Broad St.

DUTCH OIL PROFITS GROW.

Net Gain of More Than a Million Shown in Year.

The annual report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, just issued, shows a net profit on the year of $18,117,000, compared with $12,040,000 for the year 1915. The actual profits were much greater, it is understood, but large amounts were written off to depreciation, &c.

Production amounted to 25,400,000 barrels, an increase of 7,200,000 barrels, despite the temporary wiping out of the Rumanian fields, in which the company had considerable holdings. The increase was almost entirely in the company's fields in the United States, which contributed 26.7 per cent. of the total, as against 17.6 per cent. last year.

Makes Deposit Under New Law.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the New York Trust Company had made a deposit with the bank under the provisions of the amended State law and Reserve act, which permits non-members to hold part of their reserve money with the Federal Reserve Bank and at the same time to use such deposits for the settlement of daily Clearing House balances through the Reserve Bank. The New York Trust Company is the third institution to make a deposit, the other two being the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Equitable Trust Company.

AWAITS NEW LIBERTY LOAN.

Federal Reserve Governor Expects Word Within Ten Days.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who has been spending his week-end in New York, said yesterday that he expected Secretary McAdoo would issue a statement regarding the forthcoming offering of Liberty Loan bonds within the next week or ten days. He said he had no information as to the details of the offering.

Mr. Harding was to have left for Washington yesterday, but decided to remain in town until this morning in order that he might meet Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

MAY FORCE NEUTRAL SHIPS TO UNLOAD

Exports Council Is Expected to Refuse Licenses for Cargoes Held Here.

RIDICULES SWISS PLEAS

Letter from the Republic Says It Is Growing Rich by Pouring Food Into Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It was reported here tonight that the policy concerning the rationing of the entrails soon to be made definite by President Wilson and the Exports Council would result, not in the release, but in the unloading of most of the cargoes of foodstuffs and fodder consigned to Holland and the Scandinavian countries now held in New York harbor and other seaports.

There have been many protests from shippers as to demurrage charges which are piling up because of the fact that the ships cannot get clearance. The Government, however, has refused to be hastened in its deliberations by such matters, as the warning was sounded by the Secretary of Commerce when the system of export licenses was put into effect, that all shippers should refuse cargoes except subject to their ability to obtain licenses.

There has been a report that demurrage charges to certain interests which had assumed that the Government would adopt a lenient policy, at least at the start, were mounting up to something like $500,000 a week. The absolute embargo which the Government placed on cargoes to the northern neutrals took these interests completely by surprise.

Application was received recently from Switzerland, it was said today, for the shipment of large cargoes of formaldehyde to that country. There are those who believe that these cargoes are intended for the treatment of milk for shipment into Germany. Milk treated with formaldehyde is not the food best fitted for the stomachs of soldiers on an arduous campaign. Such applications, however, are looked upon in some circles here as the best evidence that Germany is suffering greatly because of the lack of fats.

Switzerland may be treated with great leniency so far as exports from this country are concerned, because of military problems involved. On the other hand, there will be every effort to bring about a rationing system for this country as well as for the others.

THE NEW YORK TIMES today obtained from an official source the following extracts said to have been contained in a private letter received here from Switzerland:

"We in Switzerland are supposed to be settling down now that M. Adon has been put into the Federal Council as the head of foreign affairs . . . and all the time everybody talks about the measures the United States may take as to exports. That letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES by the director of the Journal de Geneve on the pure motives and noble innocence of Switzerland in the matter of feeding Germany is simply bosh. Get a Swiss into a corner and ask him if cheese, butter, meat, and chocolate are not pouring over his border into Germany, and he will frankly admit it. He gives these precious goods in exchange for coal and iron and shrieks at the idea of going upon rations of coal as short as those upon which poor France and Italy shivered all through that last bitter Winter. Of course just so long as these neutrals next door to Germany continue to be comfortable and grow rich—as Switzerland is growing—so long will Germany have plentiful sources of supply. Abundance reigns here. But nobody but Germany seems to have the courage to be firm with neutrals, who submit to her bullying, but yell in chorus at any threat from the Allies.

"It is true that prices are higher here than before the war, but every one has more money than ever. I can't see one trace of suffering from the war in this country. The boat on which I made an excursion the other day was filled up with schoolboys from Bully who had been for day's tramp in the mountains. The children took out of their sacks the most tempting food, and in such quantities I wondered how the little peasants could find space for it in their insides. . . . The whole country seems bursting with prosperity."

It was said tonight that final action by this Government in regard to the rationing system was waiting only on replies to a note sent to Holland. A commission is coming here from that country, but it is understood that the official reply to the representatives of the United States Government will be received some time in advance of the arrival of the commission.

DUTCH MAY GET SOME FOOD.

Discuss a Plan for Their Ships to Carry Belgian Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—An agreement is in process of negotiation between this Government and the Netherlands, whereby in exchange for some foodstuffs the Dutch Government will take over the greater part of the work of transportation for Belgian relief, and other Dutch tonnage may be made available for American uses. It is expected that the negotiations will be practically concluded before the arrival here of the special Dutch mission. The mission started on the Noordam of the Holland-America Line, which suffered an accident and was compelled to return to port. It is now expected to arrive about Sept. 1.

Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, and Herbert C. Hoover, representing the American Government, are conducting the negotiations. Holland is said to be prepared to give a guarantee that none of the products purchased in the United States shall be re-exported to Germany.

T. D. JONES ON EXPORTS BOARD

Chicago Man Was One of Original Reserve Board Nominees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Wilson today appointed Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, in whose behalf the President clashed with the Senate in the first year of the Wilson Administration, to represent the Department of Commerce on the Administration Board of the Exports Control Council, to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Edward N. Hurley of Chicago as Chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Jones, who also is from Chicago, was nominated by President Wilson to be one of the original members of the Federal Reserve Board. Objection was aroused in the Senate on the ground that he was too intimately connected with the International Harvester Company, against which the Government had a suit pending under the anti-trust laws. President Wilson withdrew the nomination in a letter in which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Jones.

The position to which Mr. Jones is now named does not require the confirmation of the Senate.

SEIZE RUSSIA'S AUTOS.

Shipment Is Attached to Satisfy a Claim for $16,784.

Motor vehicles and accessories valued at $30,000, which are consigned to the Russian Government and are on the pier at 132d Street and Harlem River, awaiting transfer to a lighter, were attached yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Odell of Bronx County on an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Finch in New York County.

The order was obtained by Pluym & Ochs, Ltd., against the Aksai Machinery Corporation, which bought the automobiles for the Russian Government. The plaintiff makes claim against the defendant for $16,784, due out of a total purchased through the plaintiff of $13,345,220. The defendant will obtain the release of the shipment by filing a bond, but two guards will watch the property to prevent shipment while the attachment is in effect.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	96
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼
3s, registered, 1940	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	90	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100
4½s June, 1967	101¼	101⅜	101¼
4½s June, 1963	101¼	101⅜	101¼
4½s Nov., 1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	102¼	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1967	101⅛	102¼	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1957	97¾	98¼	97¾
4½s April, 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s Mar., 1904	97⅝	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1905	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	98⅜
4s May, 1959	93⅜	94½	93⅜
4s Nov., 1958	93⅜	94½	93⅜
4s May, 1957	93⅜	94½	93⅜
4s Nov., 1955	93	94½	93
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1954	84	86	84
4s May, 1954	83½	..	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1933	4.00	4.25	4.00
4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.50		4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4½s 1930-1959	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1926-1980	4.50	4.25	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
195	Cities Service	277	274	275	276½
925	Cities Service pf	85¾	84½	85	85½
300	Cities Service new	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
118	Republic Ry., Light & Pow	33½	32¼	32¾	33¾
75	Rep. Ry., Light & P. pf	65½	64½	64	65½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	21
Adirondack Elec. pf	71	74
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	48	49
Am. Light & Traction	205	300
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110
Am. Power & Light	67	68
Am. Power & Light pf	86	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. Gas & Elec.	73½	74½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	69	71
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	20	24
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12
Baton Rouge Elec. pf	84	87
Carolina Power & Light	38	80
Carolina P. & L. pf	92	96
Colorado Power	97	99
Colorado Power pf	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	52
Commwealth P. & L. pf	76	78
Conn. Power pf	92	95
Consumers' P. pf	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90
Duluth Edison	70	78
Eastern Texas Electric	87	90
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Electric Properties	63	67
El Paso Electric	101	104
El Paso Electric pf	92	95
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	85	90
Fed. Light & Traction	12	14
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	48	50
Western Power Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Interstate Electric	38	45
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	
Apna. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (New) 1st 5s	97	100	
Con. Pow. 1st 5s, '43	92	95	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¾	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	98	
E. Texas Elec. Co. 1st 5s	88	92	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87¾	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. (Co.) 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	
Miss. River Power 1st 5s	70	71	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Nova Scotia S. Co. 1st 5s	102¼	99	102¼
Nor. Ohio Traction 5s	99	101	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102	
Omaha & Co. B. 5s	90	95	
P. & E. R. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6	98		
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. 5s, 1938	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼	
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¾	
West. P. P. 1st 5s	46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	96	98	
Yadkin River Pow. 6s	83	87	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
66	Con Power	112⅜	112¼	112¾
35	Dav. Chem	30¾	30¾	30¾

Bonds.

$1,000	B.C. 3½s, '28	92	92
8,000	B.C. 3½s, '88	92	92
5,000	B. C. 4s, '55	97	97
10,000	B. C. 4s, '71	97	97
20,000	Cosden & Co.	94¾	94¾
35,000	Cos. O. notes ctfs	98	97¾
$1,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾
2,000	Elkhorn 5s	101	101
2,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾
2,000	Do fdg. 5s	84	84
1,000	Do inc. 4s	62¼	62¼
3,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	85¼	85¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Zinc	25	24½	24½
23	Ahmeek	101	101	101
235	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
25	Allouez	63½	62¼	63½
10	Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12¾	12¾
170	Cal. & Ariz.	80	79½	80
9	Calumet & H.	545	538	545
35	Centennial	17¼	17	17
150	Cop. Range	61¾	60¾	61
230	Chile	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
2225	Dav. Daly	6	5¾	6
205	East Butte	12¼	12	12
20	Guanajuato	.60c	60c	60c
50	Indiana	2¾	2¾	2¾
510	Island Cr'k	70½	69	70½
50	Do pf	88½	88	88
156	Isle Royale	31½	30¾	31½
15	Kerr Lake	3	3	3
50	Lake	11	11	11
270	Mason Val	8¼	8	8

Railroads.

10	Boston & Me.	30	30
15	Boston Elev.	59	59
1	Fitchburg pf.	60	60
50	Mass. Elec	5¼	5¼
10	Do pf	25	25

Miscellaneous.

57	A. A. Ch. pf.	100½	100
45	Am. Sugar	123⅝	123
38	Do pf	119	119
351	Am. Woolen	119½	118¾
119	Am. Wool. pf	99	98¾
410	A. G. & W. I.	106¾	105¾
180	Cuban P. C.	18	17
20	Int. Port. C.	12¾	12¼
14	Mass. Gas	92½	92
4	Do pf	76	76
5	McE'n 1st pf.	100	100

Bonds.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88	87¾
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	96
8,950	U. S. L. 3½s	99¾	99½
1,000	M. Gas 4½s	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Shipbdg	92	91½	92
40	Boston Ore	85¾	85¼	85¼
25	Chi. R., S. 4	1	1	1
10	Chi. T. & T.	195	195	195
53	Cudahy	119¾	119¼	119¾
90	Com. Edison	121	121	121
30	Deere pf	100¼	100½	100¼
20	Linde Air	250	250	250
2,470	Prest-o-lite	148	144	148
5	Public S. pf	98	98	98
50	People's Gas	75	75	75

Bonds.

$10,000	Armour 4½s	90¼	90¼
11,000	C. E. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Am. Gas	103½	103	103
25	Camb. Iron	45	45	45
50	El. Stor. Bat.	59¾	59¼	59¼
5	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76½	76½
27	Phila. Elec.	29¼	29¼	29¼
220	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	31¾	31	31¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Nat. Pr. 4-6s	56¾	56¾
3,000	A., G. & E. 5s	91	91
100	City of Phil. 4s, '40, reg	100¼	100¼
4,000	L. V. gen. con. 4½s, 2008	93½	93½
1,000	Perkiomen 2d Ser. 5s	100	100
260	Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4¼
5	Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾
50	Union Trac.	45	45
295	LakeSuperior	17¼	17¾
2	Phila. Trac.	77	77
169	Un. Gas Im.	78¾	78¾

Bonds.

$4,000	Pa. R. R. gn. mtg. 4½s, A	94¼	94
3,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s	103¾	103¾
2,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	101	100¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
American Cigar	106	112	108
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	240	280	250
J. S. Young	165	180	180
Do pf	105	110	106
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	205
Do pf	90	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
R. J. Reynolds	850	890	840
Do pf	112	114	112

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common closed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 127⅞, its highest price of the day. It was advancing practically throughout the session. About 30,000 shares changed hands. It was the leader of the market, with the list generally strengthening. There was a drive in the afternoon against Bethlehem Steel B, but this failed to sympathetically affect the general list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Allis-Chalm.	31¾	30⅝	30⅝
100	Am. B. Sug.	96¾	95¾	95¾
100	Am. Can	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
60	Am. C. & F.	77¼	77¼	77¼
100	Am. H. & L.	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
250	Am. Linseed	29	28	28
100	Am. Loco.	73⅝	73	73¼
150	Am. S. & R.	104¾	104¼	104¼
50	Am. Sugar	123¾	123¾	123¾
510	Am. Woolen	119	118	118
80	A. T. & S. F.	100¼	100	100
750	Bald. Loco.	75¼	74¼	74⅝
30	Balt. & Ohio	70⅝	70¼	70¼
2,700	Beth. Steel B.	129⅝	126¼	129¼
40	Cal. Petrol.	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
750	Cent. Leather	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝
120	C., M. & St. P.	71⅝	71¼	71¼
250	Corn Prod.	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
2,750	Chandler Mot.	85½	84¼	84⅝
100	Cuba Cane Su.	41	40⅝	47
200	Dist. Secur.	20⅜	20	20
100	Erie	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
120	Gen. Motors	116	115¼	115¼
10	Inspir. Cop.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
100	Int. Mer. M.	29	28½	28½
900	Do pf	89¾	88¾	88¾
10	Lack. Steel	94¼	94¼	94¼
50	Max. Motor	35	35	35
270	Mex. Petrol.	98¼	97¼	98¼
4,000	Miami Copper	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
200	Midvale Steel	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Mo. Pacific	33½	33	33
10	Nev. Cons	23¼	23¼	23¼
20	N. Y. N. H. & H	36	35⅝	36
150	Pitts. Coal	58⅝	58½	58¼
70	Ray Consol.	28¾	28¾	28¾
150	Reading	95¼	94¾	94¾
810	Rep. I. & S.	93¾	92¾	93
100	Sinclair Oil	43¼	42¾	43⅜
120	Do rights	¼	¼	¼
1,450	Studebaker	53⅝	52¾	53⅝
110	Tenn. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Teb. Prod.	69	68½	68⅝
200	U. S. Ind. A.	105¼	104	104
29,790	U. S. Steel	127¾	126⅝	127¾
100	Utah Copper	107½	106¾	107½
220	Willys-Over	82¾	81½	81½

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
100	Batopilas	1.25	1.25	1.25
200	Gold. Con.	.57	.57	.57
400	Jim Butler	.84	.84	.84
400	Montana	.20¼	.20¼	.20¼
150	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
1,000	Res. Eula	.19	.19	.19
500	Sioux Con.	.10	.10	.10
300	Ton. Ext.	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅜	7¼	7¼
500	‡Air Reduc.	99	90½	90½
400	‡Am. Tob., ord	18	16¾	16¾
100	Do ord., B.	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	‡Carb. Steel	100	100	100
400	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,400	Cuban Steel	11⅜	11⅜	11½
300	‡Cent. F'dry	36	35	35
200	Chev. Motor	94	93	94
100	‡Cities Serv., pf			93
100	‡Cities Serv., new	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,000	Curtiss Aero.	53¾	52½	53¾
400	Em'son Phon.	7	6¾	7
500	Everett-Hea ney, Inc	23	23	23
1,000	‡Hav. Tob. pf	3⅛	3	3⅛
50	‡Hendee Mfg.	31	31	31
10	Holly Sug. pf.	102	102	102
4,000	‡Do pf	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,500	‡Midwest R.	188	183	187
500	J. N.-O. O.	½	½	½
200	J. N. Y. & T. O	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150,000	‡N. Y. Oil	1¼	92	98
10,000	‡Okla. Oil	14	11½	13
2,000	‡Do pf	54	48	52
2,500	Ok. P. & R.	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
2,500	‡Pearce & S.	28	27	27
3,400	Osage-H. O.	9⅝	9⅛	9¼
700	‡Paw'a Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,900	‡Penn.-K. O.	6¼	5⅞	6
800	‡Sap. O. & R.	11¼	11	11
1,100	‡Sou. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
13,000	‡Tux. S. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡Un. W. Oil, new stock	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,800	‡West. S. P.	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Wyo. O. & R	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Jum. M. of N. M., (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
	400 Lucky Jim Cons.	1	1	1
	200 Magma Cop.	52¼	51½	52¼
	200 ‡M'matic C.	24	23	24
3,250	‡Magnate C.	½	½	½
2,000	‡Manh. M.	16	13	15
	300 Mason Val.	8	7¾	8
	500 ‡McK.-Dar.	54	54	54
	2,200 ‡Milford Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
	700 ‡Mohican	¾	¾	¾
20,000	‡Moth. Lode	38	35	37
7,000	‡Nat. Z. & L.	46	44	45
150	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros.)	½	½	½
	300 Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,800	‡Ohio Copper, new	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	‡Portl'd Con.	35	33	34
1,000	‡Rex Cons.	24	19	23
1,200	‡Roch. Mines	51	50	51
1,000	‡San Toy	13	13	13
	450 ‡Santa R. Dev.	¼	¼	¼
3,500	Sil. Kg. of Ariz.	¼	¼	¼
1,200	‡Silver Pick	11	10	11
	400 Std. Sil.-Lead	½	½	½
2,500	‡Success	30	30	30
	400 Superior Cop., (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	350 Tono. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼
	250 Tono. Min.	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Troy-Ariz.	22	20	21
	10 Unit. East'n	4¼	4¼	4¼
	400 ‡U. S. Tung.	24	24	24
	800 ‡U. Verde Ex.	38	37¼	38
1,300	Unity Gold	4	3¾	3¾
50	‡Utah Nat.	1¼	1	1
2,500	‡Utica Mines	23	21	22
18,000	‡Verde Comb.	1¼	⅞	1¼
12,300	‡Yerington	25	23	24

BONDS.

$3,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s	98	98	98
100,000	‡Gen. Elec. 6s notes, w. l.	101	100⅝	101
3,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	73	73	73
6,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	84	82	82½
5,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	13½

CONDEMN MAIZE TOO HIGHLY MILLED

French Physicians Carry on Experiments to Fix Its Place in War Bread.

PROVES FATAL TO PIGEONS

Investigators Find That the Use of Maize Flour Is Associated with Three Diseases.

In order to find out the place of maize in war bread two French physicians carried on extensive feeding experiments with pigeons. They reached the conclusion that highly milled maize is responsible for at least three deficiency diseases. Their experiments and the results are described in Le Progres Medical, and this summary of the article appears in The Medical Record:

"Weill and Mouriquand publish the results of some experiments on the practicability of maize as the chief constituent of bread and the possible relations between maize diet and pellagra. The authors had already shown that decorticated cereal grains and legume when fed to pigeons and fowls as exclusive diet lead to paraplegia, paralysis, and death. The cause of the latter is believed to be the depreciation of a ferment contained in the cortex of the grains, which is as essential to nutrition as sufficient calories, protein, and mineral matter.

"The authors fed whole maize to a pigeon aged 6 months as sole diet for a period of 240 days. The bird, shut up in its cage, showed great activity and vigor, was in perpetual motion, pecked at its bars and seemed 'mad.' Control pigeons living exclusively on entire wheat, barley, rice, and oat grains were well nourished and vigorous, but showed no such exalted state as the maize-fed bird. The ration of the control birds was cut down to one-sixth or one-seventh, until death occurred from inanition; no beri beri syndrome (grouped symptoms) appeared at any time.

"This held good of all the grains, but not in the same degree. Rice seemed by far the best value for prolonged survival (eighty days as against thirty-one for wheat, twenty-nine for barley, &c.) The maize-fed bird was now tested and survived eighty-eight days. When a mixture of whole grains was heat sterilized, (120 degrees centigrade,) the birds survived ninety days and died paralyzed, but a certain addition of raw grains prevented beriberism. One-third part of raw grains appeared to give perfect protection.

"Pigeons were now fed on decorticated, highly milled maize. The latter was refused and the birds were artifically crammed with it. After a period of sluggishness it became impossible (thirty-third day) and death preceded by paralysis soon followed. Emaciation had also taken place. Hence, both cooking and decortication deprive the grains of vitamines or ferments.

"In regard to pellagra we know that recently it has been seen in association with scurvy after maize flour diet. The zeism or maize intoxication of Rhodesia appears identical with pellagra. In Belgian Congo beri beri patients showed also a pellagrous syndrome. This association of three deficiency diseases in subjects fed on highly milled maize cannot be a mere coincidence, but the interrelations of the three are very puzzling. Pellagra is in part a skin dystrophy, (manifestation of defective nutrition,) perhaps analogous to the shedding of the feathers of fowls with beri beri."

SENT TO BELLEVUE WARD.

Men Accused of Bomb Plot to be Examined.

George Maringer and Wolf Hirsch, charged with being implicated in a bomb plot to blow up the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., were yesterday sent to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital by Judge Mulqueen of General Sessions, on the recommendation of Probation Officer Halperin, who urged an examination into their sanity. When arrested Maringer and Hirsch had in their possession a bomb contained in a cocoa can. They were employed at the time in Roosevelt Hospital as attendants.

At the time of the arraignment the prisoners insisted that the police had spurred them on in the scheme, merely to give themselves an opportunity to expose the plot. Assistant District Attorney Markowitz exonerated the police yesterday of any such part in the scheme.

MUST CONSERVE RAGS NOW.

Shoddy Manufacturers Need Them to Fill Army Orders.

Patriotically inclined Americans must save their rags and sell them if they want to help the shoddy manufacturers in supplying material to be worked into the uniforms of the great army about to be assembled for service in France.

At an all-day meeting of wholesale rag gatherers and shoddy manufacturers held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, ways and means were sought to meet the requirements of the Government in the matter of shoddy for use in the manufacture of uniforms and overcoats, blankets, and other articles intended to clothe the new national army. Samuel Kaplan, a representative of the Council of National Defense, presided at the conference, which was held behind closed doors.

Until recently the army's specifications were drawn in such a way as to shut out the use of shoddy, but these were suddenly modified so as to utilize enormous quantities of the material in the make-up of the army clothing. The War Department's action was said yesterday to have caught the shoddy men unprepared in the matter of stocks.

Edward A. Stone of 200 Fifth Avenue, Chairman of the Rag Committee of the Council of National Defense, and William R. Rawitser, head of a special committee on shoddy, explained the position of the trade to the conference. A good deal of the discussion had to do with maximum prices for shoddy to be sold to the Government. Various rates were fixed for certain classes of merchandise.

BREAK IN PACIFIC CABLE.

Interruption in Service Due to Other Causes Than War.

Rumors from Germanic sources attempting to connect interruption in the Commercial Cable Company's service to the Philippines and China with the recent British Government order prohibiting transatlantic wireless messages were disposed of yesterday by a statement made by officials of the company that the interruption was due only to a break in the cable between Guam and Manila. A repair ship had already left Shanghai, it was said, and the service was likely to be resumed shortly. There has been no interruption of messages to Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—General Frank McIntyre, Chief Cable Censor, commenting tonight on a publication in a New York German newspaper regarding interruption of the commercial cable from San Francisco to the Philippines and China, so that dispatches may only be sent by way of Europe, said that, although there might have been some slight interruption in the service, the War Department did not know of it.

"Certainly there is no reason for it, if there has been any interruption, that can be attributed to the war," he said. "It has happened several times in the last few years. The War Department sent a cablegram today over this cable route, and I have not heard that it failed to get through. No embargo has been put on this cable for commercial use."

MUST PAY FOX'S INCOME.

Court Holds That Trustee of Estate Has No Discretion.

Supreme Court Justice Ordway decided yesterday that the complaint in a suit brought by Irving G. Scot, a creditor of John Fox, to compel the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of his father, the late Senator John Fox, to pay a bill of $1,429 for necessaries, states a cause of action, and overruled a demurrer by the trust company.

The papers in the case showed that, although the son is entitled to one-third of the income from the estate for his support, no payments have been made to him since Jan. 1, 1910, although the trustee has sufficient funds in its hands to make payment. The court found that the trustee has no discretion as to the payment of income to the son, except concerning the time and manner of the payment.

Disloyal Postal Clerk Dismissed.

On orders from the Postal Department at Washington, Postmaster Sinnot of Newark yesterday dismissed Louis F. Kautzman of 36 Stuyvesant Avenue, that city, from his position as postal clerk. Kautzman was suspended on July 2 for alleged disloyal utterances. He is said to have made slurring remarks whenever bodies of recruits marched by the Post Office on their way to the encampments.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market was exceedingly quiet yesterday, and both the Vesey Street and Bronx salesrooms were devoid of auction offerings. On the east side, the old four-story stable at 239 to 245 East Fifty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of the northwest corner of Second Avenue, was purchased from the James Williams estate. The plot is 100 by 100, and the new owner will erect a four-story garage on the site.

H. E. Zittel was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The four-story dwelling at 306 Carlton Avenue, 22 by 100, has been sold by Louis Arnold for the estate of John E. Sparrow to Mrs. Johanna McGinn for occupancy. He also sold the building at 188 South Portland Avenue, 25 by 100, for Theodore Carpenter, and the three-story dwelling at 410 Pacific Street, 22 by 100, for Adolf Schmalholz.

M. McKinnon, Jr., has sold the three-family brick house at 9,316 Third Avenue for C. Nanssen.

Long Island.

Ward & Ward have sold for Allison Lowndes thirty acres adjoining the Peck farm at Dix Hills and other property in that section for Julius Miller, and also to Harry K. Warner about twenty-five acres near the Jericho turnpike and Deer Park Road.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for Desmond Dunne a plot at Great Neck Estates to Walter Rees for improvement with a residence.

The Bulkley & Horton Company, in conjunction with the Amsterdam Developing and Sales Company, sold four lots on Nassau Avenue, Malverne, Lynbrook, for E M. Koelbel.

Sales at Queens.

A. Cantore has sold at Astoria the three-story houses at 91 Fourteenth Avenue for the Jackson & Steinway Company to Carll M. Burnstern at 575 Broadway for Charles Knopfler to Mary Grimes, and at 419 Steinway Avenue for the S. & S. Development Company to M. A. Gotlieb.

X. Ditz sold to A. Rickel the plot 25 by 95 on the northwest corner of Jamaica and Ninth Avenues, Long Island City.

The Homewood Holding Company sold to F. J. D. Holding a plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Wickes Street, 375 feet south of Mill Street, Jamaica.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold to C. Ganz the dwelling, 80 by 100 on the northwest corner of Birch Street and Kingston Road, Jamaica.

M. E. Johnson sold to M. E. Mattmann a plot 62 by 100 on the east side of Academy Street, 100 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City.

$6,000 for Deal Block.

Joseph P. Day sold at auction on Saturday at Deal, N. J., four plots 112.8 by 300 and irregular, comprising the entire block bounded by Deal Esplanade, Richmond and Norwood Avenues and Darlington road, to William L. Gordon for $6,000.

New Jersey.

Joseph de Wyckoff of London, England, representative of the American Vanadium Steel Company, bought from the estate of Arthur D. Brandeis, Arlena Towers, an estate near Ramsay, valued at $500,000. The property comprises about 200 acres, with dwelling and outbuildings.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold at Newark for Frank B. Heller the two-family residence at 41 Treacy Avenue to Mrs. Clara J. Schonwalter and for the Northwestern Building and Loan Association the two-family house at 610 North Fourth Street to Elnora Alma Irving.

Sale at Yonkers.

The three-story dwellings at 120 Park Avenue, Yonkers, on a plot 75 by 182, has been sold by Edward N. Crosby & Co., for the estate of Mary Crosby, to a client for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 298 Fifth Avenue to the St. Regis Pure Food Corporation, and the store at 62 Columbus Avenue to Paul Missail; the building at 17 West Sixty-seventh Street to Charles T. Guillette & F. Gallagher, and the store at 70 Columbus Avenue to F. S. Gassoway, Inc.

Realty Notes.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. J. S. Halle to W. R. K. Taylor, the four-story dwelling at 43 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Amalie A. Dilg was the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of University Avenue and 171st Street, sold recently by Charles S. Kohler for the Lloyd-Phyfe Company.

In part payment for the five-story apartment, 1,075 Simpson Street, sold recently by Charles E. Smith, the buyer, the Zem Land Company, gave a tract of thirty-three lots on Avenue D and East Ninety-fourth Street, Brooklyn. George L. Long and Maurice G. Strauss negotiated the deal.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

96th St. 323-325 West, for a four-story brick garage, 50x100.11; Builders' Land Development Co., 76 West 68th St., owner; James P. Whiskeman, same address; architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

City Hall Park, City Hall, to cupola of building, without clock, covered with copper; City of New York, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West 43d St., architect; cost, $30,000.

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Joseph P. Day

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80 Minutes by "L" to heart of City, or 20 minutes by train to Pennsylvania Station.
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House most exquisitely and expensively decorated and furnished. All modern conveniences and improvements.
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THIS CHARMING STUCCO HOME $10,500.
9 large rooms. Tiled bath. Steam heat. Parquet floors. Cement walks. Large plot. Overlooking golf links and country club. Five minutes' walk to station. 27 minutes to Penn. Station, New York, or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Convenient terms can be arranged to responsible purchaser.
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'Phone Greeley 636.

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Built for all-year home; 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; garage; 6,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach; yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about 3 minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S. 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $30 to $35.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 310, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Markey<Markey. Re Maltbie. Perlman<Kellogg. Haskell<Conner. Ward<Taylor. Woodruff<Staples. Bunzl<T H Symington Johnson<Crawford. Bomberg<45th St Rlty. Jobin<Laurence. German Sav Bk<Sinauer. (2.) Re McCarthy. Re J R T<Weinstein. Scheer<Skillin. Sheeran<Sheeran. Tobias<Glasheim. Re Faber. Eagle<Nirenberg. Testa<Penn Coal Co. Joseph Balaban Co<City of N Y. Morgan<Breier. Margolis<same. Re Kasriel (Thatcher) Carbone<Carbone. City of N Y<Lozano(2) Re Roselinsky & Co. (Greenblatt.) Blumenfeld<Josephson Jackson<Jackson. Hirschfield<Hirschfield. Cohn<Cohn. People<Callahan. Ellis<Ellis. Re City of N Y. (Rosedale Av.) Beebe Chem Co<Herman & Herman. Schorsch<Becker Bldg Cashman<Cashman.

Westerman<Westerman. Goldstein<Goldstein. Miller<Blumenthal&Co Romanoff<Federal Dyestuff&Chem Co. Gordon<Gordon. Bunzl<T H Symington Kern<Cahill. Re Jekyll-Walker Co. Smith<Teskey. Straus<302 5th Av. (6) Buletti<Buletti. City of N Y<Burrows Metal Mfg Co. Re Turbo Elec Const Co<Hesse. Jamieson<Jamieson. Roworth Mfg Co<San. Landow<Kugelman. McGuire<McGuire. Johnston<Mason. Re Sutro. Hayman<Purdy. Caravello<Caravello Dickoff<Dickoff Frankel<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank. Farmer<Keller Farmer Co. Riess<Salomon. Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck. Re Gelgy-ter-Meer Co. Gibson<Ball. Re Comollo<Italian Nat. Club. Bulban<Bulban. Re Wilder. Josephy<Kansas City, M & O Ry. City of N Y<Roth.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Excise calendar: Sisson<O'Brien. Same<Beckmann. Same<Shea.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—(Extraordinary Term)—Sawyer, J. Held in Appellate Term Room at 10 A. M.
Delehanty<McIntyre.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Same<Harris. Re Dexter, (153 Elisabeth St.)

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Alphonse A Galot, Frank D Hartt, Charles J Phalen, Paul Josselin.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 545, w s, 94.7 ft s of 32d St, 20.6x 100; Katharine A. Rooney to Joseph Fuchs, 220 East 107th St, quitclaim and confirmation deed, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
52D ST, 108 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 84.2x20.5x80.5x20; Mary E. McCormick to Thomas, Rose, May, Lillian, and Irene McCormick, 108 West 52d St, mtg $20,500, July 26; address, J. F. Smith, 445 West 50th St. $100
72D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x70; Bernard Rosenstein to Rachel Rosenstein, 308 East 72d St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 4.....$1
136TH ST, 231 West, n s, 336 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Edward Beechtoldt to Harry Bowman, 206 West 52d St, Aug. 1.....$100
146D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x96.11; Abr. Mayer to Frances Mayer, 1,233 Boston Road, mtg $17,500, July 18.....$100
163D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator, to James McLaughlin, 209 West 69th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BARNES AV, n e corner of Tilden Av, runs e 77.1x n 217.10x w 14.2x w 63.4 ft to Barnes Av x w 15.9 ft to 4th Av x s 224.3x e 22.11; Stacy W. Kapp to Percy C. Kapp, 519 Montgomery, Hollidaysburg, Penn., July 28; attorneys, Herman & E., 170 Broadway $100
BRONXWOOD AV, 3,610, s e corner of 213th St., 80x100; John J. Hynes, Referee, to George C. Ueberu, 30 East 160th St, and another, ext., Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000
LOT 102, map of Allen estate; Hudson F. Rose Co. to Giuseppe Corso, 358 East 149th St., Aug. 4; attorney, G. Como, 338 East 113th St.....$1
LOTS 847 and 848, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually and as trustee, et al., to Carl Schmidt, 711 Bartholdt St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$675
All following same map, date, and attorney:
LOT 626; same to R. & K. Realty Co., 23 West 15th St.....$475
LOT 1,102; same to Max Gruberg, 805 Tremont Av.....$650
LOT 1,090; same to Oscar A. Mackey, 26 West 131st St.....$1,090
LOTS 423, 427, and 596; same to Matteo A. Hartogenses, 100 West 88th St..$1,200
LOT A12; same to Mary C. Figner, 314 West 135th St.....$575
LOT 167; same to James H. White, 280 Dean St, Brooklyn.....$400
LOTS 715, 1,280 to 1,282, and 1,406; same to Morris Auslander, 550 Buedeker Av, Brooklyn, and another.....$125
LOTS 472 to 476; same to Alice M. Jones, 59 West 56th St.....$4,425
LOTS 742 and 743; same to Concettina Ficarotta, 721 East 213th St.....$600
LOTS 779 to 782, 1,221, and 1,222; same to Alfonso Verderese, 408 South 2d St, Brooklyn, and another.....$2,000
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 180th St, 60x100; Freehold Construction Co. to Daro Realty Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $19,000, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
UNIVERSITY AV, 1,421, Jerome Park; Amalie A. Delg, 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $40,000, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 309.11 ft to centre line Mill Brook x60.6 to w s of Brook Av x296.3x118.1; Land Estates, Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $17,500, July 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100
177TH AV, n s, being lot 692, map of Wakefield, 100x114; North Borough Realty Corporation to Charles A. Weber, 2,442 Lorillard Place, and another, mtg $8,000, July 11; attorney, C. A. Weber, 39 East 149th St $100
140TH ST, n s, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; North Borough Realty Corporation to Charles A. Weber, 2,442 Lorillard Av and another, mtg $5,500, July 11; attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Abraham and Lena Gerston to Jacob Eisner, 298 Broadway; due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $37,900; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway $11,500
127TH ST, 611 to 617 West, n s, 100.5 ft w of Broadway, 150x100x irregular, Aug. 6; Shenk, R. & C. Co. to Abel King, 148 East 58th St, and another, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $210,723; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,000
136TH ST, 231 West, n s, 336 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, Aug. 1; Harry Bowman to Edward Bechtoldt, at Sarnac, N. Y., on lease 4, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500
143D ST, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11, Aug. 6; James McLaughlin to Clarence H. Kelsey, East Orange, N. J., due Aug. 6, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, n e corner 150th St, 25x100; Marie F. Scelsa to Hanna Haist, 381 East 152d St., Dec. 21, 1916, 2 yrs., interest as per bond; attorney, Hanna Haist, 381 East 152d St.....$1,250
LIND AV, e s, at n e corner St, runs n 59.8 x s e to Lind Av x w — to beginning; Louisa C. Leitch to Wallace E. Palmer, 1,074 Lind Av., July 1, 2 yrs., interest as per bond; Forney, O. & Forney, 299 Broadway.....$2,000
LOT A12, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Mary C. Figner to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 2 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,800
LOTS 847 and 848, same map; Carl Schmidt to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c; attorney, same $400
LOTS 472 to 476, same map; Alice M. Jones to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, same $2,655
LOT 1,090, same map; Oscar A. Mackey to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, same $1,090
LOTS 742 and 743; Concetta Ficarotta to same $450
LOTS 1,221 and 1,222; Alfonso Verderese and another to same $675
LOTS 779 to 781; Alfonso Verderese and another to same $825
LOT 1,102; Max Gruberg to same.....$487
LOT 715; Morris Auslander and another to same $350
NORTH ½ Lot 83, map of Olinville, 50x100; Emily M. Garside to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, runs e 118.2 to Brook Av x s 296.3 to Centre Mill Brook x s w 60.6x n 309.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, July 31, 3 yrs., 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, $1,500
155D ST, 403 and 405 East, n s, 54.8x100; John C. Giese to Herman Wiebke and another, Aug. 6, 3 yrs., 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ANN ST, 62, s s, 66 ft w of William St, 20x52.11; Minister, &c., Reformed Dutch Church, City of New York, to Montgomery & Co., 105 Fulton St, 21 years from May 1; attorneys, Stitt & Phillips, 113 Fulton St. $650
AVENUE D, n w corner of 4th St, all; Katie Cohen to Morris Kirschstein, 57 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Benjamin Kirschstein, 132 Nassau St.....$1,020
FULTON ST, n s, 66 ft w of William St, 20x66; Minister, &c., Reformed Dutch Church, City of New York, to Mongomery & Co., 105 Fulton St, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Stitt & Phillips, 113 Fulton St $1,680
FULTON ST, 103, n s, 45 ft w of William St, 21x90, all; same to George T. and Hester V. Montgomery, executors, 253 West 89th St, 21 years from May 17, 1917; attorneys, same $1,600
READE ST, 12, all; Helen C. Butler et al. to Arthur Hilt, 222 West 58th St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1917; address, M. Shapiro, 80 McGibbin St, Brooklyn.....$2,000
30TH ST, —, store and basement; Salvatore Ruggiefo to Levy, Gilliland Co., 532 West 30th St, 2 years from Aug. 15, 1917; attorney, Bernhard H. Levy, 2 Rector St. $1,900
116TH ST, 12 to 16 West, front loft; Barnel Realty Corporation to Leung Ying & Lou Chin, 43 Mott St, 12 years from Feb. 1, 1917; address, 13 Mott St.....$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50; Greason Manufacturing Co. against Moser Arndstein, owner and contractor.....$26
CHRISTOPHER ST, 19 and 21; Abraham Ringel against Alfred Bartels, owner and contractor; sub-contractor.....$62
167H ST, 115-137 West; G. A. & H. Boehm against 115-137 West 16th St. Co., Inc., owner and contractor $10,076
27TH ST, 522 West; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Cornelius Daly, owner and contractor $370
39TH ST, 135 East; Joseph Feinberg against Israel O. Blake, owner; John McKee, contractor $30
144TH ST, 38-44 West; Atlantic Metal and Tar Roofing Co. against Paul Englander, owner; Riger Construction Co., Inc., contractor $806

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of Cameron Place, 100x99.1; Joseph A. Mascia against Kerry Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.

BARTHOLDI ST, 762; Bass & Grassmuck against Gennaro Milanese, owner and contractor.....$380

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,550; lease, &c.; Pabst Brewing Co. against Mecca Restaurant and Catering Corp. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gilbert & Gilbert.
DELANCEY ST, 276; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Katz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
MADISON ST, 353; Mary Lewis Russell against Jacob Kurzman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.
51ST ST, 241-249 West; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Janpole & Werner Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaln.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

171ST ST, n w corner of Fort Washington Av, 95x100; Miller-Combes Co., Inc., against Elo Building Co. et al., June 15, 1917, by bond.....$783.93

REAL ESTATE.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

30 minutes from Broadway, 2 blocks from the water, 1¼ blocks from station; beautiful hollow tile stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, 100x100; terms to suit. X 223 Times Annex.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, real estate, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location, stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 290 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly. Write or call at once. B, Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000 on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, store, &c. Write for further particulars. "Shore Home," Box 284 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

MONTCLAIR.—Splendid modern residence, 9 rooms, all improvements; large lot, shrubbery; worth $7,500; has been taken in foreclosure and will be sacrificed for $6,000. Murdoch, opposite Lackawanna, Montclair.

COUNTRY HOME AND FARM.
49 acres, all tillable, fertile land; 17-room house; improvements; 3 tenant buildings; quantities of fruit; bargain, $9,500.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Attractive seven-room stucco cottage, all improvements, to rent; near Morristown, N. J.; garage; $30. Rector 8438.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24862.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.— STORFER-SPOONER CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 31st, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, August 22d, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 6th, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—No. 24,364.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William R. Houlston, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 17th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
One typewriter and one time clock.
Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 15th and 16th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
Dated, New York, August 6th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 East 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported silks, piece goods, velvets, satins, laces, embroideries, machinery, wall cases, safe, fixtures, &c.
BERTHA REMBAUGH Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS D. GREENBERG & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 821 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits, trousers, vests, overcoats, trimmings, piece goods, fixtures, cutting tables, desks, safe, typewriter shelving, &c.
JOHN L LYTTLE, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. PARKERTON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 145-151 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of steel, iron, railings, crimping and punching machines, bolts, screws, and other machinery, hardware, safe, office fixtures, typewriter, etc.
JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. PASSMAN & SON, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 189 E. 88th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lumber, machinery, etc.
HENRY BRADY, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

LARGEST RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE.

An advertisement in The New York Times, with its average daily and Sunday circulation of more than 344,000 copies, will reach a larger and more responsive audience at a lower rate per line per thousand than is obtainable through any other advertising medium. —Advt.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Six unusually large rooms, bath and butler's pantry; combination kitchen, gas water heater, hot water heating system, open fireplace, combination gas and electric lights, hardwood double floors and trim; handsomely decorated throughout; shades, screens, awnings; over ¼ acre slightly terraced plot; fine lawns and shrubbery; beautiful, restricted residence section, 3 minutes station; splendid train service, 45 minutes N. Y.; price $6,000; or handsomely furnished, including new $750 cabinet grand piano, $7,500; terms arranged; photo on request. Owner, X. B., 212 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large veranda; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day, 60 trains daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

BIG BARGAIN. — Store and bakery, fully equipped; well-established business, with utensils, horse, harness, and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x30, with 8 connecting living rooms; only 5 miles from Times Square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted Wallis A. Catelle, Washington, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home, 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $160.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, large house and unfinished garage and large grounds, suitable for lots, corner property, in Peekskill, N. Y.; been asking $8,500, will take $6,700 for quick sale. Address F 21 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views, what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Small hotel, completely furnished, on East Coast of Florida, not far from Palm Beach; best class Northern families and guests; very successful; Winter season, December to April; has been leased each year. Write, J. H. Rogers, 17 Battery Place, care International Bank, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A 48-acre farm in beautiful Connecticut village, near Winsted; free and clear; $5,000; exchange for Westchester. X 232 Times Annex.

Lot in built-up section of the Bronx; $8,000 equity; for Westchester. X 230 Times Annex.

Choice residence at Rockaway for good-paying city property. P., 3,383 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two families of four adults wish to rent late Sept. or Oct. 1st two small detached houses or a two-family, not over 40 minutes out; moderate rent; answer by mail only. H. Truman, 202 West 74th, N. Y.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

97 ACRES, COUNTRY HOME FARM.
OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ACTION.
In New Jersey hills, 15 miles out; two railroads; good motor roads; small lake; fruit; new 12-room house; 2 tiled baths; vapor heating system; necessary outbuildings.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 358.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 852 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., Northwest Corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power; light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Rieser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

Desk room or part of high class office, Broadway and Franklin Sts. Phone Franklin 6306.

36th St., 6 East.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

56TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, parlor floor; last tenant furrier; $30. Circle 1336.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

OUT-OF-TOWN WHOLESALE HOUSE DESIRES TO LEASE OFFICE CONTAINING ABOUT 800 SQUARE FEET IN FOURTH AV. OR BROADWAY DISTRICT BETWEEN 18TH AND 30TH STS.; STATE LOCATION AND RENTAL. BOX F 41 TIMES.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

79TH ST., 205 WEST, (North Side.)—For lease, a private house, suitable for doctor or dentist; steam heat and electric light included in lease; rent $2,400 Inquire Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th St.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town—Furnished.

For Rent.—Furnished house, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; modern, 9 rooms, 2 baths; beginning Oct. 1. Apply Real Estate McClellan, Mount Vernon, Phone 91; Fish & Marvin, 1991 Pelham.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

To Let.—House 200 feet from water, 30 minutes out; Whitestone. Phone Flushing 4401.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED.—HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT COMPLETELY FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE IN SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, EITHER DIRECTLY ON 7TH AV., BELOW 80TH ST., OR WITHIN ONE DOOR OF THE AVENUE; FURNISH IMPORTNAT DETAILS IN LETTER BEFORE AUG. 15. ADDRESS L 171 TIMES.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, until Sept. 30, cottage, modern, furnished, 5 or 6 rooms and bath; must be near lake in New York or New Jersey; give full particulars. Garcia, 249 West 107th St.

Wanted for rest of August, on Long Island Sound, commuting distance, small bungalow, three sleeping rooms, completely furnished. R. S. Willis, 1,790 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

137TH, 106 WEST.—Artist's 3-room, bath; top; cool, light; no elevator; one month, $35. Apt. 30. Chelsea 5070, 8 to 9 A. M.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION! Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED small apartment; grand piano; bargain. Call 678 Madison Av.

For several months, six large, well and completely furnished rooms with bath, shower, telephones, electric light; all improvements; baby grand piano; three bedrooms; $60 monthly. East 27th St. Telephone Bryant 8218.

MADISON AV., 223.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; kitchenette; $110 monthly.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartments, two and three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $50 and $70.

44TH, 58 WEST. (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome two, four spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location.

80TH, corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt. Phone Columbus 7627.

AT 251 WEST 81ST ST.
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 rooms and bath, fully equipped, including silver, bed linen, etc. See Mrs. Quinn on premises.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

92D, (Broadway.)—Apartment, 6 rooms and bath; owner sublet; immediate possession. Riverside 8148.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms; southern exposure; beautifully, completely furnished; $80; less than rent unfurnished. Apt. 8C.

97TH ST., (West End Av., 745.)—Overlooking Hudson; $45.

610 WEST 116TH ST.
2-3-5-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises; references required. THOMPSON. 2040 Morningside.

168TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 11 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $90 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $3 weekly (optional); references.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT-Hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CAMERAL PLAZA,
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4-room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 28th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly; $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

FIVE ROOMS; high-class elevator house; near Broadway subway, 110th; busses, surface cars; special rates. Phone Academy 636.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125 (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Brooklyn.

A 48-acre farm in beautiful Connecticut village, near Winsted; free and clear; $5,000; exchange for Westchester. X 232 Times Annex.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios with bedroom and bath; rents $1,500 to $4,000, including refrigeration. Renting Agent on premises daily & Sunday. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

88D, 329 WEST.—An attractive 8-room, unfurnished apartment to sublet for one year commencing Oct. 1; second door from Riverside Drive, $70 per month; great bargain for right person; see Superintendent.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $85, $90.

93D, 300 WEST. (West End Av.)—Modern high-class apartments, one room and bath, $25 to $50; two rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

114TH, 421 WEST. (The Aldine.)—Six beautiful, sunny rooms and bath; modern house; immediate possession. Inquire Room 1206, 115 Broadway. Rector 3624.

517 WEST 169TH ST.
Modern apartments, 3 and 4 rooms; rents $24 to $34; every modern improvement.

HIGH CLASS
elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS with me now; have responsible clients waiting for all sizes high-class furnished apartments and houses. Acme Leasing Co., Renting Specialists, 505 5th Av., at 42d St. 5159 Murray Hill.

From Oct. 1 to April 1, furnished housekeeping apartment of 4 or 5 rooms; price $50 per month; west of 42d St.; full particulars. Apt. 4, 133 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished, unfurnished Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Unfurnished.

HAVE WAITING LIST responsible tenants, high-class apartments, all sizes and locations; send me floor plans, particulars; immediate results guaranteed. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av., at 42d St. 5159 Murray Hill.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, including 4 master bedrooms; all improvements; west side; between $75 and $85. D 496 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

40TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; carefully planned meals.

55D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handcomely furnished, private bath, electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Col. 9687.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; subway, surface cars.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house, for unusual people, at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large and small rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool room, newly decorated; private bath; near "L". Summer rate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentlemen; excellent table; electricity; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private bath, superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

107TH, 223 WEST, (bet. Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence beautifully furnished rooms or suite; board optional; moderate rates.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel. —Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University Campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Small room and board; private family; elevator apartment; home cooking; $8. Apt. 34. 5120 Morningside.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, room, board, with refined family, vicinity 160th-181st St., West. F 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Jewish) desires refined board; city or suburbs; moderate. C 317 Times Downtown.

WANTED, room and board, refined private family, 86th-116th St., west side; can furnish best references. G 275

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced typewriter addressers wanted: must be able to typewrite at least 1,000 addresses a day; only those skilled in this type of work need apply; salary, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Some experience, good penman, quick and accurate at figures; permanent; advancement. M 346 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, accurate, Underwood typist; state qualifications. G 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
EXPERIENCED, BETWEEN 25 AND 30 YEARS.

STERN & SAALBERG CO.,
416 WEST 45TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist wanted; young woman, over 25 years old; must be an expert; with an old established firm; salary, $20 to start; good chance for advancement. F 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; must be competent to take full charge complete set of books, accurate, and good penman; give full details in own handwriting. L 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young woman; must be expert double entry, take entire charge of office, in manufacturing concern; give particulars. L 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly competent, manufacturing concern; state salary and past experience. L 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, take charge of small office and details; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary desired. L 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Double entry; jewelry importers; state experience, salary expected. C 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well recommended; stenographic experience; good salary; write full particulars. C 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cloak house, double entry; salary $10; chance for advancement. P. Paley, 108 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER with retail experience; trial balance; permanent. Avedon Cloak, 448 5th Ave.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, in specialty shop; state experience and salary. L 104 Times.

BUYER. — Wanted, cloak, suit, and waist buyer or assistant buyer for high-grade specialty shop, Boston; experienced; give telephone number. Write Box 131, R. F., 126 East 34th St.

CASHIER.—YOUNG LADY CASHIER AND ENTRY CLERK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. WRITE CASHIER, 8 GREENWICH AV.

CASHIER and bookkeeper for apartment hotel, $60 per month and meals; accurate, efficient, and willing; references required. L 159 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted, experienced, by automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; reply, giving age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired. Operator, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

FORELADY.—One who has had experience in handling sewers and getting out orders; good position to right party. Box 21, 1,804 Broadway.

FORELADY.—Experienced on middies and house dresses; for out-of-town factory; references required. F 40 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERS & IMPROVERS
FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM
LONG SEASON AND LIBERAL SALARIES
TO CAPABLE WORKERS

LARGE, LIGHT, SANITARY WORKROOM
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor

GIRL FOR CLERICAL WORK, GOOD HANDWRITING ESSENTIAL; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 3, STA. A., NEW YORK.

HAND SEWERS on fine underwear. Brand, 8 East 46th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.
125TH STREET, WEST.
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS
who are accustomed to
PNEUMATIC TUBES.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take care of apartment; four hours each day; no cooking; good all-around worker desired. Apply 1012 Times Building.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; assist with cooking. Call, 10 to 12, 153 Riverside Drive, Apartment 2B.

MODEL, 36, for large cloak and suit house; long season. Superior Garment Co., 1,337 Broadway.

MODELS FOR FASHION SHOW. CALL 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M., GREAN, 26 EAST 33D ST.

NURSE for baby and child; country; best references required; write or call. Room 721, 71 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT at wholesale silk house; state salary and particulars and past experience. L 150 Times.

OFFICE GIRL, bright, for office work; good at figures; state qualifications and salary expected. B. K., 129 Times.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Girls, public, parochial or high school graduates, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary required. H. F., 232 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESWOMAN selling line of art goods to handle line of novelties; to one who can show results very good proposition offered; salary or commission. American Art Novelty, 45 East 20th.

STENOGRAPHER.
ONE OF OUR DEPARTMENT MANAGERS NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; PRINCIPALLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO DICTAPHONE MACHINE; MUST TAKE NOTES RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY J. F. ELLIOT, 207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Publishing house requires today one or two bright and energetic young ladies, high school education or better, able to take dictation accurately, for correspondence and attractive special work; knowledge of publishing business desirable; permanent employment with advancement if you qualify; beginners' salary to beginners; write full particulars, with telephone reference. D 408 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by a wholesale watch company, a good, accurate stenographer; would prefer one familiar with our business, but will try girl willing to learn work required to be done in addition to typewriting; state religion. E 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in 5th Av. mercantile office; young lady who is thoroughly educated and experienced, to take commercial dictation rapidly; state age, nationality, religion, education, experience, and salary in detail. F. 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Vacancy for bright beginner who writes neatly and figures correctly; opportunity for commercial training in manufacturing business; reply, own handwriting; state salary. Steno, 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED BY OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENT BUYER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. L 167 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST—EXPERIENCED ON UNDERWOOD; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY 29TH ST. ENTRANCE, SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wall Street banking house has position for a good stenographer; will pay liberal salary; state experience, salary expected, and references. Address H. E. E., P. O. Box 622, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to RED WING COMPANY, INC.

Dated July 28, 1917.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC.
By E. A. CUDAHY,
President.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary at once in 5th Av. office; woman about 30 preferred; short hours, easy work. Phone 1844 Vanderbilt, Monday, 9:30 to 12 A. M. E 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER or typist, to learn dictaphone; must be able to write a letter well; permanent position and can advance; apply by letter giving qualifications and wages wanted. C 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman wanted. Apply by letter only, stating experience, salary wanted, with reference, L. C. Y., Room 62, 6 Wall St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take charge of the filing and assist with the bookkeeping in a small export office; state experience and salary expected. G 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two or three years' experience; must be neat and accurate, with an understanding of filing; state salary expected. L 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for private office; must be well educated; write full details, age, experience, nationality, religion. L 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with clerical experience; position permanent; advancement; bring references. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 646 West 133d.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising manager; start one rate, advancement; give experience, education, and salary expected. L 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for temporary work; experience, ability, and good appearance required. Call Room 708, 14 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER with clerical experience; position permanent. M. Kadisch, 557 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience wanted; knowing Italian preferred. Call on Schroeder Bros., 29 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office experience necessary; call in person. 35 Nassau St., Room 1406.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, substitute for three weeks; capable operating Monitor switchboard; salary $12. Call Rector 3068.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced on Oliver machine; also dictaphone. E. J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

TENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in dry goods commission house; permanent; state age, experience, and salary. Silks, F 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will start stenographer who is worth it at $75; permanent position. Address L 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for steel corporation office; opportunity for bright girl. Room 609, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and filing clerk. Tavares-Kalb Co., 134 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, permanent position; call Tuesday morning. Room 1178, 200 5th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST by real estate firm; intelligent, good appearance, experienced. Apply, own handwriting, stating salary desired. Address H. R., Box 171 Times.

TEACHER of commercial subjects in institution. High school knowledge of Gregg and Pitman stenography, commercial law, Bookkeeping, office experience, three requisites. Apply personally, 470 West 145th St., Tuesday evg. between 7-8 o'clock.

TEACHER for special work; year's contract. Room 711, 119 West 34th St.

TRANSLATORS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Publishing house wishes to employ several men or women each one of whom can translate short articles from the magazine of one of the following countries: France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Holland, Japan, China, Turkey; work can be done at home in an hour or two a week; write fully, stating which language you read, whether you are a native of that country, what education you had, whether any journalistic experience. L 148 Times.

YOUNG LADY
TO OPERATE BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE.

STERN & SAALBERG CO.,
416 WEST 45TH ST.

YOUNG LADY.—Cotton goods house converting department requires services of young lady to take entry books and instructions to mills and bleacheries; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. G 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, as first-class stenographer; must be good at figures, make herself useful in office; steady position; good opprtunity for advancement. Apply Hessel Raines & Co., 349 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted in insurance company compensation claim department; must be quick, intelligent, have business experience, capable of conducting correspondence. Address C 287 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED.
STENOGRAPHERS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
TYPISTS
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS,
TELEPHONE OPERATORS,
BILLING CLERK,
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
DIEHL AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth while positions with worth while uptown and downtown firms for worth while business girls, beginners or with experience. Miss Shelley, Prop. "No registration fee; just a standard."

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY 200 Broadway.—Register free; stenographic secretaries, $25-$30; bookkeepers, $20-$25; file clerks, $15; engineers, draftsmen; superior opportunities.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; head file clerk, stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; superior opportunities.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, legal secretaries, typists, switchboard, $8 to $25; many worth while positions; free registration, Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau; 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Choice position of Wall St.; dozens of others; salaries, $15-$35; register free. Co-operative Agency, 225 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent positions; good salaries; just what you want. Call, Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$25; stenographers, $10-$20; typists, $10-$18; bill clerks, (Elliott-Fisher,) $18. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

MANICURIST wanted; first class; $30 a week; salary guaranteed. Rialto Barber Shop, 212 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Immediate employment; high salaries; good environment. Certified Employment Agency, 1,205 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, bookkeeper-stenographers, typists, dictaphone, telephone operators. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

GOOD POSITIONS for stenographers, bookkeepers, typists. Miss Lynch's Agency, 503 5th Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify for them in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks may shortly require women to do man's work. Three months' special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Graduates of accounting schools as juniors for permanent staff; state particulars and salary desired. G 261 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS wanted, crayon and stipple; state references and wages first letter. Gugler Litho Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper wanted, broker's office; write good hand and have best references; salary to start $15. C 300 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted, capable handling 600 or 700 individual accounts; must have had experience; state salary expected. Address Box C 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, FAMILIAR WITH STOCK RECORDS AND CAPABLE OF SUPERVISING LARGE CLERICAL FORCE. ADDRESS BY LETTER ONLY, GEO. E. RAGAN CARE MONTGOMERY WARD CO., BOWNE AND IMLAY STS., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, required; must be experienced and capable of taking complete control of books; salary according to ability; good opportunity for live wire. Write Box C 301 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER and cost clerk, assistant, in office of manufacturing company; experienced man, exempt from draft. Apply Bronx Company, 177th St. and Bronx River.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Thoroughly competent; manufacturing concern; state salary and past experience. L 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, one with instalment furniture experience; capable of taking full charge of office and collections. L 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, reliable, with good references; write, giving full particulars. C 324 Times Downtown.

BOYS, grammar or high school graduates, for office work; to bright, ambitious young men we offer excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS.—Several bright, active, and intelligent boys, 16 to 19 years of age, to learn the cotton goods business in the sample department of a large dry goods commission house; rapid advancement to competent young men. Address Box 12, Station V, New York City.

BOY OVER 18 FOR STOCK, BY LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WHO WISH PERMANENT POSITION NEED APPLY. P. O. BOX 8, STA. A, NEW YORK.

BOY—IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. G 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY of intelligence to do general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. D 119 Times.

BOY wanted, in downtown real estate office; salary $7 a week; in answering state age and references. C 303 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. C 268 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Beginner in export office; must be bright; opportunity to advance. G 276 Times Downtown.

BOY in large publishing house; good chance for one who is ambitious. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY over 16 for work in developing and printing plant; good opportunity for willing boy. 116 West 104th St.

BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CASHIER for wholesale poultry and meat establishment; early hours; good salary with advancement for hustler. Address Box 6, Station C.

CASHIER.—Young man as cashier; hours 5:30 to 9:30 P. M., C. D., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR familiar with Fiat motors, must have good references. Henry M. Day, Room 1717, 50 Broad Street.

CHEMIST.—Expert in analyzing gases and holder of chemist diploma to be called for adhesional test; will not interfere with regular business; state qualifications. Address K. K., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CLERK in office, accurate at figures; rapid advancement. Derby, 626 West 39th.

COAT FITTER.—FOR FIFTH AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE AND CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY LETTER ONLY MICHAEL, 734 FIFTH AVENUE.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate office, uptown, west side. Also opening for a collector; must have experience; state qualifications fully as to age, wages desired, and references; otherwise no attention will be given to same. Address D 499 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper stenographer (Spanish-English) wanted, male or female. Dabdoub, 488 Broadway.

COST CLERKS wanted by automobile manufacturer in Long Island City. Reply, giving age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired, Clerk, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, and detailer on light automatic machinery, jigs, and fixtures; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. L 160 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted for Philadelphia corporation; structural and mechanical; give technical history and salary desired. Z 289 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR wanted; first-class man, well acquainted in sheet metal and roofing line; fair commission. X 259 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A COMPETENT DOORMAN AND TIME-KEEPER
BETWEEN 30 and 40 YEARS OF AGE.
PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY,
AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth floor.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York City, requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. X 234 Times Annex.

GUARD DUTY.—Men wanted, who have had military training preferred, between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendations upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blank to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

INSURANCE COMPANY wants intelligent, experienced man to investigate and adjust negligence claims. Must have had experience in that line of work. In replying state age, education, business experience, nationality, languages spoken, and address. C 289 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN wanted, about 30 years old, to start as stock record clerk with large iron and steel jobbing house; moderate salary to start, but good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and experience; give references. G 278 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Thoroughly familiar with ad. writing, catalogue work, and general printing; preferably one with knowledge of music and some experience of purchasing agent. L 152 Times.

MANAGER.—LARGE WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALTY STORE IN A LARGE CITY IN THE MIDDLE WEST IS OPEN FOR A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN; THE POSITION OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY; MUST BE CAPABLE OF MANAGING THE BUSINESS AND HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF DETAIL WORK; A MOST UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; DON'T APPLY UNLESS FULLY QUALIFIED AND CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 256 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANIC, first-class, wanted for private garage; must understand trucks. X 224 Times Annex.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.
Experienced; sell fancy feathers to department stores and 5th Av. trade of the better grade; salary. L. F., 108 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED BY A VERY LARGE DRESS MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY. ADDRESS L 174 TIMES.

OPERATOR on Underwood bookkeeping machine wanted; must be familiar with trial balance and daily control; state age, references, and salary expected. C 280 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY for a bright, energetic man aged 20-22, possessed of a high school education, good presence and address, to enter the office and learn the business of a reliable manufactory in Jersey City. Opportunity for advancement. Must be proficient in typewriting. State age, race, education, business experience and salary expected. Address Z 400 Times Annex.

PACKER.—A HEAD PACKER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE PACKING WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL; MUST BE CAPABLE OF SUPERVISING A LARGE FORCE OF PACKERS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. D. T. WEBB, 28 WEST 23D.

PATTERN CUTTER AND DESIGNER.—First class on tailored dresses; one that has ben with cloak and suit house may apply. National Dress Co., 130 West 28th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

He must be
HIGH CALIBRE—qualified for intimate contact with chief executives of large manufacturing and selling organization.

EXECUTIVE—possessed of qualities capable of development toward large responsibilities.

EDUCATED — college education preferable.
Stenography absolutely essential.
Familiarity with accounting, financing, and organization desirable.

FUTURE—unrestricted for a young business man with high ideals, intelligence, accuracy, and forcefulness.

Salary will be all that the foregoing implies.

Address L 149 Times.

SALESMEN.
We have an unusual opportunity for a few successful salesmen, who apply quickly, to become a part of a great selling organization, where advancement, due to unusual conditions, will be quick and sure. We require Americans more than 25 years of age of good education and appearance, and with a selling experience of four or five years. Men desiring permanent places only. Expenses and drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Wolfe, 120 West 32d St., (6th floor.)

SALESMEN.—Owing to military duty, we have a few vacancies in our selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory which must be filled quickly by Americans of good address, and at least 25 years of age; if you are a successful salesman (any line) we will make a place for you in our permanent organization, where advancement is swift and sure; we allow drawing account and expenses; if you are not making money write us for appointment, giving age, character of goods sold, and educational qualifications. E 169 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active, aggressive, and clean-cut salesman for real estate work with offices in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period of several weeks on commission basis without drawing account will be necessary to prove the man, at least 23, sober, reliable, and neat appearing required. Mr. Mullaly, 10:30 A. M., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN.—College man preferred, about 25, with methodical office training; salary about $20 and substantial interest in metal business; references required. E 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—THREE HIGH GRADE specialty men to work out of our Chicago office; must be able to sell biggest manufacturers a proven proposition which they need badly and are buying readily. Our men now making three to twelve thousand on commission. Thorough training given in New York before going to field. Write L 74 Times.

SALESMAN for a foreign importing house, must be competent and well experienced in Oriental raw products and acquainted with market and consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details, references. X 227 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, lubricating oil salesmen; previous selling experience oils or machinery important; give details, past experience, &c.; if favorable, interview by appointment; commission. G 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN calling on furniture stores to carry as side line photographs of the best line of portable lamps and shades on the market; commission basis; territory, South, Middle West, and Coast. D 147 Times.

SALESMEN.—Growing corporation has opening for two bright, ambitious men between 25 and 35 years; must be willing to learn our methods of selling; good commission; no advances. Address A. K., 125 Times.

SALESMAN selling line of art goods to handle line of novelties; to one who can show results very good proposition offered; salary or commission. American Art Novelty, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN, photographic; steady position for young man who knows business thoroughly and can serve high-class retail trade. Apply in person, Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of pile fabric and cloth coats, traveling through Illinois and Western States; a resident of Chicago preferred; commission basis. C. E., 110 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line boys' blouses and shirts to out-of-town trade; commission basis. Address G 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—For Middle West, fine line hand-embroidered ladies' neckwear; commission or side line. R. H., 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Competent for out-of-town hat store; must understand window dressing; chance for advancemnt for right party; salary $20. Crane Hat Co., 39 West 4th St.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck manufacturer wants city salesmen; good record; commission; reasonable drawing account. L 131 Times.

SALESMAN, paper and twine, with trade or inside experience in line; half profit basis; application confidential. F 36 Times.

SALESMAN—Experienced children's white dresses; commission basis. Apply all week. Eadee Dress Co., 106 Grand St.

SALESMEN for dresses; office trade; Al men only apply; salary or commission. Dulberg, 137 West 25th St.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE. — High-grade specialty sales representative wanted for New York and vicinity; man capable of building business; liberal salary and office on commission basis; only clean-cut, experienced party considered, who can make the grade of $20,000 a year; must know modern methods and be able to talk right to technical and cost men; factory in Detroit. Mr. Hoexter, sales manager, can be interviewed on Tuesday between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at Room 1011, 100 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

SHOWROOM ASSISTANT.—Young man, assistant in salesroom large fur house; good opportunity for advancement for a bright young man. Address Furs, 116 Times.

SILK SALESMAN acquainted with New York manufacturing trade; drawing account. X 258 Times Annex.

STATIONARY AND PRINTING SALESMEN.—We want two men who are thoroughly experienced and can bring results; salary no object to right man. F 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in manufacturing business; salary to start $15; permanent position; in answering give age and full particulars. C 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Competent young men not afraid of hard work; good chance of advancement. Apply E. R. Durkee, 534 Washington St.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Big manufacturing corporation, with chain of 25 long-established profitable retail stores, wants a few highest grade stock salesmen with successful records on flotation of issue preferred stock to double present business. Large profits for experienced hustlers who can finance themselves; substantial help by co-operation given on generous commission. Don MacDonald, Sales Manager, 7 Pine St., New York City.

SUPERVISOR wanted at once; man to take charge of boys' camps until Sept. 15; boys away working on farms all day; living expenses and small salary. Apply Tuesday morning, Richmond Hill House, 38 Macdougal St.

TELEGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, about 18, good penman and correct at figures; chance for advancement. Seidenberg, 1,267 Avenue A, (68th.)

TIMEKEEPER wanted, out-of-town work, near New York. Apply Room 730, 111 Broadway.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office, at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

YOUNG MAN for New York office of out-of-town clothing manufacturer; must be stenographer and have highest references; previous experience and ability to try on garments preferred. Address, with details, L. B., 980 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in accounting department; age 17-20; salary $7 per week; state age, education, and nationality. C 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assist in real estate office; honest, neat; reference; reside with parents; salary $7. G. W., 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, exempt, good appearance; must speak grammatically; straight salary. F 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Ambitious; call on automobile owners evenings; commission. Sapco, 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work in office; state salary expected. C 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the ribbon business; must be bright; one living with parents preferred. Address Ribbons, Post Office Box 147, New York City.

YOUNG MAN to handle detail work on stock books; must have knowledge of bookkeeping. D. W., 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN (18 to 25) for clerical positions; state age, previous salary and experience. P. O. Box No. 856.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN.—INSURANCE COMPANY, doing compensation business, wants young physician or recently graduated medical student of some experience to pass on surgical treatment and charges therefor in compensation accident cases. Address C 285 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Anti-cyclonic conditions continue over the Grand Banks and the upper Lake region. A weak cyclone is apparently forming over the Middle Atlantic States; a second cyclone of considerable geographic extent overlies New Mexico, and is attended by substantial rains in the Missouri Valley, and light showers in the Far Southwest. Showers have also occurred in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Mississippi Valley, Alabama, and Georgia.

Sharp temperature changes have occurred in various parts of the country, due to thunderstorms and local rains. It is remarkably cool for the season in South Dakota and eastern Nebraska.

A general showery condition is indicated for the Plains States, the Missouri Valley, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and also for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. Local rains are also indicated for the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday.

Temperature changes will be unimportant, with a tendency downward.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic coast will be gentle southwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic coast, light south, fair; South Atlantic coast, fresh east to southeast, thunderstorms.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Tuesday, probably thunder showers south portion, not quite so warm.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably thunder showers south. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably thunder showers and not quite so warm Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, probably showers.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
8 A. M.	71	67	4 P. M.	84	81
6 A. M.	73	66	6 P. M.	84	77
9 A. M.	81	73	9 P. M.	80	74
12 M.	88	78	11 P. M.	79	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:56|Sun sets..7:06|Moon rises..9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:52	11:12	4:41	5:11
Governors Island	11:24	11:40	5:15	5:48
Hell Gate	12:38	1:03	7:01	7:49

Fire Record.

P.M., (Sunday.) Loss,
11:58—10 Chrystie St.; Morris Bernstein. Slight
A.M., (Monday.)
12:40—32 W. 138 St.; William Hoest Not given
12:50—Teller Av. & 164 St.; (shanty,) not given ..... None
2:30—3 Av. & 42 St. (news stand.) Morris Hoffman ..... Slight
3:25—816 Lexington Av.; not given... Slight
6:45—53 E. 183 St.; Matilda Schinault ..... Slight
11:20—2,880 Broadway; Wm. Golding.. Slight
12:00—16 Clarke St.; E. J. Kuhn..... Slight
P.M.
1:30—677 Cauldwell Av.; Harry Murray ..... Slight
2:30—Ft. E. 91st; Board of Health.... Slight
2:50—378 5 Av.; Joseph Hayes..... Slight
3:35—164 E. Houston St.; Samuel Sockel ..... Slight
525—460 E. 145 St.; W. Redlein..... Slight
5:40—Front 226 Chrystie St.; Shellwork & Keenan..... Slight
5:50—245 W. 100 St.; H. Brown..... Slight
7:15—312 W. 119 St.; A. Swan ..... None
8:40—65 E. 98 St.; Louis Soloweis..... Slight
8:55—22 Dey St.; Schwarz & Salzman.. Slight
10:00—412 8 Av.; Thomas F. Day..... Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Assignment discontinued: Mounted Patrol. J. Ryan, 169, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. O. P. Olive, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, from 1:25 P. M., July 31, during disability; Patrol. J. F. Dilg, 2, 9:40 A. M., July 31, during disability; H. Raphael, 178, 7:20 A. M., July 15, to noon, July 31; S. J. Thompson, 17, 6:30 A. M., July 24, to 12 P. M., July 25; P. J. Coyle, 29, 3:50 P. M., July 30, during disability; H. Ferguson, 2, 10:45 A. M., July 29, during disability; W. J. Cummings, 40, 3:45 P. M., July 31, during disability; H. L. Carll, 274, 5:35 A. M., July 26, to noon, July 26; J. J. Killen, B. H. Squad, 2:30 A. M., July 24, during disability.

Death: Patrol. G. I. Goldberg, 15, at 6 A. M., Aug. 3.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire, 1st grade, W. Martin, Eng. 78, at 12:30 P. M., Aug. 5. Funeral from his late residence, 206 East 83d St., at 9:30 A. M. on Aug. 8. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

Abraham F. Mason has been appointed as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 7, and assigned to Eng. 279.

Transfer, 8 A. M., Aug. 7: Fire, 1st gr., F. J. Smith, H. & L. 43, to Eng. 61, as chauffeur.

Temporary detail for two weeks: Lieut. W. J. Dugan, M. & L. 4, to office Chief of Dept., in charge of Building Inspection Squad, 9 A. M., Aug. 7.

Revocation of temporary detail, 8 A. M., Aug. 7: Fire, 1st grade, T. S. Reeves, Eng. 202 to Eng. 246.

Temporary detail, 8 A.M., Aug. 7: Fire., 1st grade, C. Zeltman, Eng. 202 to Eng. 246.

Special leaves: Capt. D. Potter, H. & L. 121, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Fire, 1st grade, W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 10. Prob. Fire. F. Nikl, Eng. 8, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG MEN OFFICE WORKERS!!
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS OPENINGS FOR YOUNG MEN STENOGRAPHERS, SALARIES FROM $15 to $22 WEEKLY; ALSO A NUMBER OF OP

MOSS URGES DEFEAT OF MITCHEL TICKET

Denounces the Present Administration, Saying City Is Rushing Toward Bankruptcy.

ASSAILS SOCIAL CLIMBERS

Ellison Heads the List of the Democratic Fusionists—Tammany Waits on Their Action.

Frank Moss, the lawyer and former candidate for District Attorney, who has been mentioned as a possible Mayoralty candidate, gave out a statement yesterday attacking the Mitchel administration and declaring that either a Republican ticket headed by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey, or a Democratic ticket headed by William R. Hearst, "or one of half a dozen whose names are being discussed," could be elected this Fall. The main thing, Mr. Moss declared, was to defeat the present city administration. It was not the time, he said, for men to worry about party lines or associations, but for "sane, plain citizens to take the government away from its present reckless and selfish control."

Mr. Moss asserted that the city was rushing into bankruptcy and that unless the brakes were put on at once there would be a crash. He said that when Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, and Mr. Mitchel, as President of the Board of Aldermen, started out eight years ago, they arbitrarily jacked up the real estate values of the city $1,000,000,000, and that the constitutional limit for borrowing money was thus temporarily overcome by artificial inflation, and by the exemption of millions of dollars of city obligations, and that this condition had continued ever since.

"Let the citizens look about them," Mr. Moss said. "In the City Hall is a government of social climbers who for their own advantages are willing to help a powerful class to secure for themselves the franchises and advantages of the city. In the unprecedented and reckless development of the city there is an enormous burden of interest to be met and an awful debt to be amortized—a debt for the Catskill water system, for new docks, new sewers, new subways, new schools, and all the enlarging public functions required for this growing city. When there should be conservation and economy, there is reckless extravagance, and schemes of various kinds are carried out at public expense.

Says Real Estate Is Tumbling.

"While reckless expenditure and expensive plannings continue, real estate is tumbling, and if men and women would but look at the prices obtained as against the taxed values of properties, they would turn pale. Foreclosure and sales to the mortgagees at their own figures are the order of the day, for there is no purchasing market for city real estate, once considered the safest of all investments. The great lending concerns of the city are absorbing the real estate by the process of foreclosure, so that in a few years small private ownership will scarcely exist. The big corporations will own most of the property.

"The present reform administration (so called) is the most dangerous to the city that we have ever had. If it runs another four years there will be left only the form of popular government. It is willing to grant what the worst governments of the past dared not touch. There should be selected either on a Republican or a Democratic ticket an entirely different administration that will resolutely attack the financial problem, stop the leaks, and conserve the city's rights and privileges for its own uses, a government that will represent the people of the city. Such a ticket would win handsomely.

"The day of the red light and of brutal government and crude stealing has passed never to return. But that which we fear is a deeper, greater danger—a danger of the submission of popular control and the absorption of the public properties by those who in these modern days still think they are of superior quality and divinely ordained to own most everything and rule most everybody."

Tammany hopes to put a municipal ticket in the field this week. The Fourteenth Street leaders are waiting for the Democratic Fusion Committee to complete its slate, hoping that it will name a candidate for Mayor who will be acceptable to all the elements opposed to the present Fusion administration. The indications are that the Democratic fusionists will put forward their candidate tomorrow night. Henry R. Chittick, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, announced yesterday that there would be a meeting of his committee at that time at the headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. The committee has eliminated from discussion all but four names and it was said that one of these four in all probability would be selected.

Ellison Leads the List.

The first on the list is William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel, whose friends are conducting a red-hot campaign for his nomination. Next to him comes ex-Adjt. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton. The other two names being considered are those of Lewis Nixon and John F. Hylan, County Judge of Brooklyn. Friends of John F. Galvin of the Board of Water Supply said yesterday that he still was in the race. The Platform Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, of which Anthony J. Griffin is Chairman, will meet tonight to approve the final draft of the committee's platform. It will be submitted to the full committee tomorrow night. The municipal ownership plank, which promised to be the main feature of the platform, is said to have been toned down.

With opinion seemingly hopelessly divided on the choice of a Mayoralty candidate, the nomination of Sheriff Alfred E. Smith for President of the Board of Aldermen seemed almost assured, following a long session of the Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League at 50 East Forty-second Street last night. At the conclusion of the meeting Thomas F. McGoey, Chairman of the committee, said that the league's slate probably would be announced this evening. A number of Mr. Smith's friends have besieged the league in the last few days with petitions urging his nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board. They insist that his record in the Sheriff's office and his long and successful career at Albany make him the logical man for the third place on the ticket. These petitions have met with a favorable reception. Neither Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league, nor Preston P. Lynn, head of the Executive Committee, would make public the names which were under consideration for Mayor and Controller. There is still some sentiment among the committee in favor of Supreme Court Justice Cropsey, but it was said last night that there was little chance of the Brooklyn Justice being named.

At a meeting of the joint committees representing the Republican organization and the independent Democrats of Bronx County, held in the clubhouse of the Home Democratic Club, 1,169 Boston Road, last night, the following candidates were suggested by the committeemen to be submitted to their respective organizations: Borough President, Thomas W. Whittle; Sheriff, Eugene J. McGuire; District Attorney, T. Channon Fresa; County Clerk, Patrick T. McMahon; Register, Bernard H. Hahn.

The committeemen who took part in the conference were John J. Knewitz and William H. Ten Eyck, representing the Republicans, and James J. Brady, Joseph F. O'Shearn, and Nathan D. Levy, representing the independent Democrats.

Ellis Parker Butler, the writer, of Flushing, who was boomed for the Fusion nomination for Borough President of Queens, issued a statement yesterday in which he thanked his friends for their kindness, but said that it would be impossible for him to become a candidate.

"They are working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel on the strength of his performance in office," said Mr. Butler. "Why not work for the re-election of Borough President Connolly on the strength of his record in office?"

So much confusion has developed in the Fusion forces in Queens that men prominent in the Republican organization in Long Island City joined yesterday in sending a message to Joseph H. De Bragga, leader of the organization, requesting him to return from his vacation at Hudson and attempt to restore order. An effort to nominate local candidates will be made the latter part of the week.

IGNORES BULLOCK CHARGES.

Mayor Makes No Comment on Rockaway Land Contract.

Mayor Mitchel refused yesterday to comment on the statement of William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, that he had in his possession copies of secret contracts purporting to connect William H. Reynolds and others with the sale of Rockaway Park to the city. Mr. Reynolds is in the West. Frank Bailey, also mentioned by Mr. Bullock as being a party to the transaction, said:

"It is perfectly true that such a contract was entered into by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. McCarren, and myself. It is also true that Mr. Reynolds sold his interest in the contract, as did the others, long before the court proceedings in which Mr. Reynolds swore that he had no interest or ownership in the Rockaway land. The contract is a matter of public record and was published during the adjustment of the McCarren estate. Every man who owned an interest in the contract lost money and sold out at a sacrifice, losing not only more than 50 per cent. of the original investment, but the interest. The Neponsit Realty Company, which sold the land to the city, has also lost money on the deal, as it has not as yet received the interest due on the purchase price, or all of the purchase price. If we got a few more favors like the Rockaway one from Mr. Mitchel we would all be busted in a very short time."

Mr. Bullock admitted yesterday that he had laid the matter before District Attorney Swann and that the District Attorney had refused to consider it. Mr. Bullock sent a copy of the documents to Governor Whitman yesterday and asked for a public investigation.

RARE STAMPS AT AUCTION.

Worthington Collection Will Be Sold on Aug. 21, 22, and 23.

J. C. Morgenthau, who recently purchased the George H. Worthington collection of postage stamps, announced yesterday that the first auction session of the collection would be held Aug. 21, 22, and 23 at the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Worthington, who is a resident of Cleveland, is estimated to have spent over $1,000,000 for his stamps, and it has been regarded as the most valuable collection in America. His wonderful set of early United States stamps were exhibited for the first time at the International Philatelic Exposition in this city in 1913 and received the gold medal.

Practically all of these United States stamps are in the forthcoming sale, and such a number of rarities has never before been offered at auction in this country. The collection includes all of the early issues, and the three inverted centre stamps of the 1860 two-color issue, being the 15, 24, and 30 cent varieties. The 24-cent copy is said to be the only unused copy known. Of the rare first issue of 1851 the collection contains the scarce 1 and 90 cent copies, each of which is valued at $750.

There is an interesting set marked "specimen," of the 1903 issue, complete from one cent to $5 which Mr. Worthington obtained from the late Senator Mark A. Hanna. All of the rare department stamps are represented with splendid specimens. In addition to the United States stamps, the sale includes Mr. Worthington's collection of stamps from Italy and the early States, Russia, Rumania, and the British Colonies in Africa.

WILL GUARD GIRLS AT TRAINING CAMPS

Quarter of the Million Dollar Fund for Patriotic League Already Raised.

TO BUILD HOSTESS HOUSES

National Board of Y. W. C. A. Arranges to Place "The Lure of the Khaki" in Proper Light.

One-quarter of the $1,000,000 the big gathering of representative women of the country which met at the call of the National Board, Y. W. C. A. headquarters in New York, 600 Lexington Avenue, on the 6th and 7th of last June, voted to raise for its contributory war work among women has come in and the work in the vicinity of training camps is well under way, with a Patriotic League for Girls as its big idea. This league is being organized in all the cities or towns near the camps. It is under the direction of the Junior War Work Council of the National Board and is open to all girls without regard to race or creed, the member's one obligation being to sign the pledge of the league and to have the spirit to keep it.

In its efforts to develop the patriotic spirit the league workers believe there will be a relegation of what they call the "lure of the khaki" to its proper position. The Y. W. C. A. works only with women and girls, but this is distinctly a war work, as the attitude of the young girls in towns and women in the vicinity of the camps will have a definite effect upon the young soldiers.

With the league clubs of all kinds for the girls are being formed to give them varied interests of their own. One of these is in the form of a camp for factory girls, workers of a factory now closed, outside Plattsburg. The girls have club leaders, recreation leaders, and they have hikes and athletics. The clubs and organizations are confined to no one class of girls. Many of them are among the high school girls of the different places.

The pledge is as follows:

I pledge to express my patriotism by doing better than ever before whatever work I have to do; by rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my community and country; by living up to the highest standards of character and honor, and by helping others to do the same.

Practically nothing is done for the entertainment and welfare of the young girl when she is at the most impressionable age, the women of the association say. Now they are receiving calls for help from the different places where the bringing together of large bodies of soldiers and the emotional conditions developed in a country at war will be strongly felt by the young girls of the community. Through the patriotic league the girls will learn to express their patriotism worthily, and through the clubs organized they will be entertained and will have an opportunity to normally expend their emotions.

In addition to these special lines of work the National Board has a Social Morality Committee which has secured the co-operation of a number of trained women physicians who go to different communities to give series of lectures to women and girls. These are women of high ideals and their work is to create sentiment in favor of high moral standards. The talks are given to mothers, teachers, and leaders in groups and to girls by themselves in others. Requests for these lectures come from widely separated parts of the country and recently there were twelve demands that could not be met at the time.

Hostess houses, to entertain the friends and relatives of the soldiers of the camps, are being built out of the $1,000,000 war fund. The hostess houses are put up only on invitation of the commandant of a camp or some one else in authority.

A feature of the work of the hostess house is the attendance of women of social position in and around New York who take turns in acting as hostess at the week ends. Among those who have done this are Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the Executive Committee of the War Work Council; Mrs. Francis DeLacy Hyde of Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. Robert Lovett, of Locust Valley, L. I.

ENGLAND LOSES ATHLETES.

Many Prominent Soccer Players Killed in War.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—British sportsmen continue to fall in the great war, the latest casualty list issued containing the names of many well known athletes. James Conlin, an international soccer player, who has been killed in action, was considered one of the most brilliant players in the country and was unequaled in the outside left position. He played for England against Scotland in 1906.

Another well known player, John Ford of Preston North End, has also made the big sacrifice. Captain H. S. Sugars, the Irish international rugby player, who has been wounded, played against New Zealand in 1905 and against South Africa a year later. Lieutenant C. M. Skettewe, previously reported missing, but now presumed dead, was on the cricket and football teams at Forest School, where he held the Fives Championship Cup in 1914 and 1915.

Trooper A. Llewellyn, killed, was a well known pedestrian and rugby footballer, having played for Abertillery and Leeds, Northern Union teams. Captain H. A. Hodges, wounded, is the famous English international and Oxford University rugby forward.

Major P. M. N. Wroughton, killed, was Master of the Eton Beagles in 1905 and 1906, and of the Christ Church, (Oxford,) Beagles, in 1907 to 1910. He won many races, including the university point-to-point in 1910 and was a keen sportsman, being a fine rider both to hounds and across country.

Lieutenant G. C. Watson, who died of wounds, had a notable career in athletics from his first entry at Rugby and was a regular member of the Rugby football team for four seasons. He represented the school in the Public School racquets in 1907 and 1908 at Queens Club, and played for Cambridge against Oxford in 1909.

Big Reform in Macon.

A new jurybox has been completed for the Circuit Court room at the Macon Court House. "We've got it big enough now so the jurymen can't lean against each other and go to sleep," boasts a county official, proud of the improvement.—Kansas City Times.

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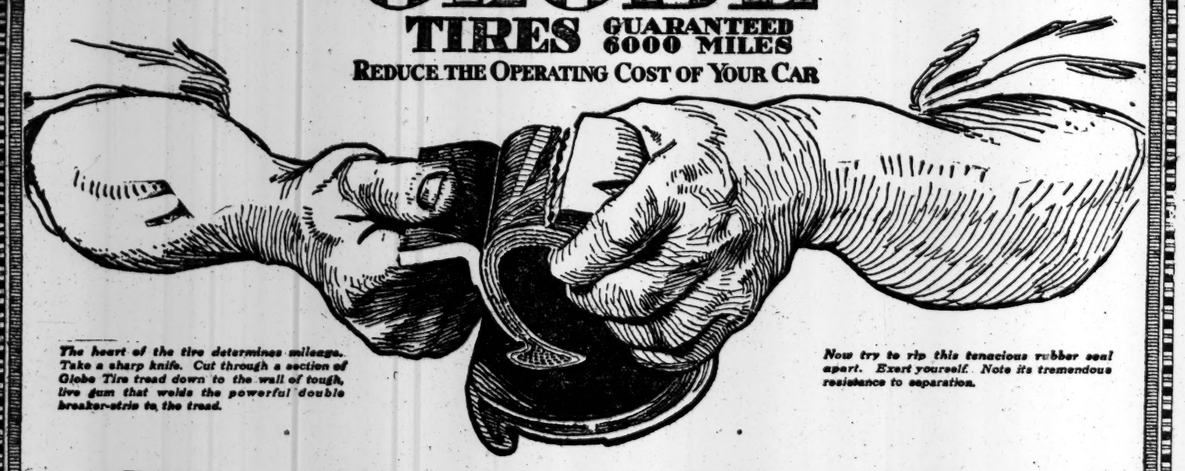

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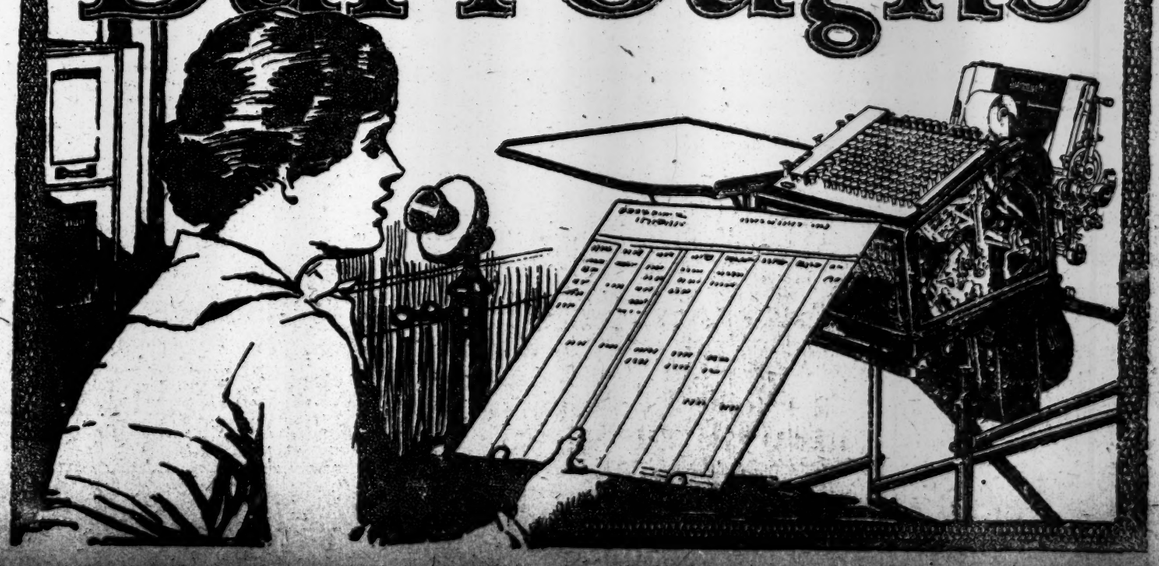
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